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**Методическое пособие для выполнения самостоятельных работ по дисциплине: «Иностранный язык»**

Курс I

Специальность «Земельно-имущественные отношения», «Зоотехния»,

«Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта»

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Красноярск 2019

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#

# Указания к выполнению самостоятельной работы.

1**.**Задания для самостоятельной работы необходимо выполнять в отдельной тетради, чернилами черного или синего цвета. Необходимо оставлять поля шириной 5 клеточек для замечаний преподавателя.

2.При работе с грамматической темой, сначала необходимо тщательно проработать теоретический материал, затем выполнить тренировочные упражнения в тетради.

3.При работе над устной темой, необходимо в тетради записать

***active vocabulary*** (выписать из текста все незнакомые слова с транскрипцией и переводом), подготовить полный письменный перевод и контрольное чтение текста.

4.После получения проверенной преподавателем работы, студент должен в этой же тетради исправить все отмеченные ошибки и недочеты. Вносить исправления в сам текст работы после ее проверки запрещается.

5.Оценивание индивидуальных образовательных достижений по результатам выполнения самостоятельной работы производится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой (таблица).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Процент результативности (правильных ответов) | Качественная оценка  |
| балл (отметка) | вербальный аналог |
| 90 – 100 | 5 | отлично |
| 80 – 89 | 4 | хорошо |
| 70 – 79 | 3 | удовлетворительно |
| менее 70 | 2 | неудовлетворительно |

«Зоотехния», «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта», «Земельно-имущественные отношения» (9)

 **Занятие № 34.**

**Система времен английского глагола. Времена группы Simple.**



**1. Употребление времен группы Simple:**
• констатация факта: люблю клубнику…

• перечисление последовательных действий: родился, женился…

• выражение регулярных действий: моюсь, бреюсь каждое утро...

То, что происходит в настоящее время ВООБЩЕ, то есть – в принципе. Если нужно сказать в целом: Сейчас - весна!, используйте Simple.

**2. Present Simple**

**2.1 Слова-маркеры-** по ним можно сразу понять: здесь – Simple.

Every day (morning/month/year/lesson и т.д.)UsuallyAlwaysSeldomRarelySometimesOftenFrequentlyThis day/week/winter и т.д.

**2.2 Образование**Утвердительное предложение. I go to school. I love my teacher.

 в 3 лице единственного числа придется добавить к глаголу –**s** или –**es** (после s, z, x, ch, sh, o): he teaches, she goes.
Окончание –**y**, как всегда, меняется на –**i**: he studies

 Вопросительное предложение. Используется вспомогательный глагол **do** или **does** (для 3 л. ед.ч.): Do you like apples? Does he teach at home?

 Отрицательное предложение. К вспомогательному глаголу добавляется **not**: I don’t know.

**3. Past Simple**Обозначает последовательные или регулярные действия в прошлом.

**3.1 Маркеры**
YesterdayLast winter/week/year и т.д.Ago

**3.2 Образование**
• С помощью II формы глагола (в правильных добавляем –**ed**, неправильные – таблица неправильных глаголов): I liked snowing last year. I was at home 2 hours ago.

• Вопрос. Используем did: Did you eat sweets in your childhood?

• Отрицание. Используем **did+not**: I didn’t like mathematics at school.

**4. Future Simple**Обозначает регулярные или последовательные действия в будущем, а также однократное (например: я завтра пойду в театр).

**4.1 Маркеры**TomorrowTonightSoonNext week/month/year/timeIn 2 minutes/hours/days/months

**4.2. Образование**• С помощью **will** : We will be at home in 20 minutes. He will go to London next week.

• Вопрос: Will you marry me?

• Отрицание: **will/shall+not.** I will not marry you.

**Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We … (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband … (work) five years ago?
6. British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. … you (have) a big family?
10. Newton … (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When … this accident (happen)?
12. I always … (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick … (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they … (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley … (have) two sons and a daughter.

**Упражнение 2. Образуйте отрицательную форму следующих предложений, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.**

1. This coat belongs to Jane.
2. I drive to Moscow once a month.
3. Your boss is very impudent.
4. The car stopped near the bank.
5. The soup was delicious.
6. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
7. Her shoes are dirty.
8. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
9. I am a football fan.
10. Their wedding will be in spring.

**Занятие № 35.**

 Модальные глаголы

**Модальный глагол can**

Сап — мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии, could — прошедшее время.

1. **Модальный глагол** сап **предполагает наличие физической, ум­ственной и прочих возможностей, позволяющих сделать что-либо.**

Julia can swim. — Юлия умеет плавать.

Julia could swim when she was four. — Юлия умела плавать, ко­гда ей было четыре года.

I could translate this text. — Я мог (был в состоянии) перевести этот текст.

1. **Просьба:**

Can I come with you? — Можно, я пойду с тобой?

Вежливую просьбу можно начинать с модального глагола could: Could you help me, please ! — He могли бы вы помочь мне, пожа­луйста!

Could I use your phone, please? — Можно, я воспользуюсь вашим телефоном?

1. **Предложение:**

Сап I help you? — Вам помочь?

В будущем времени у глагола сап есть заменитель — конструкция to be able to (быть в состоянии что-либо сделать):

I shall be able to help you when I am free. — Я смогу помочь тебе, когда освобожусь.

**Модальный глагол may**

**Модальный глагол** may **означает «иметь возможность, получить разрешение (делать что-либо)».**

May I help you? — Можно вам помочь? Yes, you may. — Да, можно.

Форма прошедшего времени might употребляется для выражения предположения:

Не might know about it. — Он, вероятно, знал об этом.

Модальный глагол may не имеет формы будущего времени, но у него есть заменитель — конструкция to be allowed to (получить разрешение сделать что-либо).

Не will be allowed to take the book. — Ему разрешат взять книгу.

**Модальный глагол must**

**Модальный глагол** must **означает «должен, обязан».**

You must write it down now. — Вы должны написать это сейчас.

Заменителями глагола must являются глаголы to have и to be, которые имеют некоторые дополнительные оттенки значения.

Глагол to have (has, had) означает долженствование, вызванное обстоятельствами, вынужденную необходимость.

She had to stay at home. — Она вынуждена была (ей пришлось) остаться дома.

Глагол to be (am, is, are, was, were) означает долженствование, связанное с расписанием, планом или заранее сделанной договорен­ностью.

The train was to arrive at 8 in the evening. — Поезд должен был прибыть в 8 вечера. (По расписанию).

**Модальный глагол should**

**Модальный глагол** should **употребляется в значении совета, ре­комендации.**

You should take an umbrella. It's starting to rain. — Вам следует взять зонтик. Начинается дождь.

You should consult the doctor. — Вам следует показаться врачу (рекомендация, совет).

В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом глагол should выражает упрек или сожаление о невыполненном действии и переводится «сле­довало бы», «нужно было».

You should have helped them. — Вам следовало бы помочь им. (Но вы не сделали этого).

This work should have been done yesterday. — Эту работу нужно было сделать вчера (упрек).

**Модальный глагол ought to**

**Модальный глагол** ought to **служит заменителем модального гла­гола** must **в значении совета.**

Children ought to obey their parents. — Дети должны слушать своих родителей.

You ought to write to your grandmother. — Вам нужно написать бабушке.

**Модальный глагол would**

**Модальный глагол** would **может иметь следующие значения:**

1. **Вежливая просьба.**

Would you help те? — Не поможете ли вы мне?

1. **Повторяемость действия в прошлом.**

Не would often help те. — Он, бывало, часто помогал мне.

1. **Стойкое нежелание совершать какие-либо действия.**

Не wouldn't listen to те. — Он никак не хотел слушать меня.

**Модальный глагол need**

**Модальный глагол** need **— «нужно, надо» употребляется в основ­ном в отрицательных предложениях.**

You needn't do it now. — Вам не нужно делать это сейчас.

**Модальный глагол shall**

**Модальный глагол** shall **употребляется в тех случаях, когда спра­шивается разрешение на совершение какого-либо действия, и явля­ется иногда заменителем модального глагола** must.

Shall I help you? — Вам помочь?

Shall we translate the text? — Нам переводить текст?

Shall we take a taxi? — Мы будем брать такси?

**Упражнение 1.** Переведите предложения. Проанализируйте употребле­ние модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях.

1. Who is to answer my question?
2. Nobody could translate this text.
3. He has to do this task at once.
4. Must I attend this meeting? — No, you needn't.
5. You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. They should have visited her, she was in the hospital.
8. Last summer we would often go to the country.
9. Your son could do this work himself.
10. Would you tell me the way to the station?
11. Your friend might have informed us.
12. May I leave for a while? — Yes, you may.
13. She should be more attentive to her parents.
14. You needn't come so early.

**Упражнение** 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home. 2. He was allowed to take this book. 3. Who is able to do this work? 4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier. 5. We are to take exams in June. 6. Are they allowed to visit you? 7. They were able to do this work in time. 8. I'll be able to pass my examinations. 9. She'll be allowed to watch TV. 10.1 have to come in time. 11. The train is to come soon. 12. Will you be able to drive a car?

**Упражнение 3.** Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы.

1. I... not go to the theatre with them last night, I... revise the gram­mar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his college and... get up early. 3. All of us... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not)... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early. 5.... you ...work hard to do well in your English? 6. "...we discuss this question now?" — "No, we ...We ... do it tomorrow afternoon." 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. "... you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?" — "I'd love to." 9. "Please send them this article." — "Oh,... I do it now?"

**Занятие № 36.** **Great Britain**

**Text. Great Britain**

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

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech “Great Britain” is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has the beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest – east, centre and south-east is a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn (388 km) is the longest river, while the Thames (354 km) is the deepest and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers. The UK was originally a land of vast forests, today only about 6 per cent of the total land area remains wooded.

The fauna and animal life of the UK is much like that of northwestern Europe. Many larger mammals such as bear and wolf have been hunted to extinction; others are now protected by law. There are many foxes. Otters are common along rivers and streams, and seals live along parts of the coast. Hedgehogs, hares, rabbits, rats, mice are numerous. Deer live in forests of Scotland and England.

The UK is one of world’s smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 per cent of the population is urban.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world’s largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, and Leeds.

Northern England, Midlands and South England – each part of England is different. The Southeast is the most densely populated region in England. The south has a mild and sunny climate which makes it popular both with holiday-makers and with the elderly, who find it a comfortable area to retire.

The county of Kent is known as the Garden of England because it produces a lot of fruit and vegetables which are eaten all over the country. The soil and climate make ideal growing conditions.

Brighton, on the south coast, is a famous seaside resort. There are entertainments of all kinds. Canterbury is a town in Kent with a population of 120,000. It is the religious capital of England. From the 12thto the 15thcenturies, it was a place of pilgrimage. The best-known Canterbury pilgrims are probably those who appear in the book by Geoffrey Chaucer, “The Canterbury Tales”, written in the 14thcentury.

East Anglia is extremely flat, and it is dominated by agriculture. It has beautiful cities with fine historic buildings (such as Cambridge, Norwich, Peterborough and Colchester), and it has many sandy beaches and inland waterways. In medieval times, it became rich because of the wool trade.

Birmingham is the most important city in the Midlands, one of England’s most productive regions, with large industrial areas. There has been a town where Oxford now stands for many centuries – even before 912. The university began to establish itself in the middle of the 12thcentury, and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. Nowadays, there are about 12,000 students in Oxford.

Northumbria is a region of great natural beauty although industry of some kind has existed here for thousands of years. The Ice Age formed many deep valleys in the counties of Cumbria and North Yorkshire, made rivers into waterfalls and left behind hills and mountains. Beneath the earth is coal – the foundation of the region’s industry.

The Lake District is the central mountainous area of Cumbria and has some of England’s most beautiful scenery. Since the Lake District is a National Park, there is a special control over building.

The county of Wiltshire is most famous for the great stone monument of Stonehenge. It has stood on Salisbury Plain for about 4,000 years. The scientists still don’t know why it was built. It could have been an observatory where stars and planets could be observed, a Druid temple, or it was used to store terrestrial energy, which was then generated across the country.

**Упражнение 1. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста.**

1. The UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated … .

2. Their total area is over … .

3. The UK is made up of four countries: ….

4. The surface of the British Isles varies ….

5. … …. is the highest mountain.

6. … …. …. ….. influence the climate of the British Isles.

7. The Fauna and animal life of the UK is much like that of ….

8. The largest cities of Great Britain are ….

9. The religious capital of England is … .

10. In medieval age East Anglia … .

11. Oxford was founded in … .

12. The Lake District in Cumbria is … .

13. Stonehenge could have been … .

**Упражнение 2. В каждой строчке уберите слово, выпадающее по смыслу.**

1. The Severn, Ben Nevis, the Volga, the Thames, the Danube, the Missouri.

2. The Alps, the Urals, the English Channel, the Rocky Mountains, Ben Nevis.

3. London, Birmingham, Chicago, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield.

4. Hedgehog, swan, hare, rabbit, rat, mouse.

**Упражнение 3. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения.**

1. The UK is situated in the central part of Eurasia.

2. The UK is made up of three countries: England, Wales, Scotland.

3. The capital of the UK is London.

4. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

5. The surface of the British Isles varies very much.

6. Ben Nevis in Wales is the highest mountain.

7. There are lot of rivers in Great Britain: the Severn, the Thames, the Rhein, the Danube.

8. The severe climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers.

9. Deer live in forests of Scotland and England.

10. The population of the UK is over 58 million.

11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country.

12. One of the chief industries of the country is automobile industry.

13. England’s most beautiful scenery is the Lake District.

**Занятие № 37. London**

**Text. London**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world’s most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world (together with Tokyo and New York). London with its suburbs has a population of about 12 million people.

London has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of them are the Tower of London, where the crown jewels are kept, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul’s Cathedral. Most visitors also want to see the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace (the Queen’s home with its Changing of the Guards) and many magnificent museums.

Once London was a small Roman town on the north bank of the Thames. Slowly it grew into one of the world’s major cities.

Different areas of London seem like different cities. The City of London is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated; The Royal Exchange, the Old Bailey and the Bank of England are here, too. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. Two masterpieces are situated within the City: St. Paul’s Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul’s Cathedral was built in the 17thcentury by Sir Christopher Wren, a famous English architect. The Cathedral is the largest church in England and the second in the world. It is crowned with a huge dome. Inside the dome there is the famous Whispering Gallery. The Tower of London built in 11thcentury is associated with many important events in the British history. It was used as a fortress, a palace, a mint and a prison. The Tower of London is famous for its prisoners, like Sir Thomas More and Guy Fawkes. The Tower is guarded by “Beefeaters”. Now it’s a museum.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament stretching for nearly 1000 feet along the north bank of the Thames. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell, known as “Big Ben”.

Westminster Abbey is the place where coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country e.g. G. Chaucer, A. Tennyson, Is. Newton, Ch. Dickens, T. Hardy, R. Kipling and many other writers, poets and musicians; this place is called the Poet’s Corner. Here there are memorials to Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Scott and to the great American poet Longfellow.

The West End is a rich man’s world of shops, offices and theatres. It’s a symbol of luxury and wealth. One of the busiest streets in the West End is Oxford Street. There are many various shops in it which attract customers from different countries of the world.

By the day the whole London is busy. At night, offices are quiet and empty, but the West End still alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. The centre of London’s theatres is Piccadilly Circus. Five important streets meet there: Piccadilly, Regent, Haymarket, New Bond Street and Shaftsbury Avenue. In nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and night clubs are busy half the night.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson’s victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson’s Column stands in the middle of the square. Opposite the Nelson monument is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. They contain the finest art collections in the world. Not far from the National Gallery is the British Museum famous for its rich library (about 7,000,000 books). One can see there Egyptian statues, sphinxes, manuscripts, coins, paintings.

If the City is the “money” of London and the West End is the “goods” of London, then the East End is the “hands” of London. The East End is the district where mostly working people live. The old port area is now called “Docklands”. There are now new office buildings in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses. Old residents of East End are proud to be called cockneys which mean true Londoners, hereditary inhabitants of the area. They love the district very much.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. The best known parks of London are Hyde Park, Regent’s Park, St. James’s Park and Kensington Gardens. In all London parks you may walk on the grass and lie down to rest on it.

Many people live outside the centre of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work in shops and offices by train, bus or underground (“The Tube”).

**Упражнение 1. Расположите вопросы по тексту в логической последовательности и ответьте на них.**

1. What part does London play in the life of the United Kingdom?
2. How many people live in London?
3. What are the most famous ancient buildings of London?
4. What are different districts of London famous for?
5. Why do some districts of London stay alive at night?
6. What does London have except concrete buildings?
7. Where do many people live?
8. What is Westminster Abbey noted for?
9. What is Buckingham Palace?
10. What is St. Paul’s Cathedral famous for?
11. What is the Tower of London associated with?
12. What world-famous museums are there in London?

**Упражнение 2. Определите, о каких достопримечательностях Лондона идёт речь.**

The Tower, the Cenotaph, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, the British Museum, National Gallery, Hyde Park, the Houses of Parliament

1. It houses a priceless collection of paintings from the British, French and Italian schools.

2. It is the Queen’s official London’s residence. Londoners usually watch the Changing of the Guards here.

3. Here one can find Poet’s Corner where many great Englishmen are buried. There are also memorials to Shakespeare, Burns and Byron.

4. This museum is one of the largest in the world. It has the richest library.

5. The largest park famous for its Speaker’s Corner is … .

6. This building contains Big Ben.

**Занятие 38. The USA**

**Text. The United States of America**

 The United States is the world’s fourth largest nation in both area and population. It consists of 50 states and a “federal district", the site of the capital, Washington D.C. Like West Germany, the U.S. is a federal republic. In contrast to countries like Britain - where the head of state (the king or queen) and the head of government (the prime minister) are two different people - the United States has a president who is both the head of government and the head of state.
 Politically and economically the U.S. is the most powerful country in the world. It is also the most conspicuous country in the sense that America's fashions and poli¬cies, goods and weapons, executives and soldiers have shaped today's world to a much greater extent than those of any other nation.
 Considering its prominent position in the world, it is perhaps not surprising that the United States is both liked and disliked more intensely than any other country. Sometimes a difference is made between the American people, who are seen as warm, friendly and open, and the U.S. government, whose policies are disapproved of.
 “America is so vast that almost everything said about it is likely to be true, and the opposite is probably equally true," said the American writer James T. Farrell. The United States is a country of rain forests and deserts, mountains and prairies. On one and the same November day the temperature may be 28 degrees in Texas and -7 degrees in Alaska. Its citizens may be “old-stock" Americans or the de-scendants of immigrants from European, Asian and Latin American countries, they may be American Indians or the descendants of African slaves, or they may be foreigners who have become naturalized. Though they are all Americans, some of them are still underprivileged minority groups, who live in neighbourhoods of their own and have their own character, customs, religion, and sometimes language. “The worst country to be poor in is America," said the English historian Arnold Toynbee. While U.S. wages are among the highest in the world and the majority of Americans are extremely well off, about 15 per cent of the population live “below the poverty line”. The poverty rate is highest in Mississippi (25 per cent) and lowest in Wyoming (8 per cent). Nationwide the poverty rate is 11 per cent for whites, 30 per cent for Hispanics, and a shocking 35 per cent for blacks - every third black person lives in poverty.
 What would the world be like if there was no America, if there were no Americans? Would there be another superpower to take America's place? Would international business be as lively as it is? Would we Europeans be as prosperous as we are? Would there be jeans and T-shirts, Coca-Cola and hamburgers, soap operas and supermarkets? Would there be cheap cars if Henry Ford hadn't started mass- producing them? Would we have telephones and washing machines, ballpoint pens and personal computers if Americans hadn't invented or perfected them? We don't know the answers to these questions, but most people would probably agree that life in our time owes a great deal of its vitality, colour, and material comforts to the people of the United States of America.

**Упражнение 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.**

* 1. How many states does the U.S. consist of?
	2. What’s the capital of the United States?
	3. Is Washington only a city?
	4. Is the U.S. president only the head of state?
	5. Is the British prime minister the head of state?
	6. Why is America’s position such a prominent one in today’s world?

**Упражнение 2. Составьте несколько предложений на одну из предложенных тем.**

 1. Give examples to show that the U.S. is a country of great contrasts.

 2.Talk about the weather in the United States.

 3. Talk about the population of the United States.

 4. Talk about poverty in the United States.

 5. What would the world be like if there was no America?

 6. Talk about things in this country that have come from America.

«Земельно-имущественные отношения» (11)

**Занятие № 21 Mass Media**

Text. Mass Media

 Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization. People are united into one global community with the help of mass media. People can learn about what is happening in the world very fast using mass media. The mass media include newspapers, magazines, radio and television.

 The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten newssheet called “Acta Diurna” started in 59 B.C. Magazines appeared from newspapers and booksellers’ catalogues. Radio and TV appeared only in the 20thcentury.

 The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people’s homes. So one can see events in faraway places just sitting in his or her chair.

 Radio is widespread for its portability. It means that radios can easily be carried around. People like to listen to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street. The main kind of radio entertainment is music.

 Newspapers can present and comment on the news in much detail in comparison to radio and TV newscasts. Newspapers can cover much more events and news.

 Magazines do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of evens of preceding week. Magazines are designed to be kept for a longer time so they have cover and bindings and are printed on better paper.

**The British Media**

 The British Media consists of the press and radio and TV broadcasting.

 Now a couple words about newspapers. First of all there is no subscription. You may buy any on sale. There are two main types of newspapers: the “popular” papers and the “quality” papers.

 The popular papers are less in size, with many pictures, big headlines and short articles. They are easy to read. There are such papers as “Daily Express”, “Daily Mail”, “Daily Mirror”, “Daily Star”, “ The Sun” and others. Most popular papers are tabloids, i.e. papers with small-size pages.

 The “quality” papers are for more serious readership. These papers are big in size, with larger articles and more detailed information. The “quality” papers are – “The Times”, “The Guardian”, “Financial Times”, “Daily Telegraph”, and “The Independent”.

 In addition to daily papers we have just mentioned above there are Sunday papers. They have a higher circulation that the dailies. Sunday papers in Britain are such “quality” papers as ‘Observer”, “Sunday Times”, “Sunday Telegraph” and such “popular” papers as: “News of the World”, “Sunday Express”, “Sunday Mirror”, “Mail on Sunday”.

 As far as broadcasting and telecasting are concerned there are two radio and TV stations. The first one – well-known BBC – British Broadcasting Corporation, and the second – IBA – Independent Broadcasting Authorities.

**Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What kind of mass media do you know?
2. What was the earliest kind of mass media?
3. Why is the television so exciting?
4. What is the reason for widespread use of radios?
5. What advantages do newspapers have over the other kinds of mass media?
6. What is the difference between the newspaper and the magazine?
7. What does the British Media consist of?
8. What are two main types of newspapers in Britain?
9. Who are “quality” papers for?

**Занятие № 22“What’s computer”**

**“What’s computer”**

 A computer is a machine with an intricate network of electronic circuits that operate switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. The switches, like the cores, are capable of being in one or two possible states, that is, on or off; magnetized or demagnetized. The machine is capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters, and characters (symbols).
 The basic idea of a computer is that we can make the ma-chine do what we want by inputting signals that turn certain switches on and turn others off, or magnetize or do not magnetize the cores.
 The basic job of computers is processing of information. For this reason, computers can be defined as devices which accept information in the form of instructions, called a program, and characters, called data, perform mathematical and / or logical operations on the information, and then supply results of these operations. The program, or part of it, which tells the computers what to do and the data, which provide the information needed to solve the problem, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.
 It is considered that computers have many remarkable powers. However, most computers, whether large or small, have three basic capabilities.
 First, computers have circuits for performing arithmetic operations, such as: addition, subtraction, division, multiplication and exponentiation.
 Second, computers have a means of communicating with the user. After all, if we couldn't feed information in and get results back, these machines wouldn't be of much use. Some of the most common methods of inputting information are to use terminals, diskettes, disks and magnetic tapes. The computer's input device (a disk drive or tape drive) reads the information into the computer. For outputting information two common devices used are: a printer, printing the new information on paper, and a cathode-ray-tube display, which shows the results on a TV-like screen.
 Third, computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kinds of decisions which computer circuits can make are not of the type: "Who would win the war between two countries?" or "Who is the richest person in the world?" Unfortunately, the computer can only decide three things, namely: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? and, Is one number greater than another?
 A computer can solve a series of problems and make thousands of logical decisions without becoming tired. It can find the solution to a problem in a fraction of the time it takes a human being to do the job.

 A computer can replace people in dull, routine tasks, but it works according to the instructions given to it. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical 'brain', but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information; but because electric pulses can move at the speed of light, a computer can carry out great numbers of arithmetic-logical operations almost instantaneously. A person can do the same, but in many cases that person would be dead long before the job was finished.

**Упражнение 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What is a computer? 2. What are the two possible states of the switches?

 3. What are the main functions of a computer? 4. In what way can we make the computer do what we want? 5. What is the basic task of a computer? 6. In what form does a computer accept information? 7. What is a program? 8. What are data? 9. What is memory? 10. What three basic capabilities have computers? 11. What are the ways of inputting information into the computer? 12. What is the function of an input device? 13. What devices are used for outputting information?

14. What decisions can the computer make? 15. What are the computer's achievements limited by?

**Занятие № 23“What’s Internet”**

“What’s Internet”

 Just a century ago we didn’t even know about computers and the Internet. But today we take them for granted and can’t imagine our life without these inventions. I think that the Internet (or WorldWideWeb) is the greatest invention ever and it has made a significant impact on our lives.

 Nowadays the Internet is affordable almost for anyone and it connects people all around the world. You can stay in touch with your friends, relatives and colleagues. Our modern life will stop without the net because it helps to make on-line business transactions, manage our bank accounts, pay our gas or electricity bills and send important e-mails, for example.

 The Internet is the largest source of information. There are millions of Internet sites storing plenty of useful data about everything: science, history, psychology, sports, fashion, music, cooking and many other subjects. We can also download our favourite movies or songs, listen to radio channels or play games. Learning or practicing foreign languages is possible with the Internet too.

 The Internet saves our time and money. We can do on-line shopping choosing the desirable thing at the best price. And then we just click “Order the delivery”. By the way, we can also sell various things in the net. We often don’t need to go to the library: surfing the net can easily help us to find and open the book we need. Buying stamps and envelopes isn’t required if you’re going to send an e-mail. It takes just a few seconds to send an instant message by e-mail.

 The Internet helps shy people or those with low-esteem to find each other on dating sites. On-line chatting through social networking websites is more comfortable for Internet users with the lack of social skills.

 I am sure that the Internet has changed our life for the better. There is only one disadvantage about it: some people become rather addicted to it and spend all days long surfing the net, on-line dating or playing games. Over-using the net can be dangerous because new technology victims start neglecting their families, friends, work and real hobbies.

**Упражнение 1. Составьте 8 специальных вопросов, используя времена группы Simple**

**Занятие № 24**

**Контроль лексико-грамматических компетенций**

**Test**

Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Newspapers are referred to as … .

a) mass media; b) press; c) the press.

2. … newspaper is published every day of the week except Sunday.

a) an every day; b) a regular; c) a daily.

3. Television, radio, newspaper, and magazines are called … .

a) multimedia; b) mass medium; c) mass media.

4. I hate TV … .

a) commercials; b) announcements; c) advertisements.

5. These programmes are each watched by around 19 million … every week.

a) watchers; b) spectators; c) viewers.

6. A … newspaper gives detailed accounts of world events, as well as reports on business, culture, and society.

a) serious; b) quality; c) official.

7. A … is a newspaper that has small pages, short articles, and lots of photographs.

a) broadsheet; b) tabloid; c) leaflet.

8. … is the total number of copies of a particular newspaper that are printed at one time.

a) an issue; b) a collection; c) an edition.

9. A … is a humorous drawing or a series of drawings in a newspaper or magazine.

a) caricature; b) cartoon; c) comic.

10. We didn’t like new …, but when the film went on, we got more interested.

a) film; b) programme; c) serial.

11. He left the house after he had listened to the … news.

a) latest; b) later; c) latter.

12. A newspaper editor decides what … should be printed.

a) facts; b) news; c) articles.

13. In this article the scientist told us about the countries … he had been.

a) where; b) what;. c) when.

14. How many TV stations are there in Britain?

a) three; b) two; c) four.

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