**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Югорский государственный университет» (ЮГУ)
НЕФТЯНОЙ ИНСТИТУТ
(ФИЛИАЛ) ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЮГОРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(НефтИн (филиал) ФГБОУ ВО «ЮГУ»)**

ФИЛИАЛ ФГБОУ ВО «ЮГУ»
**НЕФТЯНОЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

# ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

**10.00.00 ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ**
специальность 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности
автоматизированных систем

**Методические указания по выполнению практических занятий
для обучающихся 2-4 курсов образовательных организаций
среднего профессионального образования
очной формы обучения**

**Нижневартовск 2023**

**ББК 81.2 Англ.**
 **И 68**

**РАССМОТРЕНО**
На заседании ПЦК «ГД»
Протокол № 06 от 09.06.2023 г.
Председатель Клименкова Т.Г.

**УТВЕРЖДЕНО**
Председателем методического совета
НефтИн (филиала) ФГБОУ ВО «ЮГУ»
Хайбулина Р.И.
« 15 » июня 2023 г.

Методические указания по выполнению практических занятий для обучающихся 2-4 курсов образовательных организаций среднего профессионального образования очной формы обучения по ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности специальности 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем (10.00.00 ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ), разработаны в соответствии с:

1. Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности среднего профессионального образования 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем утвержденным приказом №1553 Министерства образования и науки РФ от 09.12.2016г.

2. Рабочей программой дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, утвержденной на методическом совете НефтИн (филиал) ФГБОУ ВО «ЮГУ» протоколом № 4 от 31.08.2022 года.

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Замечания, предложения и пожелания направлять в Нефтяной институт (филиал) федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Югорский государственный университет» по адресу: 628615, Тюменская обл., Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ, г. Нижневартовск, ул. Мира, 37.

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# ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данные методические указания по выполнению практических занятий для обучающихся 2-4 курсов специальности 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем очной формы обучения, составлены в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом (ФГОС) по специальности среднего профессионального образования 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем утвержденным приказом №1553 Министерства образования и науки РФ от 09.12.2016г., в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности СПО 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем.

Методические указания включают в себя 25 практических занятий по темам рабочей программы дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности СПО 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем.

Методические указания содержат аутентичные тексты специальной направленности, а также упражнения, разработанные на основе данных текстов, которые служат базой для формирования и совершенствования навыков технического перевода, способствуют продуктивному усвоению изучаемого материала обучающимися. Начинается каждый раздел представлением терминов, предназначенных для активного усвоения обучающимися и направленные на расширение и активизацию лексического минимума по профессиональным тематикам.

Практикум способствует формированию у обучающихся следующих общих компетенций (ОК):

| Код | Наименование результата обучения |
|---|---|
| ОК 01 | Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам. |
| ОК 02 | Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности. |
| ОК 03 | Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие. |
| ОК 04 | Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами. |
| ОК 05 | Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста. |
| ОК 06 | Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения. |
| ОК 07 | Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого |

| | производства эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях. |
|---|---|
| ОК 08 | Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности. |
| ОК 09 | Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. |
| ОК 10 | Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках. |

Результатом выполнения заданий, включенных в данный практикум, будут следующие умения (У) и знания (З):

| Код | Наименование освоенных умений, усвоенных знаний |
|---|---|
| У1 | Понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) |
| У2 | Понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы. |
| У3 | Участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы. |
| У4 | Строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности |
| У5 | Кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) |
| У6 | Писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы |
| З1 | Правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы |
| З2 | Основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) |
| З3 | Лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности |

**Критерии оценивания заданий:**

**5 - оценка «отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задания выполнены в полном объеме, содержание ответов отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки отсутствуют;

**4 - оценка «хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задания выполнены в полном объеме, содержание ответов отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании, орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более 2-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок;

**3 - оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании (более одного аспекта раскрыто не полностью или один аспект полностью отсутствует). Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания текста (допускается не более 4-х негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок);

**2 - оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/и не соответствует требуемому объёму, допущено множество лексико-грамматических ошибок.

# ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ТЕМ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

| № заня тия | Тема практического занятия | Кол-во часов | Результат освоения |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Тема 1. Лингвострановедческие реалии изучаемого языка | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 2 | Тема 2. Речевые штампы | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 3 | Тема 3. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 4 | Тема 4. Страноведение | 8 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 5 | Тема 5. Образование в России и за рубежом | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 6 | Тема 6. Цифры, числа, математические действия, основные математические понятия и физические явления | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 7 | Тема 7. Здоровье. Спорт. Питание. | 8 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 8 | Тема 8. Природа. Экология | 8 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 9 | Тема 9. Культура. Этикет. | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 10 | Тема 10. Общение в транспорте, в магазине, в больнице, на выставке. | 10 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 11 | Тема 11. Путешествие. Поездка за границу | 10 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 12 | Тема 12. Экономика. Рынок. | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 13 | Тема 13. Промышленность. | 3 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 14 | Тема 14. Реклама | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 15 | Тема 15. Профессии, карьера | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 16 | Тема 16. Моя будущая профессия | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 17 | Тема 17. Роль технического прогресса в науке и технике | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 18 | Тема 18. Информационные системы, информационные технологии | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 19 | Тема 19. Новости, средства массовой информации | 4 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 20 | Тема 20. Терминология в области информационной безопасности | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 21 | Тема 21. Оборудование и его работа в сфере защиты информации | 8 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |

| 22 | Тема 22. Нормативные документы в области информационной безопасности | 8 | ОК1-ОК10, У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Тема 23. Деловая переписка. Реквизиты делового письма. | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 24 | Тема 24. Планирование времени (рабочий день) | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |
| 25 | Тема 25. Выступление на конференции, ведение диалога | 6 | ОК1-ОК10 У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, З1, З2, З3 |

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 1

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

The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD. These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles came from "Englaland" [*sic*] and their language was called "Englisc" - from which the words "England" and "English" are derived.

**Old English (450-1100 AD)**

The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now call Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today. Native English speakers now would have great difficulty understanding Old English. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.

**Middle English (1100-1500)**

In 1066 William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy (part of modern France), invaded and conquered England. The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes. For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French. In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (c1340-1400), but it would still be difficult for native English speakers to understand today.

**Early Modern English (1500-1800)**

Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world.

This, and the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language. The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London, where most publishing houses were, became the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

**Late Modern English (1800-Present)**

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

**2. Fill in the table:** *A brief chronology of English*

| Period | Event | Language |
|--------|-------|----------|
|        |       |          |

**3. Retell the text using the table.**

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 2

**1. Fill in the gaps with suitable phrases:**
1. — It's a nice day today, isn't it?
   — …
   — Let's go out. !
   — Sounds good!
2. — ….
   — I don't feel like going out.
   — No! It's not drizzling any more!
3. — …?
   — It's going to be a warm and sunny day.
   — …?
   — No, I don't think you will need it, but you should grab your umbrella.
4. — What is the forecast for today?
   — ….
   —… ?
   — It was snowing this morning, but now …
   — Totally…?
5. — …?
   — It's usually cold in the winter… .
   — Does it snow a lot in the winter?

— ….

— …?

— Usually around minus 10.

6. — What is the weather like in Jamaica in the summer?

— … .

— What is the average temperature in the summer?

— ….

— When do you have the rainy season?

— ….

**2. Choose the correct answer:**

1. I want to step out to get some fresh air.
   a) I don't feel like going out. It's drizzling outside.
   b) Let's stay in.
   c) The streets are nasty.
2. What did you do on the weekend?
   a) I stepped out to get some milk from the store.
   b) It was sprinkling.
   c) It was raining hard. I stayed in the whole time.
3. What is the forecast for tomorrow?
   a) It was a cold and windy day with a chance of light snow.
   b) I'm going to go out jogging tomorrow.
   c) It will be a warm and sunny day.
4. It's cloudy. Do you think it will rain?
   a) It was raining hard all night.
   b) Grab your umbrella and coat. It might rain.
   c) They're predicting a warm and sunny day.
5. What is the weather like in your country in the winter?
   a) It's usually cold in the winter. We don't get much sun.
   b) We have the rainy season until the end of June.
   c) The streets are nasty.

**3. Choose the correct definitions:**

1. It's drizzling outside.
   a) It's raining hard.
   b) It's raining lightly.
   c) It's raining and snowing at the same time.
2. The streets are nasty.
   a) There's a mix of snow, water and chemicals on the streets.
   b) It's slushy.
   c) There are tons of garbage on the streets.
3. The sun's out.
   a) It's cloudy.
   b) The air is crisp.

c) The sun is shining again.
4. The temperatures drop below freezing.
   a) The temperatures are below zero.
   b) The temperatures are close to zero.
   c) The temperatures are freezing.
5. We don't get much sun, but we get a lot of rain in the fall.
   a) It's sunny, but it rains a lot.
   b) It's usually cloudy and it rains a lot.
   c) The sun shines right after it rains in the fall.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 3

**1. Learn the words:**
honest – честный
just – справедливый
responsible – ответственный
intelligent – умный
busy – занятой
talented – талантливый
understanding – разумный
kind – добрый
industrious – трудолюбивый
equitable – справедливый
careful – аккуратный
clever – умный
optimistic – оптимистичный
cheerful – веселый
shortcoming – недостаток
stubborn – упрямый
lazy – ленивый

**2. Read and translate the text:**
Friends play an important role in our live but we often don't know how we make friends. While we get on well with a lot of people we are friends with only a few people.

As for me I have only one very closer friend. My friend's name is Nick. We are of the same age. We live in the same block of flats and we see each other almost every day. He is a good friend. He is very honest and just. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. Nick is only 17 but he is very responsible – he finishes whatever he stats. He has only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn. He is interested in computers and he is a first-year student of the technical school now. He is not lazy and always tries to do everything in time. In general my friend is an interesting person. He is well-read. He is fond of

modern pop and rock music. He goes in for sports. He plays basketball and football well. Nick has got a great sense of humor. Nick is very optimistic and cheerful person and I like to spend time with him.

His father is a lawyer. He is very intelligent man and knows everything about the law. He is very busy and industrious man. We respect him very much because he is equitable and a good adviser. Nick's mother is a music teacher she is very talented woman. She is very understanding and kind.

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. Have you got many friends?
2. What is your best friend's name?
3. When did you make friends?
4. How old is he/she?
5. What is your friend? Where does he/she study?
6. What is he/she like? What are his/her traits of character?
7. What is your friend's hobby? What is he/she interested in?
8. Do you often spend time together? What do you do together?
9. Is he/she a good friend?

**4. 'Ideal' means the best that you can imagine. Complete these sentences:**
1. An ideal parent is . . .
2. My ideal friend is . . .
3. My ideal partner (boyfriend/girlfriend) is . . .
4. An ideal teacher is . . .
5. An ideal employee is . . .
6. An ideal roommate is . . .

**5. Define the personality traits in your own words:**
A stingy person is someone who doesn't like to spend money.
A lazy person is _____
A talkative person is_____
An honest person is_____
An impatient person is _____
A bossy person is _____
An outgoing person is _____
A shy person is _____
A selfish person is _____

**6. Match the character traits to the definitions:**

Honest              producing or using original and unusual ideas
warm-hearted        extremely unkind and unpleasant and causing pain to people
                    or animals

| | |
|---|---|
| strict | showing love and affection |
| creative | able to stay calm about things that anger or worry most people |
| cruel/mean | strongly limiting someone's freedom to behave as they wish, or likely to severely punish someone if they do not obey |
| easygoing | truthful or able to be trusted; not likely to steal, cheat, or lie |

**7. Give the antonyms (opposites) to the words:**

Kind**,** stingy, shy, honest, rude, lazy, polite, coldhearted, patient, unreliable, generous, reliable

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 4

**1. Learn the words:**
country - страна
power - держава
be situated on - быть расположенным на
consist of - состоять из
total area - общая площадь
population - население
include - включать
wash (be washed by) - омывать
island - остров
landscape - ландшафт
mountain (mountainous) - гора (гористый)
high – высокий
low – низкий
land - земля
plain - равнина
valley – долина
vary – отличаться

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

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consists of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousands small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometers.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million. The United Kingdom includes four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech Great Britain is used in the meaning of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The British Isles are separated from the Continent by the North Sea and the

British Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The landscape of Great Britain varies a lot. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous and are called Highlands. All the rest (south, east and center) is a vast plain, which is called the Lowland. The mountains are not very high. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. The Severn is the longest river, the Thames is the deepest river of Great Britain.

The country is not very rich in natural resourses.

London is the capital of the UK. It was founded by the Romans. The population of London is over 8 million people.

The largest cities of Great Britain besides London are: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and the King as Head of State.

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consists of?
4. What is the territory of Great Britain?
5. What is the population of Great Britain?
6. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
7. What is the landscape of the country?
8. What is the most important river of the country?
9. What are the main cities of the UK?
8. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
9. What is Britain's political system?

**4. Finish the phrases:**
**1.** The UK consists of ........................
2. The United Kingdom is situated on ..........
3. The British Isles are washed by ...........
4. The territory of Great Britain is .........
5. The population of Great Britain is.........
6. The capital of Great Britain is............

**5. Correct the wrong statements;**
1. The UK is one of the biggest countries in the world.
2. Great Britain is a country of long rivers and high mountains.
3. On the Continent the country borders on France.
4. The South of Scotland, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called Highlands.

5. The UK is a highly developed industrial country.
6. The Prime Minister is the Head of State.

**6.Translate into English:**
1. Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии расположено на Британских островах.
2. Население Великобритании составляет 57 миллионов.
3. Соединенное королевство состоит из 4 частей, в Великобританию входят Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс.
4. Британские острова омываются Атлантическим океаном, Северным морем, Ирландским морем и проливом Ла-Манш.
5. Британские острова состоят из гористой части, равнин и долин.
6. Гольфстрим оказывает влияние на климат Великобритании.
7. Великобритания - конституционная монархия.

**7. Read and translate the text:**
London is not only a political, economic and cultural centre of the United Kingdom. It is the main tourist attraction of the country. There are a lot of places of interest in London which attract thousands of tourists every year. They usually want to see Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London.

Westminster is now the political centre of London. In the 11th century King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey church there. There are many royal tombs in the Abbey, like the tomb of Edward the Confessor himself, and memorials to famous men and women. The most popular ones are those to writers, poets and musicians in the Poet's Corner. William the Conqueror was crowned there, and since then all the coronations have taken place in the Abbey.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor the Palace of Westminster was built, too. It was the royal residence and also the country's main court. The Parliament met here since the 16th till the 19th century. The present Houses of Parliament were built after the fire in the Palace of Westminster in 1834. There are two houses in the Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. St Stephen's Tower of the Houses of Parliament contains the famous Big Ben.

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Londoners usually watch the Changing of the Guards in the forecourt of the palace. It lasts about 30 minutes.

St. Paul's Cathedral is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It was built since 1675 until 1709. It is crowned with a huge dome. Inside the dome there is the famous Whispering Gallery. There are many memorials in the Cathedral, including memorials to Wellington and Nelson.

The Tower of London is associated with many important events in the British history. It has been a fortress, a palace, a prison, a mint. The Tower of

London is famous for its prisoners, like Thomas More and Guy Fawkes. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror to protect the city. The Tower is guarded by "Beefeaters", the Yeomen Guards.

London is noted for its museums and art galleries. Among them are the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate, the Museum of London, the Museum of Moving Image, Madame Tussaud's Museum and many others.

**8. Find the English equivalents to the phrases:**
политический и экономический центр, предмет интереса туристов, привлекать тысячи туристов, мемориалы знаменитых писателей и поэтов, коронации проходят в аббатстве, королевская резиденция, верховный суд страны, смена караула, быть увенчанным куполом, быть знаменитым своими заключенными

**9. Finish the sentences:**
1) London is not only the political centre…
2) People usually want to see…
3) There are many royal tombs…
4) The Palace of Westminster was…
5) The present Houses of Parliament were built…
6) Buckingham Palace is…
7) Londoners like to watch…
8) St. Paul's Cathedral was built in…
9) St. Paul's Cathedral is crowned…
10) The Tower has been…
11) The Tower is guarded by…

**10. Answer the questions:**
1) What are the main tourist attractions in London?
2) What is Westminster?
3) When was Westminster Abbey built?
4) What is Westminster Abbey noted for?
5) Whet is the history of the Houses of Parliament?
6) When was the present Houses of Parliament built?
7) What is Buckingham Palace?
8) How many minutes does the Changing of the Guard last?
9) What is St. Paul's Cathedral famous for?
10) What is the Tower of London associated with?
11) By who is the Tower guarded?
12) What famous museums are there in London?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 5

**1. Translate into Russian:**

to divide into three types, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the degree of Bachelor of Science, to receive grants, to pay for accommodation, to depend on the income of the parents, to work during term time, good experience

**2. Read and translate:**
## Universities in England

There are about 90 universities in England. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the $19^{th}$ century universities such as London and Manchester universities and the new universities.

Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (a year spent abroad). Medicine courses are longer (5 – 7 years).

Students may receive grants to help to pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents. Most students live away from home, in flats or in hostels.

Students don't usually work during term time because the lessons are full time, but many students work in the evenings.

University life is a good experience. The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home is also very important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

**3. Fill in the gaps:**
1. There are ……… universities in England.
2. They are ……… into three types.
3. Full courses of study offer ……….
4. Most degree courses at universities …….. 3 years.
5. Students may ……… grants.
6. This grant depends on ………….
7. University life is ………
8. The social life and ………..

**4. Answer the questions:**
1. What are three types of universities in England?
2. What degrees do students get?
3. How many years does the study last?
4. What grants do the students receive?
5. What do these grants depend on?
6. Why don't students work during the term time?
7. Why is the university life good experience?

**5. Translate into English:**

1. В Англии около 90 университетов.

2. Курс обучения в университете длится 4 года.

3. Студенты получают стипендии для оплаты стоимости учебников, жилья и питания.

4. Размер стипендии зависит от доходов родителей.

5. Поскольку занятия занимают полный день студенты работают по вечерам.

6. Студенческая жизнь – хороший опыт.

**6. Learn the words and phrases:**

to require for admission – требовать при поступлении

elementary and secondary schooling – начальное и среднее образование

graduation from the standard secondary school – окончание средней школы

curriculum - программа

to lead to – приводить к чему-либо

to be the central unit – быть центральным звеном

educational institution – образовательное учреждение

professional school – профессиональный колледж

graduate college - аспирантура

to provide programmes for study research –предоставлять программу обучения

beyond the level – выше уровня

Junior colleges – первая ступень колледжа

**7. Read and translate the text:**

Higher education in the United States includes educational programmes which usually require for admission 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling.

The most common type of higher education is the college. It requires for admission graduation from the standard secondary school; its four-year curriculum leads to the bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

An American college is known by various titles such as the college of liberal arts, the college of arts and science, the college of literature. The college may be the central unit around which the university is organized or it may be a separate entity, independent from the University.

The University in the United States is an educational institution comprising a college of liberal arts and sciences, a professional school leading to the professional degree and a graduate college or school. A graduate college provides programmes for study research beyond the levels of the bachelor's and first professional degree.

The word "university", however, is also used in a broader sense, for almost any type of educational institution offering instruction beyond the level of the secondary school.

In addition to colleges and universities there is a large number of professional schools, separate from universities. They provide preparation in one or more professional fields, such as law, music, or theology. Junior colleges or professional schools do not offer the full four-year curriculum leading to a degree.

The colleges in the United States differ greatly in size – they may include from 100 to 500 students and more. Most of the larger institutions fall into the category of universities, the largest being University of California, State University of New York, Columbia University and others.

**8. Answer the questions:**
1. What do higher education institutions in the USA require for admission?
2. What degree does the college lead to?
3. What kind of preparation do professional schools provide?
4. What is the size of colleges and universities in the USA?
5. What famous Universities of the USA do you know?

**9. Translate the sentences:**
1. Для поступления в университет или колледж в Америке необходимо закончить среднюю школу.
2. В США существует несколько типов вузов: колледж, университет, профессиональный колледж.
3. Университет обычно состоит из колледжа гуманитарных и естественных наук, профессионального отделения и аспирантуры.
4. После 4 лет в университете студент получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.
5. Аспирантура предлагает программы выше уровня степени бакалавра и первой профессиональной степени.
6. Университет может иметь колледж в своем составе; колледж может входить в университет или быть самостоятельной единицей.
7. Профессиональный колледж – это учебное заведение, существующее отдельно от университета

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 6

**1. Name the figures:**
4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 27, 38, 45, 64, 79, 90, 100, 124, 239, 356, 654, 1000, 1645, 2000, 2097, 3746.

**2. Write the figures:**
Thirteen
Seventy
Twenty five

Nineteen
Twelve
Thirty six
Five hundred and forty nine
Three thousand seventy seven
One hundred and sixty eight
Nine thousand three hundred and eleven

**3. Name the year:**
1734, 1975, 1990, 1324, 1856, 2005

**4. Write the year:**
1) Nineteen ninety two
2) Seventeen fifty eight
3) Fifteen twenty one
4) Eleven twelve
5) Eighty thirteen

**5. Name the figures:**
1-й, 2-й, 3-й, 5-й, 8-й, 11-й, 16-й, 21-й, 22-й, 35-й, 76-й, 224-й

**6. Learn the words:**
to add - складывать;
to subtract - вычитать;
summand/addend - слагаемое;
answer - ответ;
minuend - уменьшаемое;
subtrahend - вычитаемое;
sum - сумма (чисел);
difference - разность.
plus – плюс
minus - минус;
equal mark - знак равенства
multiply (by) – умножать (на);
multiplicanda - множимое;
multiplier - множитель;
product - произведение;
divide (by) – делить (на);
dividend - делимое;
divisor - делитель;
quotient – частное
multiplication sign - знак умножения;
division sign - знак деления
решать пример - to solve the problem;

digit - цифра;
odd/even number - нечетное/четное число;
уравнение - equation;
1/2 – a half, one half;
1/6 – one sixth;
0.54 – Point five four, zero point five four.
1.45 – One point four five;
numerator - числитель;
denominator - знаменатель;
to round up the numbers - округлять числа;
raised to the power of … , raised to the… power - возводить в степень ;
squared - в квадрате.

**7. Make and read 10 mathematical examples.**

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 7

**1. Learn the words:**
habit - привычка
take care (care) - заботиться
sleep – спать
eat – есть (кушать)
meals – еда, пища
hour – час
fruit - фрукты
vegetables - овощи
diet - диета
regular - регулярный
skip – прыгать, пропускать
breakfast - завтрак
snack – легкая закуска
have a snack – перекусить
smoke - курить
smoking - курение
take drugs – принимать наркотики
drink - пить
drinking alcohol – употреблять алкоголь
attend - посещать
get up - вставать
die - умереть
death - смерть
deadly – смертельный, смертный
obesity [ou'bi:siti] - ожирение

danger - опасность
dangerous – опасный

**2. Some people take care about their health, others don't: they have bad health habits. Which habits are good, which are bad?**
sleeping too much
sleeping too little
sleeping seven or eight hours
eating between meals (snacking)
eating fruit and vegetables
a healthy diet and regular meals
eating at night
skipping breakfast
smoking and drinking alcohol
taking drugs
playing any sports
getting up early
attending a sport club
doing morning exercises

**3.Translate into Russian:** regular meals, healthy diet, sleep to much, sleep to little, obesity, get up early, eat breakfast, snack, have a snack, skip breakfast, drinking alcohol, smoking, taking drugs, bad health habits, good health habits, different diseases, eat between meals, deadly sins, dangerous habits, take care about health

**4. Translate into English:** заботиться о здоровье, рано вставать, регулярно питаться, спать 7-8 часов, спать слишком много, спать слишком мало, курить, употреблять алкоголь, принимать наркотики, хорошие привычки, вредный для здоровья привычки, опасные привычки, завтракать, не завтракать, здоровая диета, легкая закуска, есть фрукты и овощи, делать зарядку, посещать спорт клуб, заниматься спортом

**5. Answer the questions**
1. Do you sleep enough?
2. Do you do your morning exercises?
3. Do you often skip breakfast?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Do you smoke?
6. Do you drink alcohol?
**7.** Do you have regular meals?

**6. These students Helene, Bob and Kate are talking about their attitude towards health. Read and translate their stories.**
**Helene:** I am not going to be a supermodel. But I think it is very important

to be fit and healthy and look nice. Some firms don't employ people who are overweight or who are smokers. I agree with that because smoking affects other people's life, too. I pay a lot of attention to my health. I try to eat only law-fat food, more fruits and vegetables, which are rich in vitamins and less sweets. I don't smoke. I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth. Besides, I do aerobics. I feel great. And all my friends think I look great.

**Bob:** I have no problem with my health though I am a smoker and a bit overweight. I like smoking. It helps me to relax. I have been smoking since I was 12. All my friends are smokers. I don't want to be the odd one out. I know all the facts, but you only live once, don't you? So, why not enjoy yourself? As for dieting I think it is very dangerous. You are what you are. It is impossible to change. Besides, I like chocolate bars, ice cream and the like. Why should I give up all such tasty things? Eat only cucumbers? Never! Of course I have some problem with my skin and hair, but I don't want to change.

**Kate:** I think people should choose for themselves if they want to be healthy – it is their life, it is their bodies. They are free to decide. It is not very good to think to much about your appearance but it is good to think about your health. I don't pay much attention to my friends' health habits. My friend Willie likes sweets, he is pleasantly fat and I like him, he is very clever. He is good at computers. And Denis is very sporty. He looks great. He isn't as clever as Willie but he is nice. I like to have different people with different likes and dislikes as my friends.

**7. Answer the questions**
1. Why does Helene look great?
2. Does she take care of her health? How?
3. What does Bob look like?
4. What bad health habits has he got?
5. How does he justify himself?
6. What is he afraid of?
7. What does like in her friends?

**8. Get ready to speak about your attitude towards health.**

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 8

**1. Read and translate the words and word's combinations:**
environment, pollution, to dirty, to poison, fertilizer, pesticide, to scatter rubbish, to operate motor vehicle, global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, disastrous process, survival, marine life, to reduce, to grow crops, to benefit, exhaust from cars, to provide transportation, to discharge, to ruin soil, to lessen the amount of pollution, to enforce laws

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

Environment pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings. People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, and damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. People also pollute their surroundings in various other ways. They ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water. They operate motor vehicles that fill the air with the noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer and other disastrous processes. Air, water and soil – all harmed by pollution – are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

The pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, but the car provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can ruin soil, but they are important aids for the growing of crops.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. But pollution can be gradually reduced. Scientists and engineers should work hard to find the ways to lessen the amount if pollution that such things as cars and factories cause. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprises or individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. What is environmental pollution?
2. How do people pollute their environment?
3. How do people ruin the natural beauty of our planet?
4. What does environmental pollution cause?
5. Why is the problem of pollution complicated?
6. What can we do to stop pollution?

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

A greenhouse is a building made of grass where you can grow flowers and other plants need a lot of warmth.

How it works

The sun shines through the glass and warms the greenhouse; and the roof and walls stop the heat from getting out.

Our Greenhouse

The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of invisible gases (with names like

carbon dioxide) that act like a greenhouse. The sun shines in, and the blanket of gases traps the heat like a roof, keeping it close to the planet. That's good – we can't live without warmth.

What's going on?

Factories, electric power plants and cars are making a lot of new gases.

Even when trees are cut down they give off gases! These new gases are trapping more and more of the sun's heat. This is called the greenhouse effect or global warning.

What can happen?

If the earth's temperature gets hotter by just a few degrees, it could change the weather all over the planet in big ways. Places that are warm would become too hot to live in, and places that are cold would become warm. The places that grow most our food could get hot to grow crops anymore.

Every kid can help stop the greenhouse effect by using less energy, protecting and planting trees, and by recycling so factories don't need to work as hard to make things.

**5. Find the equivalents in the text:**
нужно много тепла, задерживает жару, как крыша, близко к планете, вырубается, глобальное потепление, всего на несколько градусов, сделанный из стекла

**6. Answer the questions:**
1. What is a greenhouse?
2. What keeps the heat from getting out?
3. What is our planet surrounded by?
4. How do the gases act?
5. What is making a lot of gases?
6. What do we call the global warming?
7. What can happen if the earth's temperature gets hotter?

**7. Learn the words:**
relationship – отношение
environment – окружающая среда
influence – влияние
pollute – загрязнять
disappear – исчезать
accident – авария, катастрофа
annual – ежегодный, годовой
measure – мера
spillage – разлив, утечка
pipeline – трубопровод
welding – сварка
caterpillar machine – гусеничная машина

soil – почва
limestone – известняк
fertilizer – удобрение
obtain – добывать
damage – повреждение

**8. Translate the words and combinations:**
All forms of life, environment, environmental protection, industrial revolution, negative influence, positive influence, began to increase, polluting plants and factories, to suffer from, sources of pollution, animals disappear, leading position, oil-products spillages, oil spillages, 100 accidents a year, to increase annually, spilled oil, to reach river, bad welding, cause of spillage, measures are taken, to restore the functions, to add peat, these measures help, to speed up, self-cleaning.

**9. Read and translate the text:**
**Yugra's ecological problems**
Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

With the industrial revolution, our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become one of the main sources of polluting in industrial countries. Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result, many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

In Russia, there are some areas where the environment is in poor state. Khanty-Mansyisk Autonomous District keeps the leading position in the number of oil and oil-products spillages. In the 80th there were 150-250 accidents a year, nowadays their number has increased up to 2300-2500 cases annually. Statistics shows that about 30% of spilled oil reaches rivers and lakes. The spillage of oil occurs in pipelines because of bad welding, defects of metal, corrosion, damage by caterpillar machines and so on.

Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. In our region ecologists try to restore the functions of soil by adding peat, limestone, mineral fertilizers these measures help to speed up natural process of soil self-cleaning.

**10. Translate the words and combinations:**
Защита окружающей среды, загрязнение, окружающая среда, увеличиваться, уменьшаться, отрицательное воздействие, страдать от смога, источник загрязнения, исчезающие растения, лидирующие позиции, разлив нефти, разлив нефтепродуктов, вызывать утечку, повреждение

трубопровода, увеличиваться ежегодно, вызвать повреждение, трубопровод, поврежденный трубопровод, принимать меры, гусеничная машина, некачественная сварка, добывать, почва, загрязнение почвы, минеральные удобрения, восстанавливать функции почвы, добавлять известняк.

**11. Mark whether the following statements are true or false:**
1. Ecology is a science which studies life on our planet.
2. Humanincreases bad influence on the environment.
3. Car's engines are one of the main sources of pollution.
4. A lot of animals, birds, fish and plants are dying because of forests' cut down.
5. The environment is in good condition in our country.
6. Khanty-Mansyisk Autonomous District is on the first place in the number of oil and oil-products spillages.
7. In our region 150-250 spillages occur nowadays every year.
8. About 30% of obtained oil goes to rivers and lakes.
9. The6 spillage of oil occurs in pipelines because of many reasons.
10. In our region ecologists try to restore the functions of soil by using caterpillar machines.

**12. Answer the questions:**
1. What is the ecology?
2. Why has our negative influence on Nature began to increase recently?
3. What is the main source of pollution?
4. Why are many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants disappearing?
5. What is the situation with the environment in our country? Region?
6. Why do the oil spillages occur?
7. What measures are taken to overcome the bad situation with the environment in our region?

**13. Translate the sentences:**
1. Промышленная революция негативно повлияла на окружающую среду.
2. Заводы и фабрики загрязняют воздух, воду и почву.
3. Леса вырубаются, в результате чего исчезают многие видов растений и животных.
4. Наш регион лидирует по количеству разливов нефти в год.
5. Нефть попадает в океан.
6. Нефтепроводы повреждаются по разным причинам.
7. Экологи нашего региона предпринимают меры по восстановлению функций почвы.

**1. Fill in the blanks with words:** *pieces push mouth lay for meal knife rude when then blow with side left noisily their*

1. If you help your host to … the table, you put the fork face up on the … of the plate.

2. If there are many knives or forks on the table … you start eating, you must use the knife or fork that is the farthest away from your plate.

3. When eating toast and marmalade for breakfast, you must eat the toast - …, drink your coffee.

4. When drinking, it is rude to drink… .

5. When sitting at the table and waiting for your …. , you put your hands under the table on your lap.

6. Before eating a bread roll, you break it into … with your fingers.

7. You put the bread on a special … plate.

8. In England, it's not… to eat all the food on your plate.

9. When you eat your peas you must hold the…in your right hand, your fork in your left hand, and you … the peas onto the back of the fork.

10. Use your knife to cut and your fork to put the food in your mouth.

11. Chew food with your …. closed.

12. Ask … things to be passed to … your nose, excuse yourself and go out of the room first.

13. Don't grab everything you want first - help others to get… food and be prepared to share.

14. Don't talk … your mouth full. It is not a good look!

**2. Compete the unfinished words:**

Around the world, people ga------- to eat lunch or dinner. Every culture has developed this social ritual in dif------- ways, so today there are certain rules that need to be respected while eating – for example, how to use utensils (knife, fork, spoon) corre-------- or when to ask to be served. We call them dining or table manners.

These rules dif------- from one culture to another, so what is considered to be po------- in one society can be seen as very rude som-------- else!

In Europe/ Most table manners that europeans and north americans pra------ today originate from the age of exploration in the 1500s. It is believed that dinners bec------- more refined when catherine de' medici, who was the pope's niece, married the future ki------- of france henry ii. She was appalled by the fact that french people did not use fo-------, and had greasy hands from cutting the m-------. Around that time, a few more educ--------- people, had already written about the use of utensils and restraining oneself from eating qu-------. At that time, kn-------, spoons and cups were shared among all those sitting at the table, and soups were drunk dire-------- from the bowl.

Soon after, individual cutlery was introduced, and nap------- were adopted to protect the diners' clo-------. Even today, it is a good table manner to put the

napkin on the la----------.

**3. Read the text:**

Do you see how slim i am? It's not on purpose and it's not my nature either; there's a good reason for me keeping in shape: mom. She's a disaster in the kitchen, and besides being unable to fry an egg properly, she always causes accidents. I can't keep track of all the times the kitchen was on fire because of something weird she decided to do, despite of our advice to keep out of the kitchen – especially the stove. She doesn't pay attention to our advice and we have to eat what she prepares – or at least we eat what we can – so we live constantly on an undesired diet.

The last time she tried to prepare roast beef the result was a burning kitchen; dad could barely save the family and extinguish the fire. When she goes to the kitchen we start fearing for our lives (and stomachs) and thinking of a sickness we'll fake in order to avoid the "result".

Despite the bad cook we have at home, our house is always full of guests for lunch and dinner. I suspect they come just to have fun watching the disasters. And – of course – they want to be the first to tell our friends what her latest calamity was like.

**4. Mark true or false statements:**
1. The girl's mother is a terrific cook.
2. The girl's mom tends to cause accidents in the kitchen.
3. The girl's mother knows how to cook.
4. The girl's mom gave up cooking.
5. The family asks the woman to stop cooking.
6. The woman keeps cooking and doesn't listen to her family.
7. They have to eat what she cooks.
8. She set fire in the kitchen more than once.
9. They have guests because they appreciate her food.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 10

**1. Learn the words:**
next train – следующий поезд;
platform – платформа;
to leave – отбывать, отправляться (о поезде);
direct train – прямой поезд (без пересадок);
to change – пересаживаться (на другой поезд);
single ticket – билет в один конец;
return ticket – билет в оба конца;
pound – фунт стерлингов;
to avoid – избегать;

to take the bus around the city – прокатиться на автобусе по городу;

to figure out – разобраться, понять;

bus schedule – расписание автобусов;

downtown – центр города;

listing – список;

route numbers – номера маршрутов;

stop – остановка;

look down the column – просмотреть колонку;

arrival time – время прибытия;

to work backwards – вернуться назад;

to pass the stop – проезжать остановку;

to go directly – идти напрямую;

to get a transfer – приобрести трансфер;

to ride for free – проехать бесплатно;

additional time – дополнительное время;

peak time – час пик;

to run – ходить (об автобусах);

commuter – пассажир, который регулярно ездит на работу на общественном транспорте;

bus pass – проездной билет;

change – мелочь;

fare – плата;

to board – садиться в автобус.


**2. Read these short conversations and translate them:**

A.: Pardon me, do the buses stop here?

B.: Yes, most downtown buses stop at this corner.

A.: I want to go to Washington Avenue. Can I take any bus that stops here?

B.: You can take any bus except number 12. The number 12 turns off at Richmond Street.

A.: How often do the buses run?

B.: They are supposed to run according to the schedule that you can see over there. In fact, the buses don't always run on. schedule.

A.: What are the usual intervals between the bus arrivals?

B.: About every fifteen minutes. You won't have to wait any longer. A bus is coming. It's number 5. You can take it. In the bus.

A.: A transfer, please. (A driver is giving a transfer).

A.: How much is the fare?

Driver: One dollar.

A.: Will you accept a dollar bill?

D.: No. Only exact change is accepted: coins or tokens. Stand back from the door. Move to the rear. Let the passengers off.

A.: I'm afraid of missing the public library.

D.: Which one? A.: The library on Washington Avenue.

D.: Okay. I'll tell you when you've to get off. Several minutes later.

D.: Get off at the next stop. Cross the street. It's a big building. You can't miss the library there.

A.: Pardon me, sir. Could you tell me how to get to the bus terminal (post office, city hall, library etc.)?

B Turn left (right) at the corner.

A: Thank you.

: You're welcome.

A.: I beg your pardon. Where's the nearest subway station (bus stop)?

B.: It's right down the street. It's three blocks from here. It's at the second corner. It's at the next corner.

A.: What's the best way of getting to your place?

B.: Take the subway. Get off at Lincoln Center, turn right and walk two blocks.

A.: Good afternoon. I'd like to ask you how to get to Brooklyn College?

B.: Where are you starting from?

A.: Roosevelt Avenue.

B.: Roosevelt Avenue?

A.: That's correct.

B.: Take train number 7, get off at Times Square and transfer there to train number

A.: Is Brooklyn College within walking distance from there?

B.: Yes, it is. A.: Thank you.

B.: You are welcome.

**3. Find in the dialogues the English equivalents for the following sentences:**

1. Большинство автобусов, идущих к центру, останавливается на этом перекрестке (corner).

2. Вы можете сесть на любой автобус.

3. Как часто ходят автобусы?

4. Они должны ходить по расписанию.

5. Дайте, пожалуйста, пересадочный талон.

6. Сколько стоит проезд?

7. Принимается только точно отсчитанная мелочь: 3оне-. ты и жетоны.

8. Отойдите от дверей.

9. Продвиньтесь назад.

10. Я боюсь пропустить (проехать) автовокзал.

11. Станция метро находится в самом конце улицы (США).

12. Как лучше всего к вам добраться?

13. Поезжайте на метро и сойдите у Линкольн-центра.

14. Я вам скажу, когда вам надо выйти.

15. Вы никак не пройдете (не сможете пройти) мимо библиотеки.

16. Сверните налево (направо) у перекрестка.

17. Спасибо. Пожалуйста.

18. Прошу прощения. Где ближайшая станция метро?
19. Три квартала отсюда (у второго перекрестка).
20. Сойдите на Таймс-Сквер и пересядьте там на поезд .№ 2 (А.Е.).
21. Отсюда можно дойти пешком до Бруклин-колледжа?
22. Боюсь, мы сбились с пути.
23. Лучше спросить дорогу (А.Е.).
24. Как нам проехать до Йорк-Вилледж?
25. Развернитесь и поезжайте прямо.
26. У светофора сверните направо.
27. Проедьте около 15 миль по 95 (межштатному) шоссе.

## 4. Complete the dialogues:
A.:...
B.: Don't worry, I'll pay the fare.
A.:-
B.: Yes, this is where you change for the Botanical Gardens.
A.:-
B.: If you take the No.5, you'll get to the circus without changing.
A.:-
B.: No, you have two more blocks to go.
A.:-
B.: No, I'm getting off at the next stop.
A.:...
B.: Let's better walk.
A.:...
B.: The bus'll get you there faster.
A.:...
B.: Well, in this case you have to wait for the next bus.
A.:...
B.: Yes, get on quickly.
A.:...
B.: It's overcrowded. I hate overcrowded buses.
A.:...
B.: If we take a taxi, we'll make it (успеем), I'm sure.

## 5. Learn the words:
a temperature – температура
a sore throat – болит горло
a headache – головная боль
a rash – сыпь
diarrhea – диарея
an upset stomach – расстройство желудка
a lump – опухоль, шишка
a swollen ankle – опухла лодыжка

a pain in my chest – боль в груди
a high temperature – высокая температура
an earache – болит ухо
a stomachache – болит живот
a fever – жар
a backache – болит спинаarthritis – артрит
asthma – астма
bronchitis – бронхит
diarrhea – <u>диарея</u>
epilepsy – эпилепсия
ear infection – ушная инфекция
flu – грипп
food poisoning – пищевое отравление
gastritis – гастрит
heartburn – изжога
heart failure – сердечная недостаточность
heat stroke – тепловой удар
insomnia – бессонница
jaundice – желтуха
malaria – малярия
measles – корь
meningitis – менингит
migraine – мигрень
mumps – свинка
pneumonia – воспаление лёгких
scarlet fever – скарлатина
smallpox – оспа
tetanus – столбняк
typhus – тиф
varicosity – варикоз
intense / severe pain – сильная боль
mild pain – слабая боль
acute pain – острая боль
sharp pain – резкая боль
dull pain – тупая боль
pain attack – приступ боли
it aches from time to time - болит время от времени
short–term pain – кратковременная боль
long–term pain – длительная боль
permanent pain – постоянная боль
medicine, drugs – лекарство
medicine for cough – лекарство от кашля

**6. Make dialogues using the following phrases:**

I'm ill. - Я болен.

I need an ambulance. – Мне нужна «скорая».

Call an ambulance! – Вызовите скорую!

Please, call a doctor! – Пожалуйста, вызовите врача!

When can I expect the doctor to arrive? – Когда мне ожидать доктора?

Can a doctor come here? – Врач может прийти / приехать сюда?

Could you, please, call a doctor? – Вы не могли бы вызвать врача, пожалуйста?

I have to get to a hospital! – Мне нужно в больницу!

Where is the nearest polyclinic / hospital? – Где ближайшая поликлиника / больница?

Take me to the hospital! – Отвезите меня в больницу, пожалуйста!

Hello! I'd like to make an appointment with a doctor / dentist. – Здравствуйте! Я бы хотел записаться на прием к врачу / дантисту.

Do you have any doctors who speak Russian? – У вас есть русскоговорящие врачи?

I'd like to see a doctor as soon as possible. – Я бы хотел попасть к врачу как можно скорее.

I have a 12 o'clock appointment. – Я записан на 12 часов утра.

When can the doctor see me? – Когда врач может принять меня?

I need a doctor. – Мне нужен врач.

I need to consult a physician. – Мне нужно проконсультироваться с терапевтом.

I must urgently see a dentist. – Мне срочно нужно увидится с зубным врачем.

When will the doctor come? – В котором часу придёт врач?

When will the doctor be free? – Когда врач освободится?

I'd like to see Dr. Frost on Monday. – Я бы хотел назначить встречу с доктором Фростом в понедельник.

I'm feeling a little under the weather. – Мне нездоровится.

I'm not feeling well. – Я плохо себя чувствую.

I've got… – У меня...

I've broken my leg. – Я сломал ногу.

I've cut my finger. – Я порезал палец.

I've burnt myself. – Я обжегся.

I have caught a cold. – Я простудился.

I've been feeling sick since morning. – Меня тошнит с утра.

My joints are aching. – У меня болят суставы.

I'm constipated. – У меня запор.

I feel feverish / chilly.– Меня знобит.

I feel a sharp pain in my back. – У меня острая боль в спине.

I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg. – Я думаю, что потянул мышцу на ноге.

I am asthmatic. I need another inhaler. – Я астматик. Мне нужен другой

ингалятор.

I am diabetic. I need some more insulin. – Я диабетик. Мне нужен еще инсулин.

I am epileptic. – Я эпилептик.

I'm having difficulty breathing. – Мне трудно дышать.

I've been feeling very tired. – Я чувствую большую усталость.

I've got asthenia. – Я очень слаб.

I've been feeling depressed. – Я чувствую себя подавленным.

I've been having trouble sleeping. – У меня проблемы со сном.

I sneeze. – Я чихаю.

It hurts here. – Здесь болит.

I feel dizzy. – У меня кружится голова.

I've got something in my eye. – Мне что-то попало в глаз.

I have a clogged nose. – У меня забитый нос.

I think I might be pregnant. – Я думаю, возможно, я беременна.

I'm allergic to antibiotics. – У меня аллергия на антибиотики.

I fell down and hurt my elbow. – Я упал и ушиб локоть.

I've sprained my ankle. – Я растянул лодыжку.

I've sprained my loin. – Я потянул поясницу.

I can neither move my foot nor step on it. – Я не могу ни пошевелить ступней, ни наступить на нее.

I vomited several times yesterday. – Меня вырвало несколько раз вчера.

I feel better / worse. – Мне лучше / хуже.

Фразы: обращение врача к пациенту

How are you feeling? – Как вы себя чувствуете?

What's the matter with you? – Что с вами?

What are your complaints? – На что жалуетесь?

What's bothering you? – Что вас беспокоит?

Where does it hurt? – Где болит?

Does it hurt when I press here? – Вам больно, когда я сюда нажимаю?

Is this the first time this has happened? – С вами такое впервые?

What have you eaten (drunk)? – Что вы ели (пили)?

Has this ever happened before? – Такое раньше бывало?

Please, take off your clothes. – Пожалуйста, снимите одежду.

Are you on any sort of medication? – Вы принимаете какие–нибудь лекарства?

When did it start? – Когда это началось?

Let me look at your arm. – Позвольте взглянуть на вашу руку

I'll examine your ears. – Я осмотрю ваши уши.

Does anything else hurt? – Что–нибудь еще болит?

Is anything else bothering you? – Что–нибудь еще беспокоит вас?

When did you notice these symptoms? – Когда вы заметили эти симптомы?

What infectious diseases have you had? – Какими инфекционными

заболеваниями вы болели?

Do you have any allergies? – У вас есть аллергия на что-нибудь?

Are you allergic to any medication? – Есть ли у вас аллергия на какие–либо лекарства?

I'm going to take your blood pressure / temperature / pulse. – Я собираюсь измерить ваше кровяное давление / температуру / пульс.

Are you getting enough sleep? – Вы высыпаетесь?

Open your mouth. – Откройте рот.

Cough, please. – Покашляйте, пожалуйста.

Take a deep breath. – Сделайте глубокий вдох.

Breathe out. – Выдохните.

Don't breathe. – Не дышите.

Lie down over here. – Ложитесь сюда.

Lie down on the couch. – Ложитесь на кушетку.

Strip to the waist. – Разденьтесь до пояса.

Put on your clothes. – Одевайтесь.

Roll up your sleeve. – Закатайте рукав.

Show your tongue. – Покажите язык.

Turn around. – Повернитесь спиной.

I'll give you an injection. – Я сделаю вам укол.

We'll take an X-ray of your chest. – Мы сделаем рентген грудной клетки.

Your blood pressure's high. – У вас повышенное кровяное давление.

We need to take a urine / a blood sample. - Нам нужно взять анализ мочи / крови.

We'll do some lab tests. – Мы сделаем лабораторные анализы.

You need a few stitches. – Вам нужно наложить швы.

It may be food poisoning. – Возможно, это пищевое отравление.

It may be some kind of infection. – Возможно, это какая-то инфекция.

It's more likely a virus. – Скорее всего это вирус.

Stay in bed for a couple of days. – Оставайтесь в постели пару дней.

You should follow a diet. – Вам следует придерживаться диеты.

Drink plenty of fluids and keep warm. – Пейте много жидкости и будьте в тепле.

Get lots of rest. – Отдыхайте побольше.

Have a hot tea with raspberry jam. – Пейте горячий чай с малиновым вареньем.

I'm going to give you a prescription for an antibiotic. – Я дам вам рецепт на антибиотик.

I'll write you a prescription for some cough syrup. – Я выпишу вам рецепт сиропа от кашля.

Here's a prescription for a painkiller / some ointment. – Вот рецепт на обезболивающее / мазь.

Take one pill three times a day for seven days. – Принимайте по одной

таблетке три раза в день в течение семи дней.

Take the cough syrup before bedtime every night for a week. – Принимайте сироп от кашля каждую ночь перед сном в течение недели.

Use these drops twice a day for ten days. – Используйте эти капли два раза в день в течение десяти дней.

Apply the cream to your rash twice a day until it disappears. – Наносите крем на вашу сыпь два раза в день до ее исчезновения.

There's no serious problem. – Никаких серьезных проблем у вас нет.

You'll have to stay in hospital for two weeks. – Вам придется остаться в больнице на две недели.

Come back next week if you don't feel better. – Приходите на следующей неделе, если вам не станет лучше.

If you don't feel better in two or three days, call me again. – Если вам не станет лучше через 2–3 дня, наберите меня снова.

You'll probably start to feel better in a couple of days. – Вероятно, через пару дней вы почувствуете себя лучше.

**7. Read the dialogue**:
Shop assistant: Hello! Can I help you?
Customer: Yes, please. Do you have any bananas?
Shop assistant: Yes, of course. How much would you like?
Customer: A kilo, please.
Shop assistant: Here you are.
Customer: Thank you. How much are they?
Shop assistant: One pound and ten pence. Anything else?
Customer: Yes, a packet of milk, please.
Shop assistant: Here you are.
Customer: And do you have any bread?
Shop assistant: I'm sorry, there is no bread. We've already sold it.
Customer: Ok. Never mind.
Shop assistant: Your purchase makes two pounds and sixty-five pence.
Customer: Thanks. Here you are.
Shop assistant: You're welcome.

**8. Complete dialogues**:
Shop assistant: Hello! Can I help you?
Customer: Yes, please. Do you have any _____?
Shop assistant: Yes, of course. How much would you like?
Customer: _____, please.
Shop assistant: Here you are.
Customer: Thank you. How much are they?
Shop assistant: _____ pound and _____ pence. Anything else?
Customer: Yes, _____, please.
Shop assistant: Here you are.

Customer: And do you have any _____?

Shop assistant: I'm sorry, there is / are no _____. We've already sold it / them.

Customer: Ok. Never mind.

Shop assistant: Your purchase makes _____ pounds and _____ pence.

Customer: Thanks. Here you are.

Shop assistant: You're welcome.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 11

**1. Words to learn:**
trip - экскурсия, путешествие.
travelling - путешествие
traveler - путешественник
holiday-maker - отдыхающий
travel - путешествовать
by sea - морем
by train - поездом
by plane - самолетом
by car - на машине
on foot - пешком
ticket - билет
ticket for … - билет на
buy tickets - покупать билеты
booking-office - билетная касса
in advance - заранее
suitcase - чемодан
luggage - багаж
advantages - преимущества
disadvantages - недостатки.
spend – проводить
holidays – отпуск, каникулы, праздник
enjoy – наслаждаться
picturesque – живописный
change of scene – смена обстановки
dine – обедать
city dweller – горожанин
camera – фотоаппарат
take pictures of – фотографировать
view – вид
means of travelling – способы путешествовать
be fond of – любить, нравиться

**2. Translate the following words and word combinations:**

to spend one's holidays traveling, the ruins of ancient towns, to enjoy picturesque places, for a change of scene, to discover different ways of life, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms, to spend time doing something, to visit museums and art galleries, to look at shop windows, to dine at exotic restaurants, views of valleys, to be reminded by the photos, means of travel, advantages and disadvantages, according to their plans and destinations, to get know people.

**3. Read the text "Travelling" and answer the questions.**

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or inthe mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lay in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by photos of the happy

time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though, we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and to understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

**4. Finish the following sentences:**
1. People all over the world…
2. People travel to see….
3. Travellers and holiday-makers take a camera…
4. People travel by…
5. All means of travel have…
6. The best way to study geography is…

**5. Fill in the gaps:**

1. It is always interesting to……… new things, to………. different people, to ………. different food.

2. Those who live in the country like……… their time visiting museums and art galleries.

3. ……….. like a quiet holiday by the see or in the mountains.

4. Most travelers ………….. pictures of everything that interests them.

5. Later they will be ……….. by the photos of the happy time they had.

6. People……….. means of travel according to their plans and destinations.

**6. Find in the text English equivalents:**

современные города, наслаждаться живописными местами, для смены обстановки, разные стили жизни, музыкальные ритмы, рассматривать витрины магазинов, обедать в ресторане, горожанин, тихий отдых, гулять и купаться, отпускник, фотоаппарат, фотографировать, достопримечательность, крепость, виды долин (равнин, водопадов, гор, озер), способы путешествовать, лучший способ изучить.

**7. Answer the questions:**
1. What do people travel for?
2. How do country people spend their holidays?
3. What do city dwellers usually like?
4. Why do travelers take a camera with them?
5. Why do people choose different means of travel?

**8. Translate the following sentences:**
1. Многие люди любят путешествовать.

2. Проводя свой отпуск в путешествиях, люди видят разные страны и континенты.

3. Люди путешествуют, чтобы увидеть новые живописные места, познакомиться с новыми людьми или просто ради смены обстановки.

4. Сельские жители предпочитают проводить время в больших городах.

5. Городские жители обычно проводят отпуск у моря или в горах.

6. Туристы обычно берут с собой фотоаппарат.

7. Путешественники выбирают способ путешествия в зависимости от их преимуществ и недостатков.

**9. Read two points of view on going abroad:**
**David Moore**: Isn't it wonderful to discover new places? Travelling has always been a part of education. It teaches people about art and culture. It teaches them to be understanding. You also improve your knowledge of foreign languages.

What is more, tourism is the basis of the biggest business in the world. Tourists spend a lot of money. Rich countries can sell cars and computers. But what can poor countries sell? Their beautiful beaches and their wonderful

countryside.

Of course, there are a lot of places to visit in own country. But why not have something for change?

**Alison Brigh:t** It is comfortable. Your family and friends are near you. You don't have to wait at airports. You can watch your favourite food. You can speak your won language. So where is this fantastic place? It is home, of course.

And just look at photos in travel leaflets. The beaches are always empty, people are always friendly and the food always looks delicious. But is travelling really like that?

Unfortunately, in real life dreams very rarely come true.

Besides, tourists have no respect for the country they visit. The beauty of many places has disappeared forever. Many places are polluted. So, who needs such holiday?

**10. Answer the questions:**
1. Is David for or against tourism?
2. What are his arguments?
3. Is Alison of the same opinion as David?
4. What place does Alison mention as ideal for holidays?
5. What are her arguments?
6. Why is she against travelling abroad?
7. What problems trouble her most?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 12

**1. Learn the words:**
economics – экономика
to make use – воспользоваться
measurement – измерение
to deal with – иметь дело с
distribution – распространение
wealth – богатство
goods – товары
stream – ручей
to involve – вовлекать
to perform – выполнять, осуществлять
to be concerned with – быть связанным с
to affect – влиять
goal – цель
to favor – поддерживать
justice – справедливость
security – надежность , безопасность

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

In some ways economics can seem to be very exact. It often makes use of statistics, measurements, and sums of money. These can be expressed in exact amounts. This makes economics appear to be very exact. But economics also seeks to explain the meaning of the statistics and measurements. That is when it becomes very inexact and when people who study economics begin to disagree.

Economics is often said to deal with earning, distribution, and use of all kinds of wealth. Wealth is made up of goods and services. Goods are actual things people use. Goods can be seen and felt by those who use them. The two kinds of goods are economic goods and free goods. Economic goods are those things people will pay to receive.

Free goods are things that can usually be had without cost. Air, sunshine, and in some cases water are examples of free goods. An item can be both a free good and an economic good. The water people drink from a clean stream is a free good. The water that many people drink from the tap in their homes has to be paid for and is an economic good.

Economics involves much more than wealth in the form of goods and services. It is concerned with many things. It deals with the following:
- production, or making of goods and wealth;
- distribution, or giving out and exchange of goods;
- performing of services (these include sales, repair, training, etc.);
- consumption, or the use of goods and services;
- actions of governments (such actions often affect the production and distribution of goods and wealth)
- events in the world (these can affect decisions made by people and governments).

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. What does economics deal with?
2. What are economic goods?
3. What are free goods?
4. What is economics concerned with?

**4. Read and translate the terms and definitions:**

**Economy** – 1) a system according to which the money, industry and trade of a country or region are organized. 2) careful spending or the use of things in order to save money

**Economic** – 1) concerned with economics and organization of the money, industry and trade of a country, region or social group relating to services, 2) business that produce a profit.

**Economical -** that is something does not require a lot of money to operate using minimum amount of time, effort.

**Economics -** the study of the production of wealth and the consumption of goods and services in a society, and the organization of its money, industry and trade.

**Economist** – an expert or a student of economics

**Economise -** save money by spending it carefully and not buying expensive things.

**Economic policy** -an action taken, usually by the government, to influence economic events

**Задание 2.** Объясните разницу значения слов: *economy, economics*

## 5. Learn the words:
research – исследование
preliminary – предварительный
feasible – выполнимый
to investigate – исследовать
to make money – делать деньги
viable – жизнеспособный
to assess – оценивать
Fair – ярмарка
to exhibit – выставлять на показ
sample – образец
response – ответ, отклик
prospective – будущий, потенциальный
publicity – реклама
representative – представитель
to hand out – раздавать
to promote – выдвигать
feasibility study – анализ экономической целесообразности
particular – определенный
range – линия
advertising – реклама
campaign – кампания
launching – выпуск новых товаров на рынок, презентация
enquiry – запрос
to place an order – оформить заказ
to obtain – получить
delivery – доставка
to supply – предоставлять
replacement – замена
spare part – запасная часть
after sales service – гарантийное обслуживание

## 6. Read and translate the words:
Feasible, feasibility; to investigate, investigation; to sell, selling; viable – viability; to assess – assessment; to exhibit – exhibition; public - publicity; to advertise – advertising –advertisement; to display – a display; to promote – promoting – promotion; to enquire – enquiry; to replace – replacement.

**7. Read and translate the text:**

When a company starts to sell goods in a new market, they often do some market research or a preliminary study to see if the project is feasible. They research (investigate) the market potential or do a feasibility study to see if they will make money by selling in the new market (i.e. to see if the product is viable).

One way to assess the market potential is to take a stand at a Trade Fair where companies can exhibit samples of their products and see what response they get from prospective customers. The Trade Fair is an exhibition of goods, and a company exhibits a sample of its product at its stand. This is also a form of publicity (or advertising) and the company representative will probably hand out publicity brochures to advertise (or promote) the product further. Often journalists (the press) write about the Trade Fair and sometimes companies hold a press. conference if they want to promote a particular model or range. (Each different type of car, bike etc. is a model. All the different models made by a company make up its range. The full range of goods is normally displayed in the company's catalogue. The catalogue is a booklet or brochure).

Another way of promoting (or publicizing) a new product is to place advertisements in magazines or newspapers. Advertisements are also called adverts or ads for short. A plan to do a lot of advertising of one product is called a campaign. Starting an advertising campaign on a new product is known as launching the product.

The aim of publicity is to interest customers (or buyers, or clients) in the product. Initially customers might make enquiries about the product. When they decide to buy they place an order. At Trade Fair companies are trying to win (obtain) as many orders as possible. However, before a client places an order he wants to know many things: how long delivery takes, whether the company can supply replacements and spare parts, what the after sales service is like, etc. (All the individual parts in a model are called components. If one of the components breaks the customer will want a replacement spare part. If the product is complicated, skilled workers might be needed to fit spare parts or to service or maintain the machinery. Any maintenance or servicing the company does after it has sold the product is called after sales service).

**8. Answer the questions:**
1. Why does the company do the market research?
2. In what way s it possible to assess the market potential?
3. What ways of promotion do you know?
4. What is a range of the product?
5. What is a catalogue?
6. What are the advantages of Trade Fairs?
7. What is the aim of publicity?
8. How can the company win many customers?
9. What is called an after sales service?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 13

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

The Urals-a borderline between Europe and Asia-are a mountain chain which appeared many years ago as a result of tectonic activity. As time went on, the mountains were being destroyed by the action water, sun and air. As a result, the highest mountains are only one thousand metres high. One more consequence is that the greatest deposits of ores came to the surface of the Earth. The fact that they were easily accessible stimulated the development of plants.

The Urals mining industries began during the time of Peter the First. In the 18th century the Urals, with their high quality ores and rich forests (a fuel for plants) played the greatest role in the world industry. Russia exported metal even Great Britain.

The modernisation of the Ural industry began with Magnitogorsk plant, built near the mountain Magnitnaya, rich in metallic ores. Latter, many engineering plants were built in the region. The greatest plants are situated in Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil, Chelyabinsk and Novotroitsk.

At the beginning of the 20th century the Ural metal industry suffered a crisis because of the shortage of coal. But the delivery of coal from Kuzbass solved the problem.

It must be mentioned that about 70 metals and minerals were first discovered in the Ural mountains. Large deposit of iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, titanium, wolfram and many other metals characterise the region.

Nowadays some of the deposits are exhausted, and the plants work on the ore from new layers(Kazakhstan, Siberia). But nevertheless, the Urals are the region with great history, traditions and experience, and hopefully it will have new stages of development.

**2. Make 5 questions and ask your partner.**

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 14

**1. People can find good and bad sides in advertising. Read the information below and separate the ideas into two columns for good and bad points**:

give the true information

don't talk about products' defects

are misleading (дезинформирует)

show life unrealistically

teach you how to spend your money

put pressure on TV viewers (оказывает давление на телезрителей)

help to choose the best products

convince (убеждает) people to buy things they don't need

are funny
are silly and annoying

| Advertising | |
|---|---|
| Good points | Bad points |

**2. Read British people's views on advertising:**

**Rose Williams (31 years old):** "Every time you switch on TV there is some kind of advert for a new toy. They annoy me because my children also watch them. After that they ask me to buy this toy and they bother me until they get what they want. I think such adverts put unnecessary pressure on parents, especially those who have no money to buy all these new toys. We all know that toys are on the market - we don't need to be constantly reminded!"

**Kate (17 years old):** "I don't take advertising seriously. When I sit down to watch the show and I really enjoy the story, suddenly the film stops. There is a commercial interruption. That is the time for me to go to the kitchen. I prepare a snack and come back just in time for the start of the film. I hope that sponsors don't think I shall buy their products. I don't even know what they sell. The only problem is that I put on the weight."

**Ted (15 years old):** "The best thing on TV is the adverts. Some of them are wonderful – really funny. To be honest I like the adverts more that the programs. Commercials are informative. They all full of fun, humor and fantasy! Best of all I enjoy adds where famous people advertise a thing, a product or a service. I think that everything what famous people recommend is good and worth buying."

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. Whose point of view does the text present?
2. How old is he / she?
3. Does he / she like watching advertising? Why?
4. What good or bad points does he see in advertising?
5. What do you think of advertising?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 15

**1. Learn the words:**
to employ – нанимать, принимать на работу
employment – работа, занятость
unemployment – безработица
employer – работодатель
employee – работник
applicant – претендент
to apply – обращаться за работой
application – заявление о приеме

job – работа
qualification – квалификация
duty – обязанность
referee – рекомендатель
reference – рекомендация
experience – опыт
previous – предыдущий
salary – зарплата
skill – навык
marital status – семейное положение
resume=curriculum vitae – резюме

## 2. Translate the words into Russian:

An applicant, to employ for a job, to get a job, an employer, to conduct the interview, job experience, to distort facts, strong points, weak points, sociable, hardworking, punctual, responsible, communicative, keen, to speak foreign languages, to have driving license, a salary, an average salary, to ask the questions, to answer the questions, the requirement of business style, to achieve good results, be ready, to have self confidence, to wear clothes, possible difficulties, stuff members, to arrive on time, to arrive late, to arrive early, to present the resume to the interviews.

## 3. Translate the words into the English language:

Работодатель, интервью, принять на работу, претендент, получить работу, задать вопрос, ответить на вопросы, зарплата, средняя зарплата, получать зарплату, опоздать, прийти вовремя, прийти рано, написать резюме, сильные стороны, слабые стороны, уверенный в себе, энергичный, общительный, ответственный, работоспособный, скромный, пунктуальный, целеустремленный, опыт работы, персонал, деловой стиль, требования делового стиля, быть подготовленным.

## 4. Read and translate the text:

Always type it on a single list. Write your name, address and telephone number. Put your date of birth and marital status. In the next section put down your education. Put any qualifications on the next line.

Next, detail your work history, starting with your most recent job. Give date, employers and describe your duties.

List hobbies and interests and put extra information in a separate section.

End by saying that two referees are available on request – not naming them leaves you free to choose the best ones for particular jobs. Remember the longer the application, the less chance of has of being read.

## 5. Write your own resume.
## 6. Read and translate the text:

Pay attention to the way you are dressed. When you are properly dressed you demonstrate respect for those with whom you communicate. Your clothing should meet the requirement of business style. It is very important that you feel comfortable in your suit.

Be ready to speak about yourself. Your words should contain something to make people notice of you. Describe briefly your experience at previous jobs and the good results you achieved there.

A standard question you may be asked – ''Why are you looking for a job?'' You should be ready to offer reasons which sound convincing.

You should organise your thoughts logically, have self – confidence, and never distort facts or try to persuade people to your way of thinking.

You must be ready to answer some unexpected questions: '' What are your strong points?'' and '' What are your weak points?''

You may be asked what you can do for the company or how you see your future duties. You should learn as much as possible about the company you are dealing with.

What salary you are expecting? Think of concrete figures – you should base your answer on the average salary of other employees with your qualification.

At the end of the interview you may ask some questions. You should ask about what your future job will entail what possible difficulties there are in store for you, what the other staff members are like.

Some more advises:

1. *Never be late.* Even if you come too early it is better to walk around outside than to bother the interviewer about what you should do for the next 15-20 minutes.

2. Be yourself – just speak the way you speak with your friends. Try to overcome your nervousness. Remember it is normal and natural for you to be a little nervous. As you speak, smile and try to change your facial expression to convey the emotions that you feel.

3. Much attention should be paid to eye contact. You should not look at the floor or at the ceiling. Look at the people you are talking to.

4. Your speech is certain to be enthusiastic and lively.

**7. You are invited to the interview, get ready answer the questions:**
1. What education have you got?
2. Can you speak any foreign languages?
3. Have you got driving license?
4. Do you smoke?
5. Are you married?
6. What are your hobbies or interests?
7. Have you ever worked?
8. Why do you want this job?
9. What salary are you expecting?

10.   What are your strong points? What are your weak points?

**8. Make a dialogue using the following instructions** :

Several days ago an advertisement for a job appeared in the newspaper. Some of you decided to apply for this job, while the others are going to be interviewers. The applicants will have to write resume and later they will be called for an interview one at a time. Finally, the successful applicant will be called back into the interview room and offered the job.

1. The interviewers

Before interviewing the applicants, look through their resumes, decide what questions to ask and prepare to explain what the person will have to do. You are suppose to take notes (name, appearance, general impression, speech, answers to questions – you could give each applicant points out of ten.) Offer applicants an opportunity to put questions to you.

You think that the person must be energetic, ambitious, and enthusiastic. Experience is not important – you have your own training program. Analyse the results of the interview, discuss them with your colleagues, choose the most suitable applicant and announce your decision to the applicants.

2. The applicants

You are to use your own names and background. You should present your resume to the interviewers. Be ready to answer the questions of the interviewers and to ask your own questions about the job. Do not forget to say "Congratulations" to the person who finally gets the job.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 16

**1. Learn the words:**
to be good at (Maths) — хорошо успевать по (математике)
to cope with — справляться с (чем-либо)
to get into the habit of doing sth — приобрести привычку делать что-либо
everything one gets hold of — все, что попадает кому-либо в руки
tastes in books — вкус к книгам
to take to (reading) — пристраститься к (чтению)
schooling — учеба в школе
a number of — несколько
system analyst — системный аналитик
software — программное обеспечение
to update — обновлять
to modify — изменять
to expand — расширять
to repair — исправлять
major — главный, основной
milestone — этап

goal — цель
achievement — достижение
prospect — перспектива
relevant — соответствующий
employer — работодатель
to hire — нанимать
logistical — логистический
option — возможность

**2. Read and translate the text:**
**Choosing career as a computer programmer**

When I was seven, I went to school. I did well at school. I was especially good at Math and Geometry, but I also coped with the rest of a subjects. At school I got into the habit of reading a lot. At first I read everything I got hold of. But the older I grew, the more definite my tasted in books became. I took to reading technical books and books about computers and everything connected with them, such as mathematics, physics, programming and so on.

In my last year of schooling I often wondered what I would to do in the future, what sphere of life I should choose. After a number of heated discussions with my parents and friends I decided to be a computer programmer. So I entered a college of information technology.

After computer engineers and system analysts design software programs, computer programmers write them. Programmers also work on updating, modifying, expanding and repairing existing programs. Programmers often work closely with computer engineers ...

Graduation from college is a major milestone some students see college as a major goal when in reality it is simply a step to other future life achievements. Job prospects are excellent for well educated programmers with relevant experience and a passion for their work. Employers prefer to hire specialists who are familiar with the latest technology. Marketing, sales, technical resources, logistical and technical support are all possible career options for programmers. I shall make a good programmer.

**3. Mark the following sentences true or false:**
1. At school Alexander coped with all the subjects.
2. He reads everything he gets hold of.
3. Alexander has been interested in programming since his childhood.
4. His parents made him enter a college of information technology because they both work in the field of IT.
5. A computer programmer designs software programs.
6. A programmer also installs and repairs computer equipment.
7. Graduating from college is a step to other future life achievements.
8. Job opportunities for any programmer are excellent.
9. A programmer can work either at home or in an office.

10. Alexander is sure he will become a good specialist.

**4. Tell about your future profession using the words:**
When I studied at school, I was (especially) good a t . . .
At school I got into the habit of . ..
I took to . . .
Then I decided to become a . . . I I've always wanted to be a ...
Therefore I entered the . . . college.
I must study for . . . years.
To become a good . . . you need . . .
The job duties of a . . . are . . .
To my mind job prospects for . . . are . . .
The career options are . ..
I think I shall make . ..

**5. Answer the questions:**
1. How long have you been interested in this profession?
2. What does this specialist do?
3. Where does he or she work?
4. What education and skills are required?
5. How do you prepare for this career?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
7. What are the jobs within this profession?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 17

**1. Read and translate the text:**
### Scientific and technical progress
The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers,

in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.

But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems.

The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.

The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

**2. Answer the questions**:
1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?

8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?

**3. Find in the text synonyms to the words:**
new, fast, important, to send.

**4. Read and translate the text fill in the gaps with the suitable words:**
*into, worked, fell, changed, succeed, of, took, time, During, won.*

Marie Curie was bow Maria Sklodowski in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. She was the youngest of five children. Her parents 1)_____ as teachers and they brought her up to love I learning. Her mother died in 1877. Manya, I as they called her, and her sisters had to get jobs.

Manya became a tutor for a family. She enjoyed her 2)_____ there and could send money to her father and her sister, Bronya, who was smdying medicine in Paris.

When her sister got married, she invited Manya to live with them and study at the Sorbonne. It was then that she 3)_____ her name to Marie. Marie studied Physics and Maths and got her Master's degree in both subjects. When she graduated from university, she started research 4)_____ magnetism. It was at that time she met Pierre Curie, a young scientist. They 5)_____ in love immediately and got married. Marie moved to his house and they both started examining uranium and other elements to decide whether they were radioactive. It 6)_____ them four years to isolate the radioactive source which she named radium. For this, they 7)_____ a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903. In 1906, her husband died in an accident and Marie got the position they had offered him at the Sorbonne.

In 1911, she got a Nobel Prize in Chemistry. 8)_____ World War I, she designed the first mobile X-Ray machine and travelled with it along the front lines. Marie died in July, 1934 in Paris. She died 9)_____ radiation poisoning. She worked hard and proved that if a person keeps to their goals, they will 10)_____. For her, success came with the two Nobel Prizes she received and the fact that she was the first woman to ever get one. We all owe her our respect and admiration.

**5. Write the essay "The 20ᵗʰ century greatest invention" using the following plan:**
1. Introduction: say what the invention is.
2. Say what it is used for and how it helps people.
3. Say how to use it
4. Conclusion: summarise why you think it's the best invention.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 18

## 1. Learn the words:
essential - необходимый, существенный;
tool - инструмент, орудие;
society - общество;
appearance - появление, внешний вид;
area - площадь, область;
realize - реализовывать, понимать, осуществлять;
digital - цифровой, дискретный;
chip - кристалл, микросхема, элементарный сигнал;
means - средства;
store - хранить, склад;
quantity - количество;
various - разнообразный;
tiny - маленький, крохотный;
solid - твердый, прочный;
in spite of- несмотря на;
powerful - сильный, мощный, властный, значительный;
handle - управлять, держать;
item - пункт, штука, вещь;
perform - выполнять, осуществлять, делать;
supply - снабжать, поставлять;
retrieve - вернуть, восстанавливать, выводить;
carry out - выполнять, осуществлять;
datum (*pl.* data) - данные;
process - процесс, обрабатывать;
in response to - в ответ на;
like - а) нравиться, б) похожий, подобный, в) как;
input - ввод, вводить;

## 2. Translate the words into Russian:

electronic computer, modern, centre, enormous, industry, office, factory, hospital, aspect, activity, information technology, communication, control system, microelectronic components, manipulating, machine, motor car, second, million, accept, type, disk, permanent, calculating, selecting and combining information, special form, code, instruction, control the operation of a computer, program, automatically, result, communication channel.

## 3. Translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words:
1. Since their appearance in the 1940s, the computers have become the centre of an enormous industry.
2. She has beautiful appearance.
3. The abbreviation IT means Information Technology.

4. IT provides us with the <u>means</u> of sending, receiving, manipulating and storing information.

5. Thoughts are expressed <u>by means of</u> words.

6. It looks <u>like</u> rain.

7. Don't speak to me <u>like</u> that.

8. He <u>likes</u> fishing.

9. She studies music, painting and <u>the like.</u>

10. What are your <u>likes</u> and <u>dislikes</u>?

11. Is it your <u>liking</u>?

12. <u>Like</u> a washing machine or a motor car, a computer is a piece of equipment which carries out various tasks. <u>Unlike</u> most other machines, computer has no moving parts.

## 4. Form the word's combinations with the following words:

| | |
|---|---|
| To process | Components |
| To supply | Items |
| To carry out | Chips |
| To handle | Information |
| To input | Data |
| To retrieve | Computer |
| To store | Tasks |
| To perform | Research |
| To realize | Products |
| To include | Pass-word |

## 6. Match the adjectives to the nouns:

*A:* solid, enormous, various, tiny, microelectronic, powerful, common, essential, digital.

*B:* chips, functions, instructions, computer, surface, quantities, views, energy, things, elements, screen.

## 7. Translate the word's combinations and form the sentences with them:

мощный компьютер, обрабатывать данные, понимать проблему, мельчайшие детали, вводить информацию, необходимые вещи, современное общество, выполнять задачи, несмотря на большие площади, со времени возникновения компьютеров, хранить товары, разнообразные средства, цифровой код, средства связи, снабжать информацией, в ответ на звонок, распространенное мнение, в процессе производства, выполнять программу.

## 8. Read and translate the text:
### Information technology

Electronic computers are an essential tool of modem society. Since their appearance in the 1940s, they have become the centre of an enormous industry.

They have found their place in offices, factories and hospitals, have landed on the moon and will soon be as common in homes as television sets.

It is now being realized that computing is one aspect of a wider area of activity – Information Technology. Information Technology often referred to as IT, includes computing, communications and control systems, all based on digital microelectronic components more known as chips. IT provides us with the means of sending, receiving, manipulating and storing information at speeds and in quantities never before possible.

*What is a computer?*

First of all a computer is a machine. Like a washing machine or a motor car, a computer is a piece of equipment which carries out various tasks. Unlike most other machines, computer has no moving parts. Most of the work of a computer is done by tiny solid-state electronic components -chips. In spite of their small size chips are very powerful. They can handle and store millions of items of information in one second.

There are seven types of task that a computer can perform. They are:
• accepting information from the outside, known as input;
• supplying information to the outside, known as output;
• storing information in permanent form on disks or tape;
• retrieving information from permanent storage;
• sending information on a data communications channel;
• receiving information on a data communications channel;
• processing information.

The most important is the last. Processing includes calculating, sorting, selecting and combining information.

Computers process many kinds of information. While this information is inside the computer, it is in a special form, often in a code. Such information is called data.

Everything a computer does is in response to instructions. A set of instructions which control the operation of a computer is called a program.

So, a computer is a machine which, under the control of a stored program, automatically accepts and processes data, and supplies the results of that processing.

**Задание 2.** Дайте определение терминам:

IT, Computer, Data, Program, Chip, Input, Output

**9. Translate the word's combinations:**

информационные технологии, обрабатывать информацию в течение секунды; неотъемлемый инструмент (часть); огромная индустрия; в ответ на заданные команды; набор команд (заданий); обрабатывать данные; получать информацию; хранить информацию; канал передачи данных; расчет, сортировка, отбор и суммирование информации; руководить работой компьютера; твердые электронные компоненты; цифровые микроэлектронные компоненты; находить информацию.

**10. Answer the questions:**
1. What is the role of computers in modern society?
2. What is IT based on?
3. What does IT provide us with?
4. Has computer anything in common with other machines?
5. What is its difference?
6. What are the main tasks of computer?
7. Why is processing information considered to be the most important task?
8. Can you name any other tasks of computer?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 19

**1. Learn the words:**
mass media – средства массовой информации
press - пресса
radio - радио
television - телевидение
TV set - телевизор
inform - информировать
educate – давать образование, воспитывать
entertain - развлекать
entertainment - развлечение
influence - влиять
view– точка зрения
TV viewer - телезритель
public opinion–общественное мнение
newspaper - газета
resist - сопротивляться
play - пьеса
comedy - комедия
feature film– художественный фильм
horror film– фильм ужасов
musical - мюзикл
police series - детектив
broadcast - передавать
transmit - транслировать
soap opera – мыльная опера
documentary – документальный фильм
specialized topic – специализированная программа
news - новости
weather forecast – прогноз погоды
discussion– дискуссия, ток-шоу
advertising - реклама

interrupt - прерывать
appeal - призыв
use - использовать
repeat– повторять(ся)
bore - надоедать
boring - скучный

## 2. Read and translate the text:

### American Radio and Television

Mass media (that is the press, radio and television) play an important part in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. "After all», say American media men, "news is not what happens – it is what you see or read about in mass media." In other words, mass media mould public opinion.

Millions of Americans in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers. The TV set is not just a piece of furniture. It is someone who is "one of the family". It is also a drug impossible to resist. On TV one can see pays, comedies, feature films, horror films, musicals and police series. American television often broadcasts soup opera. It is sentimental serial drama meant for housewives. Most people find soups boring. American television transmits not only entertainment but documentaries and concerts, cultural and educational programs, specialized topics (such as cookery or gardening), children's programs, news and weather forecasts.

You can listen to the radio while doing some work about the house, reading a book or driving a car. On the radio one can hear pop, rock and classical music, news and different discussions.

There is a lot of advertising on American TV and radio. The program you are watching or listening may be interrupted several times by an appeal to use a new perfume or to drink a certain beer. The same advertising is repeated several times every day, which bores the views.

## 3. Answer the questions:
1. What is mass media?
2. How do mass media influence people?
3. What can one see on American TV?
4. What can one hear on American radio?
5. Why does advertising bore some TV viewers?

## 4. Finish the phrases:
1. In their spare time millions of American … (go to the theatre, read books, go in for sports, watch television)
2. On the radio you can hear …(music, plays, news, sport commentators, lectures)

3. On TV you can see … (educational programs, children's programs, advertising)

4. Soup opera is broadcast for … (children, students, housewives, scientists)

5. The advertising … (educates, entertains, informs, bores) TV viewers.

**5. Translate into Russian:**

Mass media, play an important part, influence TV viewers, inform TV viewers, educate, entertain, watch TV, listen to the radio, read newspapers, spare time, transmit news, broadcast soup operas, show plays, find boring, bore TV viewers, educational programs, children's programs, cartoons, feature film, horror film, musical, documentary, police series, comedy, advertising, weather forecast.

**6. Translate not English:**

Телевидение, радио, пресса, газеты, средства массовой информации, влиять на людей, развлекать людей, информировать телезрителей, показывать интересные передачи, передавать новости и прогноз погоды, транслировать художественные и документальные фильмы, находить мыльные оперы скучными, веселые комедии, свободное время, играть важную роль, реклама, реклама надоедает телезрителям, передавать образовательные программы, транслировать специализированные программы, детские программы, мультфильмы.

**7. Match the TV program to it's definition:**
1. Horror film
2. Musical
3. Comedy
4. Soups
5. Police series
6. Documentary
7. News
8. Weather forecast
a) non-fiction film based on real events
b) information about temperature, wind, rain and sun.
c) the latest events in the world or in your country
d) a film with mysterious happening, ghost and monsters
e) a funny film that makes you laugh
f) a sentimental serial drama usually about family life; often weekly
g) a film about policemen and criminals
h) a musical film where heroes sing and dance

**8. Answer the questions:**
1. How many channels are there on Russian TV?
2. What is your favorite channel?

3. What programs does it transmit?
4. Are there different programs for all groups of people on Russian TV?
5. Which programs are for children?
6. Which programs are meant for housewives?
7. Which programs are interesting for young people?
8. Which programs are interesting for sport fans?
9. Which programs interest you?

**9. Read and translate the text:**
**Internet: how it affects us**

We live in a multi-media society. How does the Internet affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose websites that they visit. The Internet can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there is much high-quality information that can help us understand many fields of study: science, medicine, the arts and so on. In this global network you can find any information in a few minutes. Otherwise you would have to search for the necessary information in directories, libraries or on the phone for a long time.

The Internet has already revolutionized the way we live and work. But these are still early days for the Internet. We don't know how much it is still changing the world. The Internet era is yet to come. The Internet is an up-to-date wonder. As the proverb says: "nothing is wonderful when you get used to it", that is why the Internet fails to astonish us any more.

One of the most valuable functions of the Internet is its information function. The Internet keeps people informed about current events, as well as the latest achievements in science and culture.

Recently a system of distance learning became popular. You can study foreign languages and even study in universities. Individual educational programs can be developed especially for you.

The Internet is also widely used in business. Thanks to the Internet we have rapid connections with partners from all corners of the world. You can even conduct negotiations, hear and see your contacts, and exchange graphic and textual information.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages to the Internet. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but some people spend an average of 6 hours or more a day on the network. Many children look at a screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. It is clear that the network has a powerful influence on their lives, and that its influence if often negative.

Another disadvantage is that for many people the internet becomes more "real" than reality, and their own lives seem boring. Also, many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as they can do in Internet games. In real life they can not simply press "escape".

The most negative effect of the Internet might be people's addiction to it. People often feel a strange and powerful need to spend time on the network.

Addiction to a computer screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction: people almost never believe they are addicted.

One more disadvantage of the Internet is the absence of information control. Children receive wide access to porno sites and sites with violence and promoting hate.

From that, how much we know about the Internet depends on the choices we make and how effectively we use the opportunities of the Internet in our time.

**10. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Мультимедийное общество; влиять; увеличивать знания; внешний мир; высококачественная информация; глобальная сеть; современное чудо; обмениваться графической и текстовой информацией; мощное влияние на; проводить время в сети

**11. Find the synonyms:**

To search; lack; influence; modern; to be similar to; to astonish; to be like; up-to-date; to look for; absence; effect; to surprise; negative; to act; harmful; to affect.

**12. Find the antonyms:**

To increase; absence; up-to-date; negative; an advantage; local; to decrease; outside; interesting, presence; a disadvantage; inside; global; out-of-date; positive; boring

**13. Answer the questions:**
1) We live in a multi-media society, don't we?
2) How can the Internet increase our knowledge of the outside world?
3) Why does the Internet fail to astonish us anymore?
4) Some people spend too much time on the network, don't they?
5) Why is the Internet more "real" than reality for many people?
6) What is the most negative affect of the Internet?
7) Say a few words about the absence of information control.

**14. Write pros and cons if the Internet.**

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 20

**1. Learn the words:**
cybersecurity – компьютерная безопасность
information security – информационная безопасность
link – связь, ссылка
distinction – различие

data – данные
concern – беспокойство
integrity – целостность, неприкосновенность
availability – доступность, пригодность, *зд.* сохранность
reside – находиться постоянно
desktop – рабочий стол, настольный компьютер
laptop – ноутбук
filing cabinet – картотека (картотечный шкаф)
secure - безопасный
protect – защищать
device – устройство
compromise – компромисс, *зд.* взлом
identify – выявлять, распознавать
risk exposure – подверженность риску
implement – осуществлять

## 2. Read and translate the text:

Cybersecurity vs. Information Security: Is There A Difference?

"Is there a difference between cybersecurity and information security?" Not only is this a great question, but it's something we've heard many times before. Cybersecurity and information security are so closely linked that they're often thought of as synonymous. But, there are some important distinctions between the two.

Information security (or "InfoSec") is another way of saying "data security." So if you are an information security specialist, your concern is for the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of your data. (This is often referred to as the "CIA.") Most modern business data resides electronically on servers, desktops, laptops, or somewhere on the internet—but a decade ago, before all confidential information migrated online, it was sitting in a filing cabinet. And some confidential information still is!

Info security is concerned with making sure data in any form is kept secure and is a bit more broad than cybersecurity. So, someone could likely be an information security expert *without* being a cybersecurity expert.

Cybersecurity is all about protecting data that is found in *electronic* form (such as computers, servers, networks, mobile devices, etc.) from being compromised or attacked. Part of that is identifying what the critical data is, where it resides, its risk exposure, and the technology you have to implement in order to protect it.

## 3. Translate the words and word's combinations:

Secure, security, cyber, cybersecurity, information security, to link, a link, linking, linked, closely linked, distinct, distinctions, distinctions between, distinguish, data security, special, specialist, information security specialist, confidential, confidentiality, confidentiality of data, available, availability,

integrity of your data, data resides, electronic, electronically, data resides electronically, server, desktop, laptop, confidential information, keep, keep secure, protect, protecting, protected, protect data, computers, servers, networks, mobile devices, compromise, attack, identify, risk exposure, implement.

**4. Translate the words and word's combinations:**
Информация, защита, безопасность, информационная безопасность, кибербезопасность, быть тесно связанным, различия, важные различия, конфиденциальность, неприкосновенность, сохранность, храниться на сервере, хранить в электронном виде, сервер, персональный компьютер, ноутбук, защищать данные, применять технологии.

**5. Match the synonyms:**
a) data, store, secure, link, desktop, file
b) safe, connect, personal computer, reside, document, information,

**6. Answer the questions:**
1. What is "InfoSec"?
2. What is the information security specialist responsible for?
3. In what form is most modern business data stored nowadays?
4. What does the abbreviation CIA mean?
5. What is the job of cybersecurity specialist?

**7. Correct the wrong statements:**
1. There is not any difference between cybersecurity and information security
2. Cybersecurity and information security are closely related.
3. InfoSec is the same as data security.
4. Information security specialist is responsible for protecting data that is found in electronic form.
5. Some confidential information is kept in a filing cabinet.
6. Cybersecurity protects data that is found in electronic form.

**8. Translate into English:**
1. Термины кибербезопасность и информационная безопасность часто называют синонимами.
2. Специалист по информационной безопасности отвечает за конфиденциальность и неприкосновенность данных.
3. Некоторая секретная информация хранится только в виде бумажных документов.
4. Специалист по кибербезопасности имеет дело только с электронными файлами.
5. Специалист по кибербезопасности защищает файлы от взломов и атак.
6. Термин информационная безопасность более широкий нежели

термин кибербезопасность.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 21

**1. Read and translate the words:**
Biological, virus, organism, program, resource, file, to activate, destructive, message, monitor, hard disk, command, limit, attack, container.

**2. Read and translate the words using the dictionaries**:
Routine, disaster, dormant, measure, monitor, uninterruptible, sequence, supply, patching, surge, virus, fireproof.

**3. Choose the best variant of translation:**
1. Virus protection program
a) программа защиты от вирусов
b) программа защиты вирусов
c) вирусная защитная программа
2. Common programming technique
a) обычный метод программирования
b) обычный программный метод
c) метод обычного программирования
3. Monitor screen
a) мониторный экран
b) экран монитора
c) отслеживание экрана
4. Normal execution sequence
a) обычное выполнение последовательности
b) последовательность нормы выполнения
c) обычная последовательность выполнения
5. Uninterruptible power supply
a) мощность бесперебойной подачи
b) бесперебойный источник питания
c) источник бесперебойной энергии

**4. Learn the words:**
to reproduce – воспроизводить
routine - стандартная программа
to run - запускать, выполнять
to stay resident - оставаться в памяти
payload - полезная нагрузка
to remain – оставаться
trigger - запускающее устройство
destructive – разрушительный

to replace – заменять
host program - главная программа
execution – выполнение
misdirection - неправильное направление, указание
to take security measures - принимать меры безопасности
to implement - выполнять, осуществлять
firewall - межсетевое устройство защиты
encrypted data - зашифрованные данные
uninterruptible – бесперебойный
vendor-supplied software - программное обеспечение поставщика
host - носитель (вируса)
patching - коммутация, вставка в программу
dormant - неактивный, бездействующий
variety - множество, разнообразие
to hide - скрываться, прятать
fairly – довольно
surge protector - устройство защиты от скачков напряжения
fireproof – огнеупорный

## 5. Read and translate the text:
### Information security

A biological virus is a very small, simple organism that infects living cells, known as a host, by attaching itself to them and using them to reproduce itself. This often causes harm to the host cells.

Similarly, a computer virus is a very small program routine that infects a computer system and uses its resources to reproduce itself. It often does this by patching the operating system to enable it to detect program files, such as .COM or .EXE files. It then copies itself into those files. This sometimes causes harm to the host computer system.

When the user runs an infected program, it is loaded into memory carrying the virus. The virus uses a common programming technique to stay resident in memory. It can then use a reproduction routine to infect other programs. This process continues until the computer is switched off.

The virus may also contain a payload that remains dormant until a trigger event activates it, such as the user pressing a particular key. The payload can have a variety of forms. It might do something relatively harmless such as displaying a message on the monitor screen or it might do something more destructive such as deleting files on the hard disk.

When it infects a file, the virus replaces the first instruction in the host program with a command that changes the normal execution sequence. This type of command is known as a JUMP command and causes the virus instructions to be executed before the host program. The virus then returns control to the host program which then continues with its normal sequence of instructions and is executed in the normal way.

To be a virus, a program only needs to have a reproduction routine that enables it to infect other programs. Viruses can, however, have four main parts. A misdirection routine that enables it to hide itself; a reproduction routine that allows it to copy itself to other programs; a trigger that causes the payload to be activated at a particular time or when a particular event takes place; and a payload that may be a fairly harmless joke or may be very destructive. A program that has a payload but does not have a reproduction routine is known as a Trojan.

To prevent or limit the effects of disaster you should take security measures and protect hardware and software. If your work deals with the use of the Internet, you should implement network controls by installing firewalls to protect external and internal attacks. Another way of protection is using encrypted data including monitoring username and password use. Don't use common names or dictionary words in passwords. To protect from natural disasters install uninterruptible power supplies and surge protectors.

Periodically make full backups, which copy all files. If your files are very important, keep backups in separate locations, in fireproof containers, under lock and key. Virus protection programs are another way of feeling safe. Use only vendor-supplied software products that guarantee they are virus-free.

**6. Answer the questions:**
1. How does a biological virus infect living cells?
2. What is a computer virus?
3. What files does the virus copy itself into?
4. What technique is used by virus to become resident in memory?
5. How long does the process of infection continue?
6. How long does a payload remain dormant?
7. What is a trigger event?
8. What forms can the payload have?
9. What event changes the normal execution sequence?
10. What does the program need to have to be a virus?
11. How many parts do viruses usually have?
12. How is the program without reproduction routine named?
13. What should you do to prevent external and internal attacks?
14. Why should you install uninterruptible power supplies and surge protectors?
15. What software products guarantee they are virus-free?

**7. Fill in the gaps with suitable word:**
*Backups, to be executed, payload, reproduction, host program, resources, hide, firewalls, encrypted data, security measures*

1. A computer virus infects a computer system and uses its … to reproduce itself.

2. The virus contains a … that remains dormant until the user presses a

particular key.

3. The virus replaces the first instruction in the … with a command that changes the normal execution sequence.

4. A JUMP command causes the virus instructions … before the host program.

5. A … routine is needed to infect other programs.

6. A misdirection routine enables a virus to … itself.

7. To protect hardware and software you should take … .

8. Installing … helps to withstand external and internal attacks.

9. To protect your work from stealing use … .

10. Copy all your files and keep your … in separate locations under lock and key.

**8. Learn the words:**

computer crime - преступление, совершаемое с помощью компьютера
criminal – преступник
to steal - воровать, красть
theft – кража
destruction – разрушение
property – собственность
benefit - выгода, польза
to alter - изменять (данные)
victim – жертва
to be unaware of - не подозревать
to log off - выходить из системы
piracy – пиратство
mail bombing - атака почтового адреса
to crash - выводить из строя
by accident – случайно
to get hurt - пострадать
deserve - заслуживать
after all - в конце концов
intention - намерение, цель
to commit - совершать
disgruntled - недовольный
employee - работник
illegitimate - незаконный
account - счёт, учётная запись
to account - рассчитывать
data diddling - сдвиг элементов данных
to inundate - наводнять
in addition - кроме того
to compromise - подвергать риску
to assure - гарантировать

fraud - обман, мошенничество
attorney - районный прокурор
ramification - последствия
to prosecute - преследовать судебным порядком

## 9. Read and translate the text:
### Computer crimes

Computer crimes are 'clean' white-collar crimes; no one gets physically hurt. But computer crime is serious business and deserves to be taken seriously by everyone. After all, if computer criminals can steal money from major banks, can they not steal from you?

Computer crime basically falls into three categories:

• Theft of computer time for development of software for personal use or with the intention of selling it. It is difficult to prove programs were stolen when copies are made because the originals are still in the hands of the original owners.

• Theft, destruction, or manipulation of programs or data. Such acts may be committed by disgruntled employees or by persons wishing to use another's property for their own benefit.

• Altering data stored in a computer file.

The Trojan Horse is the name given to the crime in which a computer criminal is able to place instructions in someone else's program that allow the program to function normally but perform additional, illegitimate functions as well.

Salami shaving method means manipulating programs or data so that small amounts of money are deducted from a large number of transactions or accounts and accumulated elsewhere. The victims are often unaware of the crime because the amount taken from any individual is so small.

Piggybacking means using another person's identification code or using that person's files before he or she has logged off.

Software piracy is unauthorized copying of a program for sale or distributing to other users.

Data diddling is a technique whereby data is modified before it goes into the computer file. Once in the file, it is not as visible.

Mail bombing is inundating an email address with thousands of messages, slowing or even crashing the server.

Prosecuting the computer criminal is difficult because discovery is often difficult. The nature of the crime is such that it is hard to detect, and thus many times it simply goes undetected. In addition, crimes that are detected – an estimated 85 percent of the time – never reported to the authorities. By law, banks have to make a report when their computer systems have been compromised, but other businesses do not. Often they choose not to report because they are worried about their reputations and credibility in the community.

Most computer crimes, unfortunately, are discovered by accident. Even if a computer crime is detected, prosecution is by no means assured. There are a number of reasons for this. First, law enforcement agencies do not fully understand the complexities of computer-related fraud. Second, few attorneys are qualified to handle computer crime cases. Third, judges are not educated in the ways of computers and may not consider data valuable.

In short, the chances of committing computer crimes and having them go undetected are, unfortunately, good. And the chances that, if detected, there will be no ramifications are also good: a computer criminal may not go to jail, may not be found guilty if prosecuted, and may not even be prosecuted. You can be sure, however, that this will not be tolerated for long.

**10. Finish the sentences with suitable words:**
1. To protect your work from stealing use … .
2. A misdirection routine enables a virus … itself.
3. To protect hardware and software you should take … .
4. It is difficult to use … , which is the only language understood by the processor.
5. … , destruction, or manipulation of programs or data may be committed by disgruntled employees.
6. Most computer crimes are discovered … .
7. The … are often unaware of the crime because the amount taken from any individual is so small.
8. A computer virus is a very small … that infects a computer system.
9. Computer crimes are 'clean' white-collar crimes, no one … .
10. The virus replaces the first instruction in the host program with a command that changes … .

**11. Say whether the sentences true or false:**
1. Everyone gets physically hurt in computer crimes.
2. A computer crime doesn't deserve to be taken seriously.
3. Computer crimes fall into 4 categories.
4. It is easy to prove that programs were stolen.
5. Altering data stored in smb's computer file is not a crime at all.
6. The Trojan Horse can replicate itself.
7. The victims of 'Salami shaving' method of stealing money are always aware of the crime.
8. Software piracy is unauthorised copying of programs.
9. Mail bombing can crash the server.
10. Prosecuting the computer criminals is impossible.
11. Businesses choose not to report about the crime because they are worried about their reputation.
12. The computer criminal being caught never goes to jail.

**12. Answer the questions:**

1. Why is a computer crime called 'clean'?

2. How many categories does a computer crime fall into?

3. What is the name of the virus which allows the program to function normally but performs additional illegitimate functions?

4. What does 'Salami shaving' mean?

5. Which method is used by hackers to slow down or even crash the server?

6. Why is it difficult to punish computer criminals?

7. Do the banks have to make a report about the crime against them?

8. Why do other businesses prefer not to report about the crime?

9. How are most computer crimes discovered?

10. Why do computer criminals often remain unpunished even if they are detected?

11. What is the percentage of detected crimes which are never reported to the authorities?


# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 22

**1. Read and translate the text:**
**What is an information security standard?**

Generally speaking a standard, whether it is an accountability standard, a technical standard or an information security standard, it represents a set of requirements that a product or a system must achieve. Assuming the conformity of a product or system with a certain standard demonstrates that it fulfills all the standard's specifications.

There are currently some primary standards in place governing information security.

First of them is the ISO/IEC 27000 series of standards. It is the most recognizable standard as it bears the internationally prestigious name of the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

It was initiated by British Standard Institute in 1995 through BS7799 (Information Security Management System), and later was taken over by the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and released under the name of ISO/IEC 27000 series (ISMS Family of Standards) and ISO/IEC 17799:2005 "Information Technology – Code of practice for information security management". Secondly, there is the NIST SP800 group of standards, published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) from USA.

Another information security standard is the Information Security Forum's Standard of Good Practice for Information Security. This document also includes a description of COBIT and BSI Standards 100 series. Due to the lack of space other international security standards like ITIL could not be presented.

**2. Make a dictionary with the words from the text you do not know.**

**3. Answer the questions:**
1. What is a standard?
2. What are the main standards in place governing information security?
3. What is the most recognizable standard?
4. What standard was initiated by British Standard Institute in 1995?
5. What organization published the NIST SP800 group of standards?

**4. Make three questions to the text and ask your partner.**

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

### Why do we need an information security standard?

The use of standards is unanimously accepted and gives the possibility of comparing a personal security system with a given frame of reference adopted at an international level. A good example is the ISO 9000 set of standards regarding the quality management system, which is a common reference regardless of the industry in which a certain company activates.

Standards ensure desirable characteristics of products and services such as quality, safety, reliability, efficiency an interchangeability - and at an economical cost.

We need information security standards in order to implement information security controls to meet an organizations requirements as well as a set of controls for business relationships with other organizations and the most effective way to do this is to have a common standard on best practice for information security management such as ISO/IEC 17799:2005. Organizations can then benefit from common best practice at an international level, and can prove the protection of their business processes and activities in order to satisfy business needs.

Anyone responsible for designing or implementing information security systems knows that it can sometimes be difficult to demonstrate the effectiveness of their solutions, either to their organization's decision makers, or to its clients. Decision makers need to know that the budgets they assign are being directed at worthwhile targets, while clients demand the sense of confidence that comes with knowing their sensitive data and confidential details are in safe hands.

This is where the role of information security standards becomes essential.

Similarly to quality control standards for other industrial branches such as customer service, information security standards demonstrate in a methodical and certifiable manner that an organization conforms to industry best practices and procedures.

**6. Answer the questions:**
1. What is the ISO 9000?

2. Why do we need information security standards?
3. What can prove the protection of their business processes?
4. What do information security standards demonstrate?

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 23

**1. Learn the words:**
to accomplish – совершать, выполнять
to request – просить, обращаться с просьбой
to persuade – убеждать
goodwill – благосклонность
to gain – добиваться
approval – одобрение
order – заказ
procedure – рекомендации
subordinate – подчиненный
to confirm – подтверждать
superior – руководитель, начальник
consumer – потребитель
memo – служебная записка
within – внутри
to convey – выражать
brief – короткий
heading – заголовок, зд. шапка
sender – отправитель
margin – край
salutation – приветствие
recipient – адресат, получатель
subject line – тема
optional – необязательный
gist – суть
complimentary – вежливый
close – заключение
signature – подпись

**2. Read and translate the words:**
business writing, the work of organization, to give information, to make recommendations, to promote goodwill, to gain approval, to give orders, to explain procedures to subordinates, to confirm decisions, to recommend policy changes, to promote products, to carry business, written communication,

media of communication, to dealing with outside organizations, within the organization, to convey information, brief documents, sender's address, the heading of the letter, left margin, inside address, complimentary close.

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**3. Read and translate the text:**

Business writing is writing to accomplish the work of an organization. Through writing business people can request and give information, make recommendations, persuade, promote goodwill, gain approval, consult, plan and coordinate, and give orders. Writing is one of the best ways to explain procedures to subordinates, to confirm decisions, to recommend policy changes to superiors, to promote products with consumers, and to perform many other tasks necessary to carry business.

Although there are many specialized types of written communication, the most common media are letters, memos, and reports. Business people write letters when dealing with outside organizations individuals. They write *memos* – short communications written to others within the organization. Business people write *reports* to convey information and to argue for their recommendations.

Most business letters are relatively brief documents, generally one or two pages. The format of any letter depends on the traditions of the organization. Most letters have seven parts. This example shows these parts:

The first part is the heading. It tells the reader where the letter comes from that is sender's address.

The inside address appears 2 lines below the heading of the letter and begins at the left margin. The inside address includes the name of the company for whom the person works, the street address, and the city address, the state address, and zip code.

The salutation appears 2 lines below the inside address and begins at the left margin. Among the most common salutations are: *Dear Mr. (Ms., Miss, Mrs.) Smith? Dear Sir (Sirs, Lady).* If the name of the recipient unknown, a title as a form of address is used: "Dear Purchasing Agent", "Dear Manager".

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**OFFICE RESEARCH SYSTEMS**
15 Bedford Avenue,
Ashville, Tennessee

Kent Jones
Sales Manager
KRI Products, Inc.
778 Joseph Street
Pomona, CA 15485 May 6, 2008

Dear Kent:

Subject: **Parts of business letter**

This letter contains all seven parts of business letter:
    1. The Heading
    2. The Inside Address
    3. The Salutation
    4. The Subject Line
    5. The Body
    6. The Complimentary Close
    7. The Signature

    Cordially,

Marin Scully

---

A subject line is optional and may appear two lines below the salutation. It acts like a heading, signaling the gist of the letter.

The body of the letter begins two lines below the salutation or subject. It consists of paragraphs seldom longer then five sentences.

The complimentary close begins two spaces below the last paragraph of the body.

The signature consists of four or three items: sometimes a company's name above the signature; the signature; typed name of sender – three or five lines below the complimentary close; typed business title of sender.

**3. Answer the questions:**

1. What do business people use writing for?
2. What is a memo?
3. What is a report?
4. What is the structure of business letter?
5. What is the heading?
6. What do you know about salutation of the letter?
7. Is the subject line compulsory?
8. What are the most common salutations?
9. Tell about the structure of the signature.

**4. Place the letter pars in the correct order:**

a) Any other information you can give us about Mr. Glower would be gratefully received.

b) THE FABMOD FURNISHING COMPANY LIMITED

c) We should like to know how long Mr. Glower worked for you; whether you were satisfied with his work; the reasons for the termination of his employment with you, and, above all, whether he is trustworthy. We hve had some trouble in the past with some of our research secrete being sold to rival firms so the latter, is naturally, of the utmost importance to us.

d) January 9, 2002

e) Yours faithfully,
George Hassock

f) We have received an application for the post of assistant director of our Research and Development Department from Mr. James Glover, we understand, left your firm two month ago. He has given us your name as a reference and we would be grateful if you would give us some information about him.

g) Human resources manager
Hot Water Co.
15 Oaks Street
Greenwich, HO 876

h) Sir,

**5. Write the following letters:**

1. A letter to professor K.J. Hackett, a lecturer of Columbia University and a well-known specialists on American history asking him to speak before a group of students. Describe the kind of group you have, how many students are in it and how long you wish him to speak. Be sure to give the exact time and place.

2. A short letter to Information Service, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C. for one of these pamphlets: "American History in United States Stamps" or "Postal Service Paints Picture of Nation".

3. Write a letter to your local office of the Royal Dutch Airlines asking to reserve a seat for a day non-stop flight from Amsterdam to Tokyo. State the date

of the flight.

4. Reserve accommodation in London Hotel "Commodore" for a fortnight, August 16th – August 29th. Inquire about the price of a single room.

5. Order three books of war memoirs from the Cedar Book Store, 518 Commercial Street, Missouri. Ask to have these books sent to your friend Mr. Henry, 135 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

6. Write an order letter to Hunt and Brown Company asking to send you C.O.D. some bicycle accessories: 1 bicycle headlight outfit - $17.19, 1 bicycle bell - $8.65, 3 flashlight battery lamps - $10.48. Total - $36.32.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 24

**1. Learn the words:**
working day – рабочий день
week-days – будние дни
to wake up – просыпаться
to get up- вставать
to make bed – заправлять кровать
to do morning exercise – делать зарядку
to wash face – умываться
to brush teeth – чистить зубы
to take shower –принимать душ
to dress – одеваться
to have breakfast – завтракать
to go to the technical school – идти в техникум
to go by bus – ехать на автобусе
to go on foot – идти пешком
to begin – начинаться
to have lessons – занятия
break – перемена
to have dinner – обедать
to go home –идти домой
to have rest – отдыхать
to do homework – делать домашнее задание
to go for a walk – идти на прогулку
to have supper – ужинать
to go to bed - идти спать

**2. Translate the following phrases into Russian:**
Working day, week-days, wake up, get up, make my bed, take a shower, take a bath, do morning exercises, wash myself, have breakfast, have porridge and a glass of juice for breakfast, dress, clean teeth, brush my hair, drink, leave for.

**3. Translate the following phrases into English:**

просыпаться, вставать, заправлять свою кровать, принимать душ (ванну), умываться, одеваться, чистить зубы, причесывать свои волосы, делать утреннюю зарядку, завтракать, уходить в техникум, есть яичницу и кофе на завтрак, рабочий день, будние дни.

**4. Read and translate the text:**
**In the morning**

My name is Nick. I am a first-year student. On week-days I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth and wash my face. If I have enough time I take cold and hot shower. After bathroom I go back to my room where I dress and brush my hair. In 10 minutes I am ready for breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich for breakfast.

After breakfast I put on my coat, take the bag and go to the technical school. As I live not far from the technical school it takes me only 5 or 7 minutes to get there. I don't want to be late for the first lesson so I come to the technical school a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go upstairs to the classroom.

**5. Answer the questions:**
1. When does Nick get up?
2. Does he do his morning exercises?
3. What does he have for breakfast?
4. What does he do after breakfast?

**6. Translate into English:**
1. Я просыпаюсь в 7. 15.
2. Я встаю и делаю зарядку.
3. Я иду в ванну, умываюсь и чищу зубы.
4. Я заправляю кровать
5. Я завтракаю в 7.30.
6. Я ухожу в техникум в 7.45.
7. Мне нужно 15 минут, чтобы добраться до техникума.

**7. Answer the questions:**
1. When do you get up?
2. Do you do your morning exercises?
3. Do you take shower in the morning?
4. Who makes breakfast for you?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast? (*a cup of tea, fried eggs, porridge, fruits, a cup of coffee, bread and butter, a toast, honey, yogurt, a glass of juice, cheese, a hamburger*)
6. When do you leave for technical school?

**8. Fill in the table**:

| № | Time | What you do |
|---|------|-------------|
| 1. | 7.00 | I get up |
| 2. | 7.05 | I go to the bathroom, I wash myself, clean teeth and take warm shower |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |
| 6. | | |
| 7. | | |

**9. Read and translate the text:**

**My day**

After breakfast I go to the technical school. I usually go by bus, but sometimes my father drives me to the technical school in the car. My lessons begin at 8.15. Usually I have 3 or 4 lessons a day with 10-minute breaks between them. There is also a 35-minute break for dinner. My classes are usually over at 15.35.

After classes I go home and have dinner there. I usually have soup for the first course and hot meat or fish with some vegetables for the second. Then I drink a cup of tea or milk.

After dinner I have a short rest, read news, make some telephone calls. Then I do my homework. We study many subjects and it takes me two hours to do the homework. Sometimes I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report.

In the evening I go for a walk with my friends. When I come back home I have supper with my parents, watch TV if there is interesting program or a good film, play computer. Twice a week I go to the technical school in the evening to play volleyball. I'm a member of the volleyball team and we have our training rather late. At 11 o'clock I go to bed. 11.

**10. Answer the questions:**
1. What time do the lessons begin?
2. What does Nick do after classes?
3. What does he usually have for dinner?
4. What does he do after dinner?
5. When does he have supper?
6. When does he go to bed?

**11. Translate into English:**
1. Занятия начинаются в 8.15.
2. У нас обычно по 4 пары в день.
3. После занятий я иду домой.
4. Я обедаю дома.
5. Я обедаю в столовой.
6. После обеда я отдыхаю.

7. Я читаю новости и смотрю телевизор.

8. Я звоню друзьям.

9. Я делаю домашнюю работу.

10. В 7 часов я ужинаю

11. Я иду на прогулку.

12. Я иду спать.

## 12. Fill in the table:

| № | Time | What you do |
|---|------|-------------|
| 1. | 7.00 | I get up |
| 2. | 7.05 | I go to the bathroom, I wash myself, clean teeth and take warm shower |
| 3. | | |
| | | |

**13. Tell 10 – 15 sentences about your working day. Use the following questions:**

1.What time do you get up?

2. Is it light when you get up?

3. Do you do your morning exercises?

4. Do you take shower in the morning or in the evening?

5. What time do you usually have breakfast?

6. What do you eat for breakfast?

7. How do you get the technical school?

8. What time do your lessons begin?

9. How many lessons a day do you usually have?

10. Where do you have dinner?

11. What do you do in the evening?

12 When do you go for a walk?

13. What time do you go to bed?

**14. Read the following sentences about Brian Johnson and put it in the correct order:**

1. Here is a typical day for Brian Johnson.

2. He goes to work by underground.

3. He gets up at 7.30.

4. He works for an advertising agency in Manchester.

5. It takes him 30 minutes to get to the agency.

6. He usually has lunch in the agency canteen.

7. He starts work at 9 o'clock.

8. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.

9. He goes to bed at about 11 o'clock.

10. After dinner he watches TV or goes out with his wife.

11. He finishes work at 5.

12. Then he goes home and has dinner.

# ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 25

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

How to present a project and impress your audience:
Top 6 tips

*1. Establish your credibility*

Your material won't carry much weight and you won't impress your audience if you can't convince them that you know your stuff. *You* may know that you're qualified and experienced, but your audience may not. And even if you do have some credibility already, you still need to maintain it throughout your presentation.

Establishing your credibility starts the second you enter the room. Dress appropriately for the audience and the situation so that your wardrobe doesn't distract from you or your presentation. Convey confidence in your body language by standing up straight, looking your audience in the eye, and avoiding tics like wringing your hands or clicking your pen. Early in your presentation, establish your credibility by explaining what qualifies you in presenting your project and participating in this discussion. And finally, polish every aspect of your presentation beforehand, from sourcing high-quality visuals to practicing how to present your verbal delivery.

*2. Make the most of space*

Fight the urge to stand still. Moving around a stage, classroom, or conference room will not only make you appear more in control of the situation and more confident in your presentation, but will also keep your audience engaged by making your presentation more dynamic. At the same time, this doesn't mean that you should pace incessantly — too much movement can be distracting.

*3. Don't be afraid of silence*

It's tempting to fill any gaps of silence by speaking constantly, but doing this means you aren't giving your audience enough time to internalize what you're presenting. Talking too much and too quickly can also betray your nervousness. Allowing for some silence, on the other hand, will help your audience absorb and retain more information.

While it may take some trial and error to properly gauge how much silence is too much, you should always include some quiet moments in your presentation. Pause after presenting a big problem or your unique solution and let the weight of that significance rest on your audience. Allow some of your presentation visuals to speak for themselves when you show a meaningful image or important graph. With practice, silence can become an important ally in impressing your audience.

*4. Don't dwell on mistakes*

Mistakes happen. Laptops freeze, equipment fails, or you might forget that line that you practiced thirty times in front of the mirror. Your audience, however, is less likely to judge you based on your mistakes and more likely to

evaluate how you recover. If you stumble over your words or your presentation glitches, don't dwell on them. Push through and continue. This also means that you don't rely on your technology so heavily that everything falls apart when something doesn't work as you hoped it would.

*5. Own the visual element*

Visual elements can often make or break a presentation and make your project findings either stand out or fade into the background. Using an interactive presentation tool like Prezi can make your abstract ideas concrete by synthesizing and displaying images, ideas, data, and more. But whenever you bring any visual element into a presentation, remember this: Presentation content should be supplemental to your spoken material, not the main act. You shouldn't be standing with your back facing half the audience, reading your presentation verbatim and hoping your audience doesn't fall asleep.

*6. Hook your audience quickly*

You won't be able to impress your audience if they're drifting off to sleep halfway through your presentation. You need to engage your audience from the start and maintain that attention throughout your project presentation. Think of the beginning of your presentation as the first page of a book. After that first line or that first paragraph, would your audience keep reading? Hook your audience by presenting the problem your discussion will attempt to solve or by sharing a personal anecdote. Tie your discussion to current events or to other important issues surrounding your broader conversation.

Once you've hooked your audience, maintain their attention by engaging in a dialogue with them. If it's appropriate for the situation, ask questions and get your audience interacting with you. Give them a prompt that they can discuss with those around them. Leave time for questions. If you can make your audience feel like they are part of your presentation, you'll better maintain their engagement and your message is more likely to stick.

Don't let stress about how to present your project keep you from impressing your audience. Combine these tips with a high-quality Prezi presentation and you'll engage people, drive your message home, and be more confident the next time you're asked to present.

**2. Learn the words:**
characteristic feature - характерные черты
distinguish - выделять
exaggeration - преувеличение
occupy - занимать
research (investigating.) - исследование
carried out - проводить
exception - исключение
participate (take part) - участвовать
script - текст, доклад
rehearsal - репетиция

determine - определять
subject matter тема - предмет обсуждения
aims - цели
up to date - современный, новейший
handouts - раздаточный материал
to some extent - в какой-то степени
go along - сопровождать
is concerned - связанный с чем либо, имеющий отношение
conclusion - заключение, вывод
introduced - введены, представлены
cliché - клише
record - записывать
impression - впечатление

## 3. **Read and translate the text:**
### Science conference.

Science is the main characteristic feature distinguishing the present civilization from the other civilizations of the past. It is not much of exaggeration to say that we live in a world that materially and intellectually has been created by science.

Science occupies a central position in modern society. A lot of researches are carried out by scientists in different scientific fields. In order to share their experience with the society many conferences take place all over the world. Our University is not an exception, every spring the science conference is held where many students participate with their scientific reports. A good report requires a lot of preparatory work and each student should know what his script is to consist of.

There are three stages in such work: planning, script and rehearsal. The planning stage is really important, here you should determine the subject matter of the report and its aims, then find out what the audience knows about your subject, whether it is up to date and is interesting for people. At this stage the time of your presentation, length and the format of the report including the use of demonstration material and handouts should be taken into account.

The next stage is so called script stage when you are writing the text of your report. To some extent it is possible to speak about the typical structure of the report that goes along with the typical language used. As far as the structure is concerned, usually we have three main parts in the reports; they are introduction, main body and conclusion. Each part is usually introduced by universal phrases and clichés, which accepted officially all over the world. As for the main body of the report, specialists as a rule do not have difficulty in presenting the problem they are working at.

In any case if you want to have a success you can't do without the last rehearsal stage when you should write your presentation out full and rehearse it from the cards. It is useful to record your presentation on audiotape to check

correct speech and on videotape to control your body language. All these actions help to create positive impression on the public and thus contribute to your success and to science in general. If you wish to take part in scientific activities of EKTU you are welcome to start investigating.

**4. Answer the questions:**
1. What is the role of the science for the present civilization?
2. What place does the science occupy in the world?
3. How people get to know about new scientific researches and progress?
4. Who can participate in the scientific conferences?
5. What stages of creating the scientific report do you know?
6. At what stage should one determine the subject matter and the aims of the report?
7. How is each part of the report introduced?
8. What should you do at the rehearsal stage?
9. Why do you think video recording is needed?
10. Can your personality provide the success of the report ? How? –if yes; Why? – if no.

**5. Read and translate the cliche:**
Right. OK; Now then; hello! Let me introduce myself; Good morning(afternoon, evening), ladies and gentlemen(friends and colleagues, everybody)! Let's begin(start/make a start); so; Besides, I'm here to… I'd like to welcome you to; I represent …; my goal today is to analyze; the report will take about 10 minutes; my name is …; Shall we begin? , As you already probably know I'm … of … ; it is my privilege today to be talking to professional experts in this field; welcome to; can I have your attention please; If you have any questions I'll be glad to answer them; thank you for your attention; I'll be developing the following problems in my report; my goal this morning is to present; I'm going to speak for about half an hour; I work for… as…;Good. OK; The goal of my report is to inform …; you are welcome to ask questions; if you don't understand please stop me; my report will be in three parts; thank you for being attentive; the goal of my report is to discuss (to review, to consider); feel free to ask questions; Besides, I'm going to …; if you have any questions I'll be glad to answer them at the end of my report; Besides I would like to…; If you have any questions I'll be happy to answer them.

# ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ РЕКОМЕНДУЕМОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ РЕСУРСОВ

1. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО / под ред. Г. Т. Безкоровайной - М.: «Академия», 2019. – 256 с. [Электронный ресурс; Режим доступа http://www.academia-moscow.ru]

2. Сейфулина В. С. ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности. Методические указания по выполнению практических занятий для обучающихся 1 курса образовательных организаций среднего профессионального образования очной формы обучения специальности 18.02.12 «Технология аналитического контроля химических соединений» (18.00.00 ХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ) – г. Нижневартовск: ННТ (филиал) ФГБОУ ВО «ЮГУ», 2020 [Электронный ресурс; Режим доступа: Полнотекстовая коллекция учебно-методических изданий ЮГУ]

3. Учебно-методический журнал «English – первое сентября».

4. Теоретический и научно-методический журнал «Среднее профессиональное образование» + Приложение.

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

# ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

## 10.00.00 ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ
специальность 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем

**Методические указания по выполнению практических занятий для обучающихся 2-4 курсов образовательных организаций среднего профессионального образования очной формы обучения**

Методические указания
разработал преподаватель: Малыгина Мария Николаевна