

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ НА 3 КУРСЕ ТЕХНИКУМА.**

**РАЗДЕЛ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ САМОРАЗВИТИЕ**

**МОСКВА**

**2022**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №1.**

**Тема занятия**

**Охрана труда на рабочем месте.**

**Цели занятия**

* обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
* совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
* совершенствование грамматических навыков
* развитие навыков диалогической речи

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Аудирование.**

**1**

1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.

1. safe working environment безопасная рабочая среда
2. hazards in the workplace опасность на рабочем месте
3. to identify выявлять
4. safety issues проблемы безопасности
5. take appropriate measures принять соответствующие меры
6. hazardous chemicals опасные химические вещества
7. heavy machinery тяжелая техника
8. to burn сжигать
9. to poison отравлять
10. Inhaling вдыхание
11. ingesting поглощение
12. Faulty electrical equipment неисправное электрооборудование
13. proper operation правильная эксплуатация

**Ways to create a safe working environment.**

Be aware of and identify hazards in the workplace.

This is the first step to creating a safe working environment. Employers should first of all identify workplace hazards and safety issues. Then they should take appropriate measures to address them.

Workplace safety hazards may include mechanical problems, hazardous chemicals, electrical equipment, etc.

Mechanical problems can occur at any time during the operation of equipment in the workplace. In addition, working with heavy machinery is very risky and can lead to accidents.

If employees need to work with chemicals, they need to be very careful. Dangerous chemicals can burn or poison employees. Inhaling or ingesting them can even lead to death.

In addition, working with electronic equipment can also have risks. Faulty electrical equipment can lead to electric shock to employees, which will cause serious problems.

Employees should be aware of the types of equipment and be aware of the hazards in their workplace. This allows them to stay away from such risks and unfortunate situations. In addition, employers should train employees in the proper operation of machinery and equipment.

## *Способы создания безопасной рабочей среды*

*Быть осведомленным и идентифицировать опасности на рабочем месте.*

*Это первый шаг к созданию безопасной рабочей среды. Работодатели должны в первую очередь выявлять опасности на рабочем месте и проблемы безопасности. Затем они должны принять соответствующие меры для их решения.*

*Угрозы безопасности на рабочем месте могут включать в себя механические проблемы, опасные химические вещества, электрическое оборудование и т.д.*

*Механические проблемы могут возникнуть в любое время при эксплуатации техники на рабочем месте. Кроме того, работа с тяжелой техникой очень рискованна и может привести к несчастным случаям.*

*Если сотрудникам нужно работать с химическими веществами, они должны быть очень осторожны. Опасные химические вещества могут сжигать или отравлять сотрудников. Вдыхание или поглощение их может даже привести к смерти.*

*Кроме того, работа с электронным оборудованием также может иметь риски. Неисправное электрооборудование может привести к поражению сотрудников электрическим током, что вызовет серьезные проблемы.*

*Сотрудники должны быть осведомлены о типах оборудования и знать об опасностях на своем рабочем месте. Это позволяет им держаться подальше от таких рисков и неудачных ситуаций. Кроме того, работодатели должны обучать работников правильной эксплуатации машин и оборудования.*

Задание Заполните пропуски (Fill the gaps)

Be aware of and identify 1\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Employers should 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to address them.

Workplace safety hazards may include 3\_\_\_\_\_\_, hazardous chemicals, electrical equipment, etc.

Working with heavy machinery is very 4\_\_\_\_and can lead to 5\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dangerous chemicals can burn or 6\_\_\_\_employees.

7\_\_\_\_\_or ingesting them can even lead to 8\_\_\_\_.

9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can lead to electric shock to employees.

Employers should train employees in the 10\_\_\_\_\_of machinery and equipment.

Ответы

1. hazards in the workplace.
2. take appropriate measures
3. mechanical problems
4. risky
5. accidents.
6. poison
7. Inhaling
8. death.
9. Faulty electrical equipment
10. proper operation

**2.**

1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.

1. implementation реализация
2. commit to ensuring safety взять на себя обязательства по обеспечению безопасности
3. to implement выполнять
4. to investigate расследовать
5. to comply with соблюдать
6. safety regulations правила техники безопасности
7. non-compliance несоблюдения
8. should be clearly stated должна быть четко прописана
9. reduces the likelihood of errors снижает вероятность ошибок.

**Implementation of workplace safety programs.**

The first step in building a safety program is to make all employees commit to ensuring safety in the workplace. One way to do this is to incorporate workplace safety into the mission of the enterprise. It should be the responsibility of every employee to implement such a policy.

Employers should investigate all workplace accidents. They should encourage employees to comply with all safety regulations. In addition, the risk of non-compliance with these rules should be clearly stated in writing. This reduces the likelihood of errors.

## Реализация программ обеспечения безопасности на рабочем месте

Первый шаг в построении программы безопасности - заставить всех сотрудников взять на себя обязательства по обеспечению безопасности на рабочем месте. Один из способов сделать это - включить безопасность на рабочем месте в миссию предприятия. Это должно быть обязанностью каждого сотрудника, чтобы выполнять подобную политику.

Работодатели должны расследовать все несчастные случаи на рабочем месте. Они должны поощрять сотрудников соблюдать все правила техники безопасности. Кроме того, опасность несоблюдения этих правил должна быть четко прописана в письменном виде. Это снижает вероятность ошибок.

Задание-ответьте на вопросы (Answer the following questions)

What is the first step in building a safety program?

*to make all employees commit to ensuring safety in the workplace*

What should employers do to implement a policy of workplace safety?

*Employers should investigate all workplace accidents. They should encourage employees to comply with all safety regulations.*

What reduces the likelihood of errors?

*the risk of non-compliance with these rules should be clearly stated in writing.*

**3**

1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.

1. lack of knowledge отсутствие знаний
2. operate эксплуатировать
3. correctly правильно
4. safely безопасно
5. to conduct safety training проводить обучение сотрудников технике безопасности

**Ensuring proper safety training for employees**

Training is an important part of every company's safety program to protect employees from accidents. Research shows that new employees have a higher risk of accidents at work. It is the lack of knowledge about the dangers in the workplace and proper working methods that is the reason for this great risk.

Employers should provide employees with the necessary training to reduce the level of accidents at work. Employees must operate all equipment and mechanisms correctly and safely.

For example, workers should be properly trained in the operation of heavy machinery. Only trained or certified employees should operate these types of equipment. That is why it is important to conduct safety training for employees with the involvement of specialists.

## Обеспечение надлежащего обучения сотрудников технике безопасности

Обучение является важной частью программы безопасности каждого предприятия для защиты сотрудников от несчастных случаев. Исследования показывают, что новые сотрудники имеют более высокий риск несчастных случаев на производстве. Именно отсутствие знаний об опасностях на рабочем месте и надлежащих методах работы является причиной этого большого риска.

Работодатели должны обеспечить работников необходимой подготовкой для снижения уровня несчастных случаев на производстве. Сотрудники должны правильно и безопасно эксплуатировать все оборудование и механизмы.

Например, следует должным образом обучать работников эксплуатации тяжелой техники. Только обученные или сертифицированные сотрудники должны эксплуатировать такие типы оборудования. Именно поэтому важно проводить обучение сотрудников технике безопасности с привлечением специалистов.

Задание Выберите правильный ответ (Choose the right answer)

1. an important part of every company's safety program to protect employees from

1. accidents
2. Hazards
3. Heavy machinery
4. Electric shock

2. The reason for the great risk is

1. Poor environment
2. Old equipment
3. lack of knowledge about the dangers
4. bad working conditions

3. to reduce the level of accidents at work employers should provide employees with

1. the necessary training
2. good equipment
3. safety instructions
4. proper uniform

4. It is important to conduct safety training for employees with the involvement of

1. doctors
2. engineers
3. specialists
4. administration.

Ответы

ACAC

**4.**

1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.

1. protective equipment защитное оборудование
2. worn out изношенный
3. to minimize exposure to hazards минимизировать воздействия опасностей
4. cause injuries вызывать травматизм
5. sober трезвый
6. vigilant бдительный
7. are disrupted нарушаются
8. occupational injuries производственный травматизм
9. access to emergency exits доступ к выходам при чрезвычайных ситуациях
10. in case of an emergency в случае возникновения чрезвычайной ситуации
11. casualties жертвы

**Use of protective equipment**

It is very important not to use equipment that is worn out to minimize exposure to hazards that cause injuries in the workplace. This can lead to injury or even death.

Employees may have to work with chemicals, machinery, electronics and other potential hazards. Employers are obliged to provide such employees with personal protective equipment (PPE).

## *Использование защитного оборудования*

*Очень важно использовать оборудование, изношенное для минимизации воздействия опасностей, вызывающих травматизм на рабочем месте. Это может привести к травме или даже смерти.*

*Сотрудникам, возможно, придется работать с химическими веществами, машинами, электроникой и другими потенциальными опасностями. Работодатели обязаны обеспечить таких работников средствами индивидуальной защиты (СИЗ).*

**Reporting unsafe working conditions**

Employees should inform management of any safety hazards or work risks. Employers are legally obliged to provide safe working conditions for their employees. It is their duty to put an end to the dangers in the workplace.

***Сообщение о небезопасных условиях труда***

*Сотрудники должны сообщать руководству о любых опасностях безопасности или рабочих рисках. Работодатели юридически обязаны обеспечивать безопасные условия труда для своих работников. Это их обязанность, чтобы положить конец опасности на рабочем месте.*

**We need to stay sober and vigilant**

One of the main causes of deaths at work is substance abuse, which causes about 40% of all accidents at work.

People under the influence of alcohol or drugs are less vigilant. Their ability to make decisions, coordination, concentration and control over motor processes are disrupted. This creates risks for occupational injuries and deaths.

## *Нужно оставаться трезвыми и бдительными*

*Одной из основных причин летальных исходов на производстве является злоупотребление психоактивными веществами, что вызывает около 40% всех несчастных случаев на производстве.*

*Люди, находящиеся под воздействием алкоголя или наркотиков, менее бдительны. Их способность принимать решения, координация, концентрация и контроль над двигательными процессами нарушаются. Это создает риски для производственного травматизма и смертельных исходов.*

**Access to emergency exits**

In case of an emergency, it is important to have access to emergency exits. Access to emergency exits will reduce the number of injuries and casualties. In addition, you need to have quick ways to turn off equipment in case of emergencies.

***Доступ к выходам при чрезвычайных ситуациях***

*В случае возникновения чрезвычайной ситуации важно иметь доступ к запасным выходам. Доступ к аварийным выходам сократит количество травм и жертв. Кроме того, нужно иметь быстрые способы отключения оборудования в случае чрезвычайных ситуаций.*

Задание Ответьте на вопросы (Answer the questions)

What kind of equipment mustn’t be used in the workplace? *worn out*

What should employees be provided with when working with chemicals, machinery, electronics and other potential hazards? *personal protective equipment (PPE).*

What should employees inform management of ? *any safety hazards or work risks.*

What causes about 40% of all accidents at work? *substance abuse,*

What will reduce the number of injuries and casualties? *access to emergency exits*

What must you do with equipment in case of emergencies?. *to turn off*

**5.**

1.Знакомство с новой лексикой.

1. poor posture плохая осанка
2. back pain боль в спине
3. anxiety
4. serious consequences
5. fatigue тревога
6. forklift вилочный погрузчик
7. manual lifting ручной подъем

**Proper posture training**

Poor posture is one of the main causes of back pain. It is extremely important to practice good and correct posture to reduce the risk of injury.

For example, if you have to sit for long hours, use specially designed chairs. Also, always sit up straight.

## *Тренировка правильной осанки*

*Плохая осанка - одна из главных причин болей в спине. Крайне важно практиковать хорошую и правильную осанку, чтобы уменьшить риск получить травму.*

*Например, если вам приходится сидеть в течение долгих часов, используйте специально разработанные стулья. Кроме того, всегда сидите прямо.*

**Reducing workplace stress**

Workplace stress can cause many health problems such as anxiety, depression, etc. Insecurity at work, workplace bullying, high workload, etc. cause stress. This can have serious consequences for the productivity and health of employees.

## *Снижение стресса на рабочем месте*

*Стресс на рабочем месте может вызвать множество проблем со здоровьем, таких как тревога, депрессия и т. д. Отсутствие безопасности на работе, издевательства на рабочем месте, высокая рабочая нагрузка и т. д. вызывают стресс. Это может иметь серьезные последствия для производительности труда и здоровья сотрудников.*

**Promoting regular breaks**

Employers should encourage employees to take regular breaks. Regular breaks will prevent fatigue and fatigue. This will further prevent injury or illness. Breaks help employees stay fresh and focused.

## Содействие регулярным перерывам

Работодатели должны поощрять работников к регулярным перерывам. Регулярные перерывы предотвратят усталость и утомление. Это еще больше предотвратит травмы или болезни. Перерывы помогают сотрудникам оставаться свежими и сосредоточенными.

**Use of mechanical means**

Industrial jobs may require workers to work with heavy equipment. Attempts to lift and move heavy objects are associated with a high risk of injury. Employees can use a conveyor belt, a forklift or other methods instead of manual lifting.

***Использование механических средств***

*На промышленных работах могут потребоваться работники для работы с тяжелым оборудованием. Попытки поднять и переместить тяжелые предметы сопряжены с большим риском получения травм. Сотрудники могут использовать конвейерную ленту, вилочный погрузчик или другие методы вместо ручного подъема.*

Задание1 Что из нижеследущего не упоминается в тексте

Proper posture training

No manual lifting

Solving working problems

Reducing workplace stress

regular breaks

Задание 2 Закончите предложения (finish the sentences)

1. Poor posture is one of the main causes of\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you have to sit for long hours, use\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Also, always sit up\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Workplace stress can cause many health problems such as anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Employers should encourage employees to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Regular breaks will prevent\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. This will further prevent injury or\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Industrial jobs may require workers to work with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Attempts to lift and move heavy objects are associated with a high risk of\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Employees can use a conveyor belt, a forklift or other methods instead of \_\_\_\_.

Ответы

1. back pain
2. specially designed chairs
3. straight
4. depression
5. to take regular breaks
6. fatigue
7. illness
8. heavy equipment
9. injury
10. manual lifting

**II. Работа с текстом.**

1.Чтение и перевод.

## General information

Every enterprise must develop a plan for protection of labor. It includes the provision of appropriate activities (training and testing), as well as the development and adoption of local acts in the field of labor protection. Every employee should know the requirements that contain safety instructions. Typical requirements are developed and approved in accordance with the requirements of the sectoral legislation and are binding for all enterprises.

***Основная информация***

*Каждое предприятие должно разработать план охраны труда. Он включает в себя проведение соответствующих мероприятий (обучение и тестирование), а также разработку и принятие локальных актов в области ОТ. Каждый сотрудник должен знать требования, которые содержат инструкции по технике безопасности. Типовые требования разработаны и утверждены в соответствии с требованиями отраслевого законодательства и являются обязательными для всех предприятий.*

## Responsible persons

The enterprise must have a servicelabor protection. Officials conduct briefings and conduct training sessions. They are responsible for the execution by employees of instructions on labor protection. For an office worker, as for any other specialist, it is necessary to create optimal conditions for the performance of his assigned tasks. The persons authorized by the order of the head of the person are responsible for observance of the adopted regulations. If any of the employees violate the rules of labor protection in the operation of equipment or other requirements of TB, the responsible persons should inform the authorities and assist in the investigation of such cases.

***Ответственные лица***

*На предприятии должна быть служба охраны труда. Должностные лица проводят брифинги и проводят учебные занятия. Они несут ответственность за выполнение работниками инструкций по охране труда. Для офисного работника, как и для любого другого специалиста, необходимо создать оптимальные условия для выполнения возложенных на него задач. Лица, уполномоченные приказом руководителя лица, несут ответственность за соблюдение принятых нормативных актов. Если кто-либо из сотрудников нарушает правила охраны труда при эксплуатации оборудования или другие требования ТБ, ответственные лица должны сообщить об этом властям и оказать содействие в расследовании таких случае*

## Decor

The title page of the health and safety instructions foroffice worker contains the name of the enterprise, name and positions of responsible persons. Also, the date from which the prescriptions begin to operate in the company is put on. The first section specifies the general requirements, the scope of their action, the order of the briefing.

***Оформление***

*Титульный лист инструкции по охране труда и технике безопасности для офисного работника содержит название предприятия, фамилии и должности ответственных лиц. Также указывается дата, с которой предписания начинают действовать в компании. В первом разделе указываются общие требования, сфера их действия, порядок проведения инструктажа.*

## General requirements

According to the instruction on labor protection for office employee, specialists, newly entering the enterprise, must pass through familiarization with the requirements and initial training. At the end of the training sessions, a check is conducted. All briefings must be registered in the relevant journals. The training is certified by the signatures of the responsible person and the specialist who passed it.

***Общие требования***

*Согласно инструкции по охране труда для офисных сотрудников, специалисты, вновь поступающие на предприятие, должны пройти ознакомление с требованиями и первоначальное обучение. В конце учебных занятий проводится проверка. Все брифинги должны быть зарегистрированы в соответствующих журналах. Тренинг заверяется подписями ответственного лица и специалиста, который его прошел.*

## Requirements for employees

In accordance with the provisions contained in the labor protection manual for an office worker, employees should know:

1. The place where the first-aid kit is located.
2. How to act in the event of an accident or an accident.
3. Characterization of harmful or dangerous factors that can adversely affect their condition.
4. How to provide first aid to the victims.

***Требования к сотрудникам***

*В соответствии с положениями, содержащимися в руководстве по охране труда для офисного работника, сотрудники должны знать:*

*1. Место, где находится аптечка первой помощи.*

*2. Как действовать в случае аварии или несчастного случая.*

*3. Характеристика вредных или опасных факторов, которые могут негативно повлиять на их состояние.*

*4. Как оказать первую помощь пострадавши*

## Harmful factors

The activity of an office worker can provoke:

1. Restriction of motor activity and negative impact on vision due to prolonged stay at the computer.
2. Power surges in the electrical circuit due to long-functioning electrical appliances (scanner, printer, computer, lamps and others).

**Вредные факторы**

*Активность офисного работника может спровоцировать:*

*1. Ограничение двигательной активности и негативное влияние на зрение из-за длительного пребывания за компьютером.*

*2. Скачки напряжения в электрической цепи из-за длительно функционирующих электроприборов (сканер, принтер, компьютер, лампы и другие).*

## Working conditions

According to the instruction on labor protection for office the employee of the premises, where he will carry out his professional activities, must be equipped with curtains, blinds and other sunscreens. It is forbidden to use open lamps in general lighting designs. To prevent dust, regular wet cleaning should be carried out. The room should have both artificial and natural lighting. The workplace should have a chair equipped with an adjusting mechanism. For non-compliance with the instructions on labor protection for an office worker, disciplinary and administrative measures are provided.

***Рабочие условия***

*Согласно инструкции по охране труда для офиса сотрудника помещения, где он будет осуществлять свою профессиональную деятельность, должны быть оборудованы шторами, жалюзи и другими солнцезащитными средствами. Запрещается использовать открытые лампы в конструкциях общего освещения. Для предотвращения образования пыли следует проводить регулярную влажную уборку. В помещении должно быть как искусственное, так и естественное освещение. На рабочем месте должно быть кресло, оснащенное регулировочным механизмом. За несоблюдение инструкций по охране труда для офисного работника предусмотрены дисциплинарные и административные меры.*

## Actions before the shift begins

In order to exclude haste, it is necessary to arrive at work in advance. To avoid injury, do not:

1. Running up and down the stairs.
2. To lean back and sit on the fences, protruding structural elements, random objects.
3. Start to carry out activities in the drug or alcoholic intoxication.

Before starting work, the employee must:

1. Inspect the place and equipment, eliminate all unnecessary.
2. Clean the PC screen from dust, adjust the angle of its inclination and height.
3. Check the operation of the equipment.
4. Adjust the height of the chair.
5. Report the defects and shortcomings to the immediate supervisor and do not start working before they are eliminated.

***Действия до начала смены***

*Чтобы исключить спешку, необходимо приходить на работу заранее. Чтобы избежать травм, не:*

*1. Бегите вверх и вниз по лестнице.*

*2. Откидывайтесь назад и не садитесь на заборы, выступающие элементы конструкции, случайные предметы.*

*3. Не начинайте осуществлять деятельность в состоянии наркотического или алкогольного опьянения.*

*Перед началом работы сотрудник должен:*

*1. Осмотреть место и оборудование, устранить все лишнее.*

*2. Очистить экран ПК от пыли, отрегулировать угол его наклона и высоту.*

*3. Проверить работу оборудования.*

*4. Отрегулировать высоту стула.*

*5. Сообщить о дефектах и недостатках непосредственному руководителю и не приступайть к работе до их устранения.*

## TB during the day

During the work the office employee is obliged to observe the internal regulations in the enterprise. The employee should ensure that:

1. The screen was five degrees below the eye line, located in an inclined (15 degrees per employee) or a straight plane at a distance of 60-80 cm.
2. The local light source was located relative to the workplace so that the light did not fall directly into the eyes and ensured uniform illumination, without creating glare gleams on the keyboard and other elements.

In order to reduce overall and visual fatigue once an hour you need to arrange short (five-minute) breaks for rest. During the day, the workplace should be kept clean. At least once per shift, dust must be removed from the monitor. During the day it is forbidden:

1. With the power on, touch the back of the processor (the system unit).
2. Allow work cluttered.
3. When the power is on, switch on the device cable connectors.
4. Block instruments with foreign objects and papers.
5. Turn off the power during the active process.
6. Allow moisture to penetrate the surface of the monitor, the system unit, the printer, the drive, the keyboard, and other devices.
7. Carry out independent opening of equipment and its repair.
8. Incorporate too chilled devices (brought in the winter from the street).
9. Use for storage of information low-quality media or equipment provided by third-party organizations in order to prevent the penetration of viruses into the system.

***В течение дня***

*Во время своей работы офисный сотрудник обязан соблюдать правила внутреннего распорядка на предприятии. Работник должен обеспечить, чтобы:*

*1. Экран находился на пять градусов ниже линии глаз, располагался в наклонной (15 градусов на сотрудника) или прямой плоскости на расстоянии 60-80 см.*

*2. Локальный источник света был расположен относительно рабочего места так, чтобы свет не попадал прямо в глаза и обеспечивал равномерное освещение, не создавая бликов на клавиатуре и других элементах.*

*Для снижения общей и зрительной усталости раз в час нужно устраивать короткие (пятиминутные) перерывы для отдыха. В течение дня рабочее место должно содержаться в чистоте. По крайней мере один раз за смену необходимо удалять пыль с монитора.*

*В течение дня запрещается:*

*1. При включенном питании прикасаться к задней панели процессора (системного блока).*

*2. Загромождать рабочее место*

*3. При включенном питании включать кабельные разъемы устройства.*

*4. Блокировать инструменты посторонними предметами и бумагами.*

*5. Выключать питание во время активного процесса.*

*6. Не допускать попадания влаги на поверхность монитора, системного блока, принтера, накопителя, клавиатуры и других устройств.*

*7. Проводить самостоятельное вскрытие оборудования и его ремонт.*

*8. Включать слишком охлажденные устройства (принесенные зимой с улицы).*

*9. Использовать для хранения информации некачественные носители или оборудование, предоставленные сторонними организациями, с целью предотвращения проникновения вирусов в систему.*

## Electrical appliances and office equipment

In the course of its activities in the operation of computers, printers, copiers, scanners, lighting and other devices, the employee must check:

1. Serviceability of electrical fuses and circuit breakers.
2. No damage to the insulation windingelectrical wiring, switches, lamps and lamp cartridges, sockets, cables and cords, through which the devices are switched on.

For boiling and warming up the water, the worker must use electric appliances with closed spirals equipped with automatic shutdown mechanisms installed on fireproof stands.

***Электроприборы и офисное оборудование***

*В ходе своей работы по эксплуатации компьютеров, принтеров, копировальных аппаратов, сканеров, осветительных и других устройств сотрудник должен проверять:*

*1. Исправность электрических предохранителей и автоматических выключателей.*

*2. Отсутствие повреждений изоляции обмоток электропроводки, выключателей, ламп и ламповых патронов, розеток, кабелей и шнуров, с помощью которых включаются приборы.*

*Для кипячения и подогрева воды работник должен использовать электроприборы с замкнутыми спиралями, оснащенные механизмами автоматического отключения, установленными на огнеупорных подставках.*

## Prohibitions

Not allowed:

1. Use faulty instruments and operate damaged wiring.
2. Clean the switched on lamps and lighting equipment.
3. Suspend on nails, wooden ormetal objects of the wire, twist them, lay on heating batteries and water pipes, pull out the plug from the socket by the cord, hang something on the cables.
4. Use electrical appliances intended for indoor use in the open air.
5. Simultaneously touch the PC and the devices having grounding, to bare wires, not fenced with current-carrying elements of devices,.
6. Use self-made electrical heating equipment.

***Запрещается***

*Не допускается:*

*1. Использовать неисправные приборы и работать с поврежденной проводкой.*

*2. чистить включенные лампы и осветительное оборудование.*

*3. Вешать на гвозди, деревянные или металлические предметы провода, скручивать их, класть на батареи отопления и водопроводные трубы, выдергивать вилку из розетки за шнур, вешать предметы на кабели.*

*4. Использовать электроприборы, предназначенные для использования внутри помещений, на открытом воздухе.*

*5. Одновременно прикасаться к ПК и устройствам, имеющим заземление, к оголенным проводам, не огороженным токоведущими элементами приборов,*

*6. Использовать е самодельное электронагревательное оборудование.*

## End of the day

At the end of the shift, you should:

1. Bring the place of work in order. Remove unnecessary items, fold papers, wipe the dust.
2. De-energize the equipment.
3. In the case of a replacement schedule, make a seat in working order.

***Конец рабочего дня***

*В конце смены вы должны:*

*1. Приведите место работы в порядок. Уберите ненужные предметы, сложите бумаги, вытрите пыль.*

*2. Обесточьте оборудование.*

*3. В случае замены в расписании, приведите место в рабочее состояние.*

**2.Выполнение заданий.**

1. Текст прочитать и перевести.
2. Составить 15 вопросов по всем текстам кроме 1-3.
3. Выбрать одного учащегося в роли лектора.
4. Студенты задают лектору вопросы.

**III. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Выучить записанную лексику.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 2.**

**Тема занятия**

**Технологическая карта.**

**Цели занятия**

* обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
* совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
* совершенствование грамматических навыков
* развитие навыков составления документов на английском языке

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I Ознакомление с образцом технологической карты.**

**II. Перевод текста с русского на английский язык при помощи электронного словаря.**

**Технологическая карта** — это стандартизированный документ, содержащий необходимые сведения, инструкции для персонала, выполняющего некий [технологический процесс](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B5%D1%85%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%86%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%81) или техническое обслуживание объекта. Надо сказать, что чаще всего технологическая карта составляется для каждого отдельно взятого объекта, оформляясь в виде понятной таблицы. В одной технологической карте могут учитываться различные, но при этом имеющие какое-либо сходство между собой модели объектов. Данный вид документации составляется исключительно техническими службами предприятия, тогда как утверждается непосредственно руководителем предприятия. Технологическая карта (ТК) должна отвечать на вопросы:

1. Какие операции необходимо выполнять
2. В какой последовательности выполняются операции
3. С какой периодичностью необходимо выполнять операции (при повторении операции более одного раза)
4. Сколько потрачено времени на выполнение каждой операции
5. Какие необходимы инструменты и материалы для выполнения операции.

Технологические карты разрабатываются в случае:

1. Высокой сложности выполняемых операций;
2. Наличие спорных элементов в операциях, неоднозначностей;
3. При необходимости определения трудовых затрат на эксплуатацию объекта.

Как правило, ТК составляется для каждого объекта отдельно и оформляется в виде таблицы. В одной ТК могут быть учтены различные, но схожие модели объектов. Технологическая карта составляется техническими службами предприятия и утверждается руководителем предприятия (главным инженером, главным агрономом).

A technological map is a standardized document containing the necessary information, instructions for personnel performing a certain technological process or maintenance of an object. I must say that most often the technological map is compiled for each individual object, being drawn up in the form of a clear table. In one technological map, different models of objects can be taken into account, but at the same time having any similarity between them. This type of documentation is compiled exclusively by the technical services of the enterprise, while it is approved directly by the head of the enterprise. The technological map (TC) must answer the following questions:

1. What operations should be performed?

2. In what order are the operations performed

3. With what frequency it is necessary to perform operations (if the operation is repeated more than once)

4. How much time was spent on performing each operation?

5. What tools and materials are needed to perform the operation?

Technological maps are developed in the case of:

1. The high complexity of the operations performed;

2. The presence of controversial elements in operations, ambiguities;

3. If it is necessary to determine the labor costs for the operation of the object.

As a rule, the TC is compiled for each object separately and is drawn up in the form of a table. Different, but similar models of objects can be taken into account in one TC. The technological map is compiled by the technical services of the enterprise and approved by the head of the enterprise (chief engineer, chief agronomist).

**III Составление собственной технологической карты по описанию и образцу (работа проводиться в группах)**

**IV. Повторение грамматического материала. Выполнение тестов.**

**V. Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Составить технологическую карту.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 3.**

**Тема занятия**

**Способы выхода из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении передачи информации в офисе.**

**Цели занятия**

* совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
* совершенствование грамматических навыков
* развитие навыков устной речи
* развитие навыков письменной речи
* совершенствование навыков перевода

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I Работа с текстом The difficulties of a foreign language.**

1 Arrange the questions in the correct order and answer them

2 Retell a story using questions

There are numerous anecdotes about the difficulties of people travelling in foreign countries without knowledge of the language of that country. Here's the story of a Frenchman travelling in the United States who, while eating in a restaurant, wished to order some mushrooms. Unable to make himself understood, he asked for a pencil and paper and carefully drew a picture of a mushroom. His drawing, however, was not too good, for the puzzled waiter returned in about ten minutes, not with an order of mushrooms, but with a large man's umbrella.

Another similar story concerns two Americans travelling in Spain. They were both unable to speak a word of Spanish and one day, while eating in a restaurant in a small village; they were having considerable difficulty in explaining to the waiter what they wanted. One of them wanted a glass of milk. The waiter seemed unable to understand. Finally, on the back of the menu the man drew a picture of a cow. The poor waiter, however, still seemed puzzled. Finally he left and was gone from the restaurant for half an hour or so. He returned very pleased with himself. There were two tickets for a bullfight in his hand.

1. In what country did he travel?
2. What did the waiter bring in 10 minutes?
3. Did he find the way out of the situation?
4. What was the nationality of a travelling man?
5. What did the waiter bring?
6. In what country did they travel?
7. For how long was the waiter absent?
8. What did the tourist do?
9. What did he want to order?
10. Where was the restaurant located?
11. What did he draw on a paper?
12. What did they want to order?
13. What was the nationality of travelers?

**Ответы**

1d 2a 3i 4c 5h 6b 7m 8f 9j 10l 11k 12g 13e

1. What was the nationality of a travelling man?
2. In what country did he travel?
3. What did he want to order?
4. Did he find the way out of the situation?
5. What did the tourist do?
6. What did the waiter bring in 10 minutes?
7. What was the nationality of travelers?
8. In what country did they travel?
9. Where was the restaurant located?
10. What did they want to order?
11. What did he draw on a paper?
12. For how long was the waiter absent
13. What did the waiter bring?

**II Работа с текстом Nonverbal communication**

1 Перевести на английский язык.Translate into English.

7% объёма передаваемой информации составляют слова (вербальные средства), 38% — интонация голоса и его тембр, 55% — невербальные средства. Менее категоричен профессор Бердвиссл, считающий, что словесное общение в беседе передает менее 35% информации, невербальное — более 65%.

III Работа с текстом Non-verbal communication at work.

Communication is one of the most important keys to building long-term relationships in a professional environment. He performs three important functions in the organization:

1. Transfer of information
2. Understanding emotions
3. Coordination of employees' efforts

As a person working in HR, you will closely monitor the communication skills of your employees. And although you regularly communicate with employees, you can ignore their nonverbal signals.

Nonverbal signals can help HR in the following:

\* Making informed hiring decisions

\* Understand employees better and help build mutual understanding with them

\* Identification of problems in the workplace

What is nonverbal communication?

Nonverbal communication is a way of sending and receiving messages without using words. Also called manual language, it is a way of communicating a message through body language, eye contact, body posture, facial expression, appearance, and physical distance between you and your audience.

What percentage of communication is nonverbal?

Non-verbal communication is likely to carry between [65% and 93% more weightage than spoken words](https://ucpathjobs.org/working-at-uc/nonverbal-communication-matters-workplace/). This is because approximately 97% of your communication is non-verbal, while only 3% is verbal. These numbers demonstrate the importance of non-verbal behavior in the workplace.

**The Importance of Non-Verbal Cues in a Workplace**

You communicate with your colleagues throughout the day, either verbally or nonverbally. But people around you are more mindful of your non-verbal cues.

A slouched posture in a meeting exhibits a lack of confidence and may leave a negative impact on the manager. A furrowed eyebrow during a discussion depicts confusion, while a subtle smile conveys a message of affirmation and clarity on the topic being discussed.

**Career Advancement**

Crossed arms during a meeting, sweaty palms, and inappropriate attire may reflect badly on you. It can signal a lack of confidence, casual attitude, defensiveness, and nervousness which is likely to make people question your talents.

On the other hand, a firm handshake, the right posture, and formal attire may demonstrate professionalism, confidence, positivity, and commitment towards work.

**Employee Morale**

As a manager, you need to be mindful of the non-verbal signals you send out because they directly affect the performance, motivation, and morale of subordinates. Make sure to lend a listening ear when needed. Greet them with a smile and a handshake when in the office. Maintain a firm but polite tone, subtle eye contact during meetings, and an appropriate physical distance during face-to-face interactions.

Positive non-verbal messages will help boost [employee satisfaction,](https://www.attendancebot.com/blog/is-bleisure-the-growth-hack-to-employee-satisfaction-and-productivity/) [decrease absenteeism](https://www.attendancebot.com/blog/absenteeism/) and turnover rate and increase productivity. You must understand and hone your non-verbal communication for it is known to add professionalism, energy, and the right attitude to your work performance and your colleagues.

**The Types of Non-Verbal Communication**

**Eye Contact**

It is one of the essential tools to develop trustworthiness and a connection with your employees. It helps engage effectively with your audience. Maintaining eye contact during conversation with an occasional nod demonstrates affirmation and willingness to help.

**Hand Gestures**

Constructive hand gestures can add richness and meaning to the spoken word. Unconscious use like stroking hair, playing incessantly with rings, tapping, and pointing may cause distractions.

**Body Language and Posture**

How you sit, stand, or walk signifies confidence, authority, energy, and self-assurance. Watch out for these in potential candidates and employees.

**Paralinguistics**

Do you know what’s more important than the spoken word? It’s the tone, volume, and speed with which you speak. Paralinguistics determines whether your verbal communication is congruent with non-verbal communication. A mismatch between the two undermines trust.

**Facial Expressions and Words to Match**

A mismatch between words and facial expressions represents conflict. During an interview, look out for congruence between verbal messages and facial expressions. If the two are misaligned, it signals that the prospective employee is lying or feeling uncomfortable.

Facial expressions are incredibly important when resolving conflicts or workplace issues. For instance, if you are questioning an employee who has been charged for harassment, you should pay more attention to non-verbal cues.

**Animated Hand Gestures**

A candidate during an interview sits with arms crossed and answers all your questions in a monotonous fashion. What impression does that make?

Naturally, of someone nervous, defensive or underconfident. Will you hire this individual? Probably not. Why?

Because you would want to hire someone who radiates a positive attitude, zeal, and zest for the job.

Cultural differences in nonverbal communication

The advantage of nonverbal communication is that you can learn to interpret it over time and exercise conscious control.

However, there is a drawback.

Nonverbal communication varies across cultures. A nonverbal message, such as a thumbs up, can be interpreted differently in different cultures. As a HR specialist, you should train your employees on this to ensure smooth communication.

Here are a few examples of non-verbal cues that are specific to certain cultures:

1. Italians tend to speak animatedly using big hand gestures at the workplace. That is how they normally work. However, it would be interpreted differently in the UK & USA, where non-verbal communication is more subtle.
2. The thumbs-up gesture demonstrates approval or affirmation in many English-speaking countries. However, in countries such as Greece, Italy, or some Middle Eastern countries, it may be considered offensive.
3. In western cultures, it is acceptable to make a circle with your thumb and forefinger. It means OK. But the same gesture signifies money in Japan.
4. Although strong eye contact indicates confidence in the West, it can be considered rude and off-putting in Asia and the Middle East.
5. In many parts of Europe, it is considered professional to greet someone with pecks on either cheek. But in the United States, this is frowned upon as too much physical contact.
6. Thankfully, facial expressions for happiness, anger, and sadness are universal. But not all cultures like to express them in business settings. In certain parts of Asia like Japan always try to remain expressionless in business settings because they believe emotions can burden the opposite party.
7. It isn’t enough to not slouch in some cultures. Sitting cross-legged in Japan is seen as disrespectful in the presence of elders or management.

1 Выписать подчеркнутые слова и выражения.

2.Составить предложения с подчеркнутыми словами и выражениями.

3. Задать 10 вопросов к тексту.

**Дополнительный текст**

**Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Nonverbal communication**  is the transmission of messages or signals through a nonverbal platform such as [eye contact](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eye_contact), [facial expressions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facial_expression), [gestures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gesture), [posture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Posture_(psychology)), and [body language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_language). voice and of touch.  The study of nonverbal communication started in 1872 with the publication of [*The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Expression_of_the_Emotions_in_Man_and_Animals) by [Charles Darwin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin). Darwin began to study nonverbal [communication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication) as he noticed the interactions between animals such as lions, tigers, dogs etc. and realized they also communicated by gestures and expressions. For the first time, nonverbal communication was studied and its relevance questioned. Today, scholars argue that nonverbal communication can convey more meaning than verbal communication. Some scholars state that most people trust forms of nonverbal communication over verbal communication. [Ray Birdwhistell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ray_Birdwhistell)concludes that nonverbal communication accounts for 60–70 percent of human communication, although according to other researchers the communication type is not quantifiable or does not reflect modern human communication, especially when people rely so much on written means. Just as speech contains nonverbal elements known as [paralanguage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralanguage), including [voice quality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voice_quality), rate, pitch, [loudness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loudness), and speaking style, as well as [prosodic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosodic) features such as [rhythm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhythm), [intonation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intonation_(linguistics)), and [stress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stress_(linguistics)), so written texts have nonverbal elements such as handwriting style, spatial arrangement of words, or the physical layout of a page. However, much of the study of nonverbal communication has focused on interaction between individuals, where it can be classified into three principal areas: [environmental](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_environment) conditions where communication takes place, physical characteristics of the communicators, and behaviors of communicators during interaction.

[Culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture) plays an important role in nonverbal communication, and it is one aspect that helps to influence how learning activities are organized. In many [Indigenous American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) communities, for example, there is often an emphasis on nonverbal communication, which acts as a valued means by which children learn. In this sense, learning is not dependent on verbal communication; rather, it is nonverbal communication which serves as a primary means of not only organizing [interpersonal interactions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpersonal_relationship), but also conveying [cultural values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(ethics)), and children learn how to participate in this system from a young age.

**III Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом**

Подготовить презентацию на тему урока.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 4.**

**Тема занятия**

**Составление профессиональной траектории роста, путей саморазвития и самосовершенствования.**

**Цели занятия**

* совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
* совершенствование грамматических навыков
* развитие навыков устной речи
* развитие навыков письменной речи
* совершенствование навыков перевода на русский язык

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I Работа с текстом 1**

It never ceases to astonish me how much time youngsters waste looking for magic wands to entrepreneurial success when the only practical path is right in front of them, waiting to be trodden. I know, it is a lot of hard work but you need to start somewhere. One such example, which defies all odds, is of an entrepreneur and technology enthusiast who worked his way to conquer the American market with his sheer brilliance and impeccable reasoning skills.

Меня никогда не перестает удивлять, как много времени молодые люди тратят на поиски волшебных палочек, ведущих к предпринимательскому успеху, когда единственный практический путь лежит прямо перед ними и ждет, чтобы его проложили. Я знаю, это очень тяжелая работа, но вам нужно с чего-то начинать. Одним из таких примеров, который бросает вызов всем разногласиям, является предприниматель и энтузиаст технологий, который проложил себе путь к завоеванию американского рынка благодаря своему исключительному блеску и безупречным навыкам рассуждения.

*Amir Allahverdi, a 34-year-old owner, and CEO( Chief Executive Officer- высшая упроавлнческая деятельность) ) of an investment firm was born in Azerbaijan before making a move to Los Angeles, California. As a person gifted with immense talent and calibre, he has interests in investing in only the best and latest inventions which have huge potential to benefit the humanity.*

*Today I got a chance to interview Amir Allahverdi and in this interview, he gives us a brief insight into his life.*

*Amir, Thanks for taking your time today. My first question would be, how did your success story start?*

After my graduation, I worked for a reputed telecom company, where I supervised many projects in Eastern Europe including Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. During that time, I was quite young. As a 21-year-old, I travelled a lot and loved everything about my job. My career was gradually going forward. But due to family pressures, especially from your father, I had to leave for the United States. I was equally excited to go America as it was my first time in the states.

*How do you define success? What do you think made you successful at such a young age?*

According to me, true success is measured by how happy you are. Peace of mind attained through self-satisfaction is what makes me happy. It does not matter how long it takes or which route you follow to get there, you will always end up where you are supposed to be. If you are learning from your experiences, you are not living. Hard work, perseverance and helping others is what Amir Allahverdi is all about.

*What were the main challenges you faced in your early days? What was the biggest challenge you faced here in America?*

Yes, there were times when I was challenged to the fullest. When I came to the United States, I believed my previous experience and education would land me a decent job in a similar role. But I was taken aback when I faced rejections in all the interviews that I attended. Although proficient in English, I could not understand why exactly I was denied the jobs. At one of the interviews, an HR manager informed me that they could not believe that a young guy like me can have so much of experience and such an impressive resume. He even suggested me to start everything from scratch here. It was strenuous and heartbreaking for me to throw my resume and start everything from the very beginning.

Since I was running short of money, I had to join a local DVD company at just $6 an hour. I then worked for some time at a computer firm in Cleveland and I gradually landed up in a company dealing with databases and data recovery. I really enjoyed working there but due to a dispute arising with my then manager, I decided to part ways. Consequently, I started an investment company Platinum Investment Group which deals in Information Technology and upcoming technological inventions. We are doing a pretty decent job here.

*Most entrepreneurs tend to neglect their personal lives. How has being an entrepreneur affected your family life?*

Early days are the worst. Working for long hours can ultimately bring out the worst in your character. I usually have a very tight business schedule full of meetings but I always keep aside some time for my family. I ensure that I do not ignore my personal life and enjoy doing activities that I love. I am addicted to sport, UFC and boxing events.

Moreover, it is important to trust in delegates and not try to do everything on your own. To let go things is not only helps to manage the work-life balance but at the same time fosters a good company culture and leadership.

*The technology world is rapidly changing. How do you generate new ideas to keep up with this fast-paced industry?*

In order to keep abreast with the latest developments in the technological landscape, we are always on the move. I am a regular visitor at CES Show in Las Vegas, Canton Fair in China and Asian World Expo in Hong Kong. Visiting these events help me think differently and I come up with out of the box ideas. This provides an opportunity for a broader outlook and helps us choose only the best inventions and rewarding inventions for everyone to benefit. We are dedicated to providing the most relevant and user-friendly inventions that won’t let you down.

*What piece of advice would you give to youngsters who want to become successful entrepreneurs?*

To achieve success, it is important to have a vision and desire to create it. Keeping your vision clear at all times provides a meaningful value proposition to your potential customers around which you can develop your business model. Like I said earlier, learning from your mistakes is imperative and it will move you an inch closer to your success.

*This is a brilliant advice for budding entrepreneurs. It’s time for one last question from me. What can we expect Amir Allahverdi doing in the future?*

I want to dedicate myself working with athletes to promote healthy lifestyle. I would like to increase my profit from IT Investment Company so I can help more and more athletes to reach their dreams and of course you will see a lot of my personal workout videos (smiling).

1. **Choose the right answer.**
   * 1. After his graduation, Amir worked for…
2. telecommunication company
3. a pharmaceutical company
4. an insurance company
   * 1. Amir had to leave to the United States because of…
5. career perspectives
6. family pressures
7. further education
   * 1. According to Amir, being successful is being…
8. happy
9. self-satisfied
10. happy and self-satisfied
    * 1. When Amir came to the US, he…
11. Got a job at once
12. Went to a lot of interviews
13. Became a HR manager
    * 1. One of the reasons why Amir started an investment company was because he…
14. had had an argument with his previous boss
15. wanted to deal with databases and data recovery
16. was running short of money
    * 1. In order to keep up with the latest development in information technology Amir…
17. provides new user-friendly technologies
18. organizes different international exhibitions
19. invests only in the best inventions and rewarding inventions
    * 1. Amir thinks that his future colleagues should…
20. be able to develop his business model
21. have many potential customers
22. be able to learn from their mistakes
23. **Answer the questions.**
24. What is Amir interested in? *he has interests in investing in only the best and latest inventions which have huge potential to benefit the humanity.*
25. Why did he move to the US? *But due to family pressures, especially from my father, I had to leave for the United States.*
26. What does real success mean for him? *true success is measured by how happy you are. Peace of mind attained through self-satisfaction is what makes me happy.*
27. Why was he so confident when he came to the US? *When I came to the United States, I believed my previous experience and education would land me a decent job in a similar role.*
28. Did he find a job quickly? *faced rejections in all the interviews that I attended.*
29. Why did he take a job with such a low salary? *Since I was running short of money, I had to join a local DVD company at just $6 an hour.*
30. Where did he work then? *for some time at a computer firm in Cleveland and I gradually landed up in a company dealing with databases and data recovery.*
31. Why did he quit from the databases company? *due to a dispute arising with my then manager, I decided to part ways.*
32. What company did he start? *Consequently, I started an investment company Platinum Investment Group which deals in Information Technology and upcoming technological inventions.*
33. What can spoil your character? *Working for long hours can ultimately bring out the worst in your character.*
34. Does he have time for his family? *I usually have a very tight business schedule full of meetings but I always keep aside some time for my family.*
35. What is his hobby? *I am addicted to sport, UFC and boxing events.*
36. What fosters a good company culture and leadership? *it is important to trust in delegates and not try to do everything on your own.*
37. Why are they always on the move? *In order to keep abreast with the latest developments in the technological landscape*
38. What is the motto of the company? *We are dedicated to providing the most relevant and user-friendly inventions that won’t let you down.*
39. What is important to achieve success? *To achieve success, it is important to have a vision and desire to create it. Keeping your vision clear at all times provides a meaningful value proposition to your potential customers around which you can develop your business model.*
40. What are his future plans? *I want to dedicate myself working with athletes to promote healthy lifestyle. I would like to increase my profit from IT Investment Company so I can help more and more athletes to reach their dreams and of course you will see a lot of my personal workout videos*
41. **Give a brief summary of Amir’s biography.**
42. Amir Allahverdia is 34.
43. He is an owner, and Chief Executive Officer of an investment firm.
44. He was born in Azerbaijan.
45. He is a gifted person with immense talent and caliber.
46. He enjoys investing in only the best and latest inventions.
47. After his graduation, he worked for a reputed telecom company, where he supervised many projects.
48. He travelled a lot and loved everything about his job.
49. But due to family pressures, especially from his father, he had to leave for the United States.
50. When he came to the United States, he believed his previous experience and education would land him a decent job in a similar role.
51. But he was taken aback when he faced rejections in all the interviews that he attended.
52. Although proficient in English, he could not understand why exactly he was denied the jobs.
53. At one of the interviews, an HR manager informed him that they could not believe that a young guy like he can have so much of experience and such an impressive resume.
54. He even suggested Amir to start everything from scratch.
55. Since he was running short of money, he had to join a local DVD company at just $6 an hour.
56. He then worked for some time at a computer firm in Cleveland and gradually landed up in a company dealing with databases and data recovery.
57. He really enjoyed working there but due to a dispute arising with his then manager, he decided to part ways.
58. Consequently, he started an investment company Platinum Investment Group which deals in Information Technology and upcoming technological inventions.
59. He usually has a very tight business schedule full of meetings but he always keeps aside some time for his family.
60. He is addicted to sport, UFC and boxing events.
61. In order to keep abreast with the latest developments in the technological landscape, he is always on the move. He is a regular visitor at CES Show in Las Vegas, Canton Fair in China and Asian World Expo in Hong Kong.
62. He is dedicated to providing the most relevant and user-friendly inventions that won’t let you down.
63. In the future he wants to dedicate himself working with athletes to promote healthy lifestyle.
64. He would like to increase his profit from IT Investment Company so he can help more and more athletes to reach their dreams

**II Повторение грамматического материала.**

**III Повторение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Перевод текста на тему урока.

##### **Setting self-improvement goals**

**1. Identify your objectives.**

If you don’t have specific goals in mind yet, think about what you ultimately want to accomplish. Picture yourself one year, two years or five years from now: What are you doing? When you identify your end goal, you can work backwards and generate the landmarks you’ll need to hit to attain it.

If moving up at your job is your self-improvement goal, then your immediate objectives could include taking classes or gaining certifications that are helpful in your field. If you ultimately want to become a better parent, then learning how to better communicate with your child is something to work toward in the short-term.

**2. Establish your purpose.**

Self-improvement is meaningless if you have no reasoning behind it, so determine what will ultimately bring you [the most fulfillment](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/stories/date-with-destiny/create-life-fulfillment/).

Do you want to excel professionally so you can feel stable and provide for your family, or is a higher-earning job a way to pursue your other passions? Is being a wonderful parent important to you because you had a rocky childhood? When you have[your ultimate purpose](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/stories/date-with-destiny/what-is-my-purpose/) in mind, you won’t become deterred when problems or plateaus arise.

##### **Starting the self-improvement process**

Wondering how to self-improve but not sure where to begin? Start assessing these areas of your life.

### Career

Whether you want to open a business or move up in the ranks at your company, you can always improve in the workforce. Learn a new skill,[attend an immersive business event](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/events/) or connect with a mentor who can help you identify your strengths.

### Relationships

Relationships are the bedrock of your life. You have relationships with your family. Coworkers. Friends. Romantic partner. Can you deepen some of these bonds? How can you be more present for your loved ones?

### Finance

Do you want to get better with money? You can. Learning how to attain [financial freedom](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/ask-tony/financial-future/) is a fine place to start in your self-improvement journey.

### Health

Your body will function far better with more energy, and the better your body functions, the more you’re able to achieve in your life. You can strengthen and build up emotional, physical and[mental health](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/mental-health/how-to-improve-mental-health/).

##### **Creating a self-improvement plan**

What do you do now that you know how to self-improve in certain areas of your life? The Tony Robbins [Wheel of Life Assessment](https://core.tonyrobbins.com/wheel-of-life-4/) can help you identify where you are in your self-improvement efforts and show you how to get to where you want to be. Once you’ve completed the assessment, develop an effective self-improvement plan.

**Get clarity:**Hone in on where you are and where you want to be. What do you want, and why*?*Where focus goes, energy flows. When you have absolute clarity on what it is you want, you’ll stop at nothing to achieve your goal.

**Find the tools you need:**How do you make the progress you want in your career? What do you need to thrive? Is it working with a[business coach](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/business-results-training/) or taking additional educational courses? Lock in the strategies and tools you need for self-improvement.

**Set SMART goals**: Having trouble reaching your self-improvement goals? Break them down and make sure you’re following [the SMART goal-setting process](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/career-business/the-6-steps-to-a-smart-goal/): Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and within a Timeframe. By establishing goals in this format, you’re building your path to them.

**Improve your time management**: We often let self-improvement fall by the wayside because we just don’t have the time. But the number of hours in the day isn’t the problem. You must use strategies like[chunking](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/productivity-performance/power-of-chunking/) and Tony’s[Rapid Planning Method](https://store.tonyrobbins.com/products/rpm-3-pack) to help you get more done.

**Take massive action:**You must take massive action to put your self-improvement plan to the test. Keep your focus on your ultimate purpose and get your state of mind where it needs to be. By cultivating a [sense of mindfulness](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/how-to-focus/how-to-control-your-mind/), you’ll continue working toward your goals even when you face challenges.

**Measure your progress:**Find ways to track your progress. Set metrics that allow you to measure your success. How will you know when you’ve moved ahead of your career? Give yourself clear objectives to hit, like taking a certain number of professional courses in a set period of time, so you can track your self-improvement progress as you go.

**Celebrate your success**:[Celebrating your wins](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/mind-meaning/how-do-you-celebrate-your-success/) is just as essential as focusing your energy and goal-setting. Go as big as a spa day or as small as a champagne toast with your partner. Taking the time to recognize how far you’ve come will fuel you to go even farther.

##### **Additional self-improvement ideas**

Self-improvement doesn’t stop just because you’ve completed one goal or another. Here are some other ways to enrich your life and attain your dreams.

**Change the way you think:**If you spend a lot of time questioning yourself or even putting yourself down, then you’re getting in the way of meeting your goals and improving your life. [These are limiting beliefs,](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/stories/unleash-the-power/break-down-limiting-beliefs/) and thinking about yourself in a more positive way sets the stage for you to improve the way you treat yourself and others.

**Learn from others:**Want to know how to self-improve?[Surround yourself with people](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/career-business/proximity-is-power/) who are also driven to be the best. Find out their strategies and emulate them. By learning how others succeed, you’ll be driven and inspired to succeed as well.

**Feed your mind**: Just as surrounding yourself with the right people feeds your drive, taking in new information[feeds your mind](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/mind-meaning/feed-your-mind/). Read a book about someone who inspires you. Watch a documentary on an interesting subject. Make the time to bring new and stimulating ideas into your life.

**Learn a new skill**: Expanding your skill set pushes your brain to make new neural connections. When you master something new, you discover that you can master even more. You’ll[develop a growth mindset](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/business/growth-mindset/) that will make you truly unstoppable.

**Keep a journal**: Writing down your goals and dreams makes them more real to you, while releasing your emotions can help you make sense of it all. Those are just a few of the ways [journaling can benefit](https://www.tonyrobbins.com/productivity-performance/benefits-of-journaling/) your journey to self-improvement.

**Whenever we think we are good, we can be even better.**

As a passionate advocate of growth, I’m continuously looking for ways to self-improve. I’ve compiled 42 of my best tips, which might be helpful in your personal growth journey. Some of them are simple steps which you can engage in immediately. Some are bigger steps which takes conscious effort to act on.

## 1. Read Every Day

[Books are concentrated sources of wisdom](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifestyle/14-ways-to-cultivate-a-lifetime-reading-habit.html). The more books you read, the more wisdom you expose yourself to.

When you’re reading a book every day, you will feed your brain with more and more knowledge.

## 2. Learn a New Language

I realized learning [a language is a whole new skill](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/develop-your-greatest-skill-language.html) altogether, and the process of opening yourself up to a new language and culture is a mind-opening experience.

## 3. Pick up a New Hobby

Your new hobby can also be a recreational hobby. For example, you can try pottery, Italian cooking, dancing, wine appreciation, web design, etc.

Learning something new requires you to stretch yourself in different aspects, whether physically, mentally or emotionally.

## 4. Take up a New Course

Courses are a great way to gain new knowledge and skills for self-improvement. It doesn’t have to be a long-term course; seminars, workshops, and online courses serve their purpose, too.

## 5. Create an Inspirational Room

Your environment sets the mood and tone for you. If you are living in an inspirational environment, you are going to be inspired every day.

If there’s a room in your house that looks messy or dull, take it to the next level by putting on a new coat of paint, buying a few nice paintings for the walls, or investing in some comfortable furniture to make it a space that will always feel welcoming and inspiring.

## 6. Overcome Your Fears

Whether it’s the fear of uncertainty, fear of public speaking, or fear of risk, all your[fears](https://www.lifehack.org/747348/how-to-overcome-your-irrational-fears-that-stop-you-from-succeeding) keep you in the same position and prevent you from improving your life.

Recognize that your fears reflect areas where you can grow as they act as a compass pointing at areas that need attention.

## 7. Level up Your Skills

If you have played video games before, you’ll know the concept of leveling up—gaining experience so you can be better and stronger.

As a blogger, I’m constantly leveling up my writing skills. As a speaker, I’m constantly leveling up my public engagement abilities. What skills can you level up?

## 8. Wake up Early

Waking up early has been acknowledged by many to improve your productivity and your quality of life.[1]

When you wake up early, you’ll have time to dedicate to self-improvement before everyone else is up. You’ll add extra time to your day, soak up the morning tranquility, and absorb the early-morning sunlight that will help your brain switch into its active mode.

## 9. Have a Weekly Exercise Routine

A better you starts with being in better shape through physical activity. I personally make it a point to jog at least 3 times a week, at least 30 minutes each time.

Try to mix it up by doing [different exercises](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/featured/15-tips-to-restart-the-exercise-habit-and-how-to-keep-it.html) each day to prevent boredom and muscle strain.

## 10. Start Your Life Handbook

A life handbook is a book that contains the essentials on how you can live your life to the fullest, such as your purpose, your values, and your goals. You can think of it as a manual for how to live your best life through consistent self-improvement.

I started my life handbook in 2007, and it’s been a crucial enabler in my progress.

## 11. Write a Letter to Your Future Self

Where do you see yourself 5 years from now? What kind of person will you be after you learn how to improve yourself?

Write a letter to your future self and seal it. Make a date in your calendar to open it 1-5 years from now. Then, start working to become the person you want to open that letter.

## 12. Get out of Your Comfort Zone

Real growth comes with hard work and sweat. Being too comfortable doesn’t help us grow; it makes us stagnate.

Identify where your comfort zone lines are and how you can begin to step out of them little by little. Go hiking on a trail you’ve never been to, make a dish you’ve never tried, or say yes next time a friend asks you to go out when you’d normally say no.

## 13. Put Someone up to a Challenge

Competition is one of the best ways to grow and aid in self-improvement. Set a challenge (weight loss, exercise, financial challenge, etc.) and compete with an interested friend to see who achieves the target first.

Through the process, both of you will gain more than if you were to set off on the target alone.

## 14. Identify Your Blind Spots

Scientifically, blind spots refer to areas our eyes are not capable of seeing. In personal development terms, blind spots are things about ourselves we are unaware of. Discovering our blind spots helps us discover our areas of improvement.

One exercise I use to discover my blind spots is to identify all the things/events/people that trigger me in a day—trigger meaning making me feel annoyed, frustrated, or angry. These represent my blind spots.

Once I know these triggers, I can identify ways to improve them or overcome them.

## 15. Ask for Feedback

As much as we try to improve, we will always have blind spots. Asking for feedback gives you an additional perspective as you learn how to improve yourself.

Some people to approach are friends, family, colleagues, a boss, or even acquaintances, since they will have no preset bias and can give their feedback objectively.

## 16. Stay Focused With To-Do Lists

Starting your day with a list of tasks you want to complete will help you stay focused. In comparison, the days when you don’t do this can end up being chaotic or unproductive. You may forget certain tasks or end up running out of time since you haven’t created a plan to tackle each item.

## 17. Set Big, Hairy, Audacious Goals (BHAGs)

I’m a big fan of setting BHAGs. BHAGs stretch you beyond your normal capacity since they are [big and audacious](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/productivity/the-5-reasons-you-should-set-big-goals.html)—you wouldn’t think of attempting them normally.

What are BHAGs you can embark on that will make you feel good about yourself once you complete them? Set them, and start working on them.

## 18. Acknowledge Your Flaws

Everyone has flaws, but what’s most important is to understand them, acknowledge them, and address them through self-improvement practices.

What do you think are your flaws? What are the flaws you can work on now? How do you want to address them?

Remember to do this with [a sense of self-love](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/30-ways-practice-self-love-and-good-yourself.html). Do not look at your flaws through a self-critical or mean-spirited light. This is about finding areas you feel you can improve upon, not finding things that are wrong with you.

## 19. Get Into Action

The best way to learn and improve is to [take action](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/productivity/less-thinking-more-doing-develop-the-action-habit-today.html). What is something you have been meaning to do? How can you take action on it immediately?

## 20. Learn From People Who Inspire You

Think about people you admire, people who inspire you. These people reflect certain qualities you want to have for yourself as you learn how to improve yourself.

What are the qualities in them you want to have for yourself? How can you acquire these qualities?

## 21. Quit a Bad Habit

Are there any bad habits you can work on eliminating? This can include oversleeping, smoking, drinking, or procrastinating.

## 22. Cultivate a New Habit

Some good habits to cultivate include reading books, waking up early, exercising, reading a new personal development article a day, and meditating.

## 23. Avoid Negative People

As Jim Rohn says,

“You are the average of the 5 people you spend the most time with”.

Wherever we go, there are bound to be [negative people](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/10-toxic-people-you-should-just-get-rid.html). Don’t spend too much of your time around them if you feel they drag you down.

## 24. Learn to Deal With Difficult People

There are times when there are difficult people you can’t avoid, such as at your workplace, or when the person is part of your inner circle of contacts.

Learn how to deal with them as you’re learning how to improve yourself. These [people management skills](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/how-avoid-being-put-down-negative-people.html) will go a long way in working with people in the future.

## 25. Learn From Your Friends

[Everyone has amazing qualities](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/productivity/with-a-little-help-from-your-friends-how-to-tap-into-the-hidden-potential-of-the-people-who-surround-you-every-day.html) in them. It’s up to us how we want to tap into them.

With all the friends who surround you, they are going to have things you can learn from.

Try thinking of a good friend right now. Think about just one quality they have that you want to adopt. How can you learn from them and adopt this skill for yourself?

## 26. Start a Journal

[Journaling is a great way to gain more self-awareness](https://www.lifehack.org/767041/writing-journal-for-a-better-self). As you write, clarify your thought process and read what you wrote from an outsider’s perspective. This will help you gain more personal insight.

## 27. Start a Blog About Personal Development

To help others grow, you need to first be walking the talk of self-improvement. There are expectations of you, both from yourself and from others, which you have to uphold.

## 28. Get a Mentor or Coach

There’s no faster way to improve than to have someone help you achieve your goals.

Many of my clients approach me to coach them in their goals, and they achieve significantly more results than if they had worked alone.

## 29. Reduce the Time You Spend on Messaging Apps

Having messaging apps open as a default results in a lot of wasted time. This time can be much better spent on other self-improvement activities.

The days when I don’t get on chat, I get a lot more done. I usually disable the auto start-up option in the chat programs and launch them when I do want to chat and really have the time for it.

## 30. Learn Chess

Chess is a terrific game to learn strategy and hone your brainpower. Not only do you have fun, but you also get to exercise your analytical skills.

## 31. Stop Watching TV

Many programs and advertisements on TV are meant to distract you instead of empowering or educating you. This time is better spent elsewhere, such as with close friends, doing a hobby you enjoy, or exercising.

## 32. Start a 30-Day Challenge

Set a goal and give yourself 30 days to achieve this. Your goal can be to stick with a new habit or develop a new hobby.

## 33. Meditate

Meditation helps to calm you and be more conscious while improving your overall mental health. Meditation can also help you sleep better, be more productive, and be kinder to those around you.

## 34. Learn Public Speaking

Interestingly, [public speaking](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/7-little-tricks-to-speak-in-public-with-no-fear.html) is the #1 fear in the world, with #2 being death.

Public speaking can help you learn how to communicate better, present yourself, and engage people. These skills are helpful both personally and professionally, as you’ll do better in meetings and presentations.

## 35. Network With Experts

These people have achieved their results because they have the right attitude, skill set, and know-how. How better to learn than from the people who have been there and done that as you learn how to improve yourself?

Gain new insights from them on how you can improve and achieve the same results for yourself.

## 36. Let Go of the Past

Is there any grievance or unhappiness from the past which you have been holding onto? If so, it’s time to let it go as part of your self-improvement.

Holding on to it prevents you from moving on and becoming a better person. [Break away from the past](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifestyle/what-do-you-need-to-let-go-of.html), forgive yourself, and move on.

## 37. Start a Business Venture

Is there anything you have an interest in? Why not turn it into a venture and make money while learning at the same time?

[Starting a new venture](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifehack/developing-business-skills.html) requires you to be learn business management skills, develop business acumen, and have a competitive edge.

The process of starting and developing my personal development business has equipped me with many skills, such as self-discipline, leadership, organization, and management.

## 38. Show Kindness to Those Around You

You can never be too kind to someone. Being kind helps us to cultivate other qualities such as compassion, patience, and love.

As you get back to your day after reading this article later on, [start exuding more kindness](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifestyle/29-ways-to-carry-out-random-acts-of-kindness-every-day.html) to the people around you, and see how they react.

Also, notice how you feel as you behave kindly to others. Chances are you will feel more optimistic and grateful.

## 39. Reach out to People Who Dislike You

If you ever stand for something, you are going to get haters.

It’s easy to dislike the people who dislike us; it’s much more challenging to love them back. Being able to forgive, let go, and show love to these people requires magnanimity and an open heart.

Seek a resolution and get closure on past grievances. Even if they refuses to reciprocate, love them all the same. It’s much more liberating than to hate them back.

## 40. Take a Break

Have you been working too hard? Self-improvement is also about recognizing our need to take a break to walk the longer mile ahead. You can’t be driving a car if it has no fuel.

[Scheduling downtime](https://www.lifehack.org/articles/productivity/the-importance-of-scheduling-downtime.html) for yourself is important. Take some time off for yourself every week. Relax, rejuvenate, and charge yourself up for what’s up ahead.

## 41. Read 1 Personal Development Article a Day

Some of my readers make it a point to read at least one personal development article every day, which I think is a great habit.

## 42. Commit to Your Personal Growth

You are responsible for your personal growth as you learn how to improve yourself. Make the decision to commit to your personal growth and embrace a lifelong journey of growth and change. Kick off your growth by picking a few of the steps above and working on them.

The results may not be immediate, but I promise that as long as you keep to it, you’ll start seeing positive changes in yourself and your life.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ 5.**

**Тема занятия**

**Сетевое и системное администрирование.**

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Выполнение задания на повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

**II.Выполнение упражнений по теме урока.**

**1.Введение в тему урока. Перевести текст на английский язык.**

Администрирование сети включает в себя следующие задачи:

1. поддержка нормального функционирования электронных баз данных
2. обеспечение стабильной работы сети
3. предотвращение проникновения в сеть злоумышленников
4. организация прав доступа пользователей к использованию сетевых ресурсов
5. создание резервных копий информации
6. организация и ведение учета по работе сети
7. оптимизация рабочих процессов с целью повышения уровня производительности
8. обучение пользователей работе в сети
9. осуществление контроля за использованием ПО и препятствие его незаконной модификации
10. контроль модернизации компьютерных сетей

*Network administration includes the following tasks •*

*\* support for the normal functioning of electronic databases*

*\* ensuring stable network operation*

*\* preventing intruders from entering the network*

*\* organization of user access rights to the use of network resources*

*\* creating backup copies of information*

*\* organization and maintenance of accounting for the work of the network*

*\* optimization of work processes in order to increase the level of productivity*

*\* training of users to work in the network*

*\* monitoring the use of the Software and preventing its illegal modification*

*\* monitoring the modernization of computer networks*

1. Чтение и перевод текста.

2.Составление заданий по тексту.

**Technical support** refers to [services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customer_service) that entities provide to users of technology products or services. In general, technical support provide help regarding specific problems with a product or service, rather than providing training, provision or customization of product, or other support services. Most companies offer technical support for the services or products they sell, either included in the cost or for an additional fee. Technical support may be delivered over by [phone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone), [e-mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-mail), [live support software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Live_support_software) on a [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website), or other tool where users can log an incident. Larger organizations frequently have internal technical support available to their staff for computer-related problems. The Internet can also be a good source for freely available tech support, where [experienced users](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_user) help novice users to find solutions to their problems. In addition, some fee-based service companies charge for premium technical support services.

Coverage of support охват поддержки

Technical support may be delivered by different technologies depending on the situation. For example, direct questions can be addressed using telephone calls, SMS, Online chat, Support Forums, E-mail or Fax; basic software problems can be addressed over the telephone or, increasingly, by using remote access repair services; while more complicated problems with hardware may need to be dealt with in person.

Categories of technical support

**Call in** вызов приглашение

This type of technical support has been very common in the services industry. It is also known as "Time and Materials" (T&M) IT support. The customer pays for the materials (hard drive, memory, computer, digital devices, etc.) and also pays the technician based on the pre-negotiated rate when a problem occurs.

**Block hours** блок часов

Block hours allow the client to purchase a number of hours upfront at an agreed price. While it is commonly used to offer a reduced hourly rate, it can also simply be a standard non-reduced rate, or represent a minimum fee charged to a client before providing service.  The premise behind this type of support is that the customer has purchased a fixed number of hours to use either per month or year. This allows them the flexibility to use the hours as they please without doing the paperwork and the hassle of paying multiple bills.

**Managed services** управляемые услуги

[Managed services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Managed_services) means a company will receive a list of well-defined services on an ongoing basis, with well-defined "response and resolution times" for a fixed rate or a flat fee. This can include things like 24/7 monitoring of servers, 24/7 [help desk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help_desk) support for daily computer issues, and on-site visits by a [technician](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technician) when issues cannot be resolved remotely. Some companies also offer additional services like [project management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_management) руководство проектом, backup and disaster recovery восстановление резервной копии аварийное восстановление , and vendor management управление поставщиками услуг in the monthly price. The companies that offer this type of tech support are known as [managed services providers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Managed_services#Managed_services_provider).управляемые поставщики услуг

**Crowdsourced technical support**

Many companies and organizations provide [discussion boards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_forum) доска обсуждений for users of their products to interact; such forums allow companies to reduce their support costs  without losing the benefit of customer feedback.

Self-help

Almost all tech brands and service providers give free access to a rich library of technical support solutions to users. These are huge databases of step-by-step solutions, however if you visit the support sites for big brands the solutions are more often for their products alone. Another method of getting technical support that’s gained popularity is to follow troubleshooting steps shown in a support video.

Outsourcing technical support

With the increasing use of technology in modern times, there is a growing requirement to provide technical support. Many organizations locate their technical support departments or call centers in countries or regions with lower costs. [Dell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell) was amongst the first companies to outsource передавать their technical support and customer service departments to India in 2001. There has also been a growth in companies specializing in providing technical support to other organizations. These are often referred to as MSPs (Managed Service Providers).

For businesses needing to provide technical support, [outsourcing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outsourcing) allows them to maintain a high availability of service. Such need may result from peaks in call volumes пики громкого звонка during the day, periods of high activity due to introduction of new products or maintenance service packs, сервисные обновления or the requirement to provide customers with a high level of service at a low cost to the business. For businesses needing technical support assets, средства [outsourcing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outsourcing) enables their core employees to focus more on their work in order to maintain productivity. It also enables them to utilize specialized personnel whose technical [knowledge base](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_base) and experience may exceed the scope of the business, thus providing a higher level of technical support to their employees.

Multi-tiered technical support

Technical support is often subdivided into tiers, or levels, in order to better serve a business or customer base. The number of levels a business uses to organize their technical support group is dependent on a business' needs regarding their ability to sufficiently serve their customers or users. The reason for providing a multi-tiered support system instead of one general support group is to provide the best possible service in the most efficient possible manner. Success of the organizational structure is dependent on the technicians' understanding of their level of responsibility and commitments,целеустремленность their customer response time commitments, and when to appropriately escalate расширить an issue and to which level. A common support structure revolves around a three-tiered technical support system.

**Выполнение заданий.**

Что из следующего входит в службу технической поддержки.Which of the following is Technical Support:

Remote access repair services

Call in

It support

1. Memory

Monitoring

Help desk support

1. Pre-negotiated rate

On-site visits by a technician

Project management

1. Paying bills

Back up recovery

Disaster recovery

Vendor management

Video support

Какие из ниже приведенных утверждений правильные, а какие неправильные. Обоснуйте свой ответ, используя текст. Which of the listed below statements are true/false. Specify your answer using the text:

1. Technical support may be delivered over by [phone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telephone), post ([e-mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-mail)), [live support software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Live_support_software) or other tools.F
2. Larger organizations frequently have internal technical support.T
3. Call in is also known as “Time and Software” support (Materials) F
4. Managed services can include help desk support for daily computer issues.T
5. Managed service providers offer project management, back up and disaster recovery.T
6. Discussion boards help companies increase their support costs F (reduce)
7. One of the methods of technical support is to follow troubleshooting steps shown in a video. T
8. Many organizations locate their technical support departments in highly developed countries. F
9. Technical support is usually subdivided in 5 tiers F
10. The reason for providing a multitiered support system is to provide more efficient service.F

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний.Find English equivalents in the text. (Работа в группах).

1. включенный в стоимость или за дополнительную *плату included in the cost or for an additional fee*
2. проблемы связанные с компьютером *computer-related problems*
3. плата за первоклассную техническую поддержку *charge for premium technical support services*
4. сложные проблемы с аппаратным обеспечением нужно решать при личной встрече *more complicated problems with hardware may need to be dealt with in person.*
5. по заранее обговоренной цене on the pre-negotiated rate когда происходит проблема *when a problem occurs.*
6. по договорной цене *at an agreed price*
7. надоедливая уплата многочисленных счетов *the hassle of paying multiple bills*
8. охват поддержки *Coverage of support*
9. управляемая услуга *Managed service*
10. вызов *Call in*
11. на постоянной основе *on an ongoing basis*
12. за фиксированную плату или сумму *for a fixed rate or a flat fee*
13. руководство проектом [*project management*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_management)
14. восстановление резервной копии *backup recovery*
15. аварийное восстановление *disaster recovery*
16. управляемый поставщик услуг *vendor management*
17. шаги по выявлению неполадок *troubleshooting steps*
18. высокая доступность услуг *a high availability of service*
19. по низкой стоимости *at a low cost*
20. часто подразделяется на уровни *Technical support is often subdivided into tiers*
21. эффективно *sufficiently*

Дайте определите следующим словам и словосочетаниям.Give definitions to the following using the vocabulary: (Письменно в тетрадях)

Technical support refers to [services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customer_service) that entities provide to users of technology products or services.

Call in support is when a customer pays for the materials (hard drive, memory, computer, digital devices, etc.) and also pays the technician based on the pre-negotiated rate when a problem occurs.

Discussion boards are forums that allow users of their products to interact; allow companies to reduce their support costs  without losing the benefit of customer feedback.

Library of technical support are huge databases of step-by-step solutions, to users.

Выписать из текста 10 глаголов в настоящем простом времени и составить с ними краткий рассказ о службе технической поддержки.

Provide offer charge pays allow represent give visit locate enables revolves

**III.Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Выучить записи в тетради.

**Дополнительный текст 1.**

A **system administrator**, or **sysadmin**, or **admin** is a person who is responsible for the upkeep, configuration, and reliable operation of [computer systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_systems), especially [multi-user](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-user) computers, such as [servers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_(computing)). The system administrator seeks to ensure that the [uptime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uptime), [performance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_performance), [resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_resource), and [security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_security) of the computers they manage meet the needs of the [users](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_(computing)), without exceeding a set [budget](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budget) when doing so.

To meet these needs, a system administrator may acquire, install, or [upgrade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upgrade) computer components and [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software); provide routine automation; maintain security policies; [troubleshoot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troubleshoot); train or supervise staff; or offer [technical support](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_support) for projects.

## Related fields

Many organizations staff offer jobs related to system administration. In a larger company, these may all be separate positions within a computer support or Information Services (IS) department. In a smaller group they may be shared by a few sysadmins, or even a single person.

1. A [database administrator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_administrator) (DBA) maintains a [database](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database) system, and is responsible for the integrity of the data and the efficiency and performance of the system.
2. A [network administrator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_administrator) maintains network infrastructure such as [switches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_switch) and [routers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_router), and diagnoses problems with these or with the behavior of network-attached computers.
3. A [security administrator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_security) is a specialist in computer and network security, including the administration of security devices such as firewalls, as well as consulting on general security measures.
4. A [web administrator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_administrator) maintains web server services (such as [Apache](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server) or [IIS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Information_Services)) that allow for internal or external access to web sites. Tasks include managing multiple sites, administering security, and configuring necessary components and software. Responsibilities may also include software change management.
5. A [computer operator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_operator) performs routine maintenance and upkeep, such as changing backup tapes or replacing failed drives in a [redundant array of independent disks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RAID) (RAID). Such tasks usually require physical presence in the room with the computer, and while less skilled than sysadmin tasks, may require a similar level of trust, since the operator has access to possibly sensitive data.
6. An [SRE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Site_Reliability_Engineering) Site Reliability Engineer - takes a software engineering or programmatic approach to managing systems.

## Duties

A system administrator's responsibilities might include:

1. Analyzing [system logs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_data_logging) and identifying potential issues with computer systems.
2. Applying [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) updates, patches, and configuration changes.
3. Installing and configuring new [hardware](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_hardware) and [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_software).
4. Adding, removing, or updating [user account](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_account) information, resetting [passwords](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Password), etc.
5. Answering technical queries and assisting users.
6. Responsibility for [security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_security).
7. Responsibility for [documenting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Documentation) the configuration of the system.
8. [Troubleshooting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troubleshooting) any reported problems.
9. System [performance tuning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Performance_tuning).
10. Ensuring that the network infrastructure is up and running.
11. Configuring, adding, and deleting file systems.
12. Ensuring parity between dev, test and production environments.
13. Training users
14. Plan and manage the machine room environment

**Дополнительный текст 2.**

## What is professional growth?

### Q: How do you define professional growth? Does it have to take place in the classroom? Can it take place on the job?

**A:** The way I view professional growth is the development or better use of talents and skills that lead to improved outcomes. This development can take place in many differing places – on the job or [in] off-the-job environments.

On the job can be the result of experiential learning, coaching relationships, classroom, etc. However, too often people view professional growth as something that is only on the job, but it is not. For example, one of our executive leaders became a certified yoga instructor, and we have all benefited from her growth. She is more calm under fire, she has taught us more patience, and she is a better overall coach.

### Q: How is professional growth different from professional development?

**A:** I understand why this can be confusing. Here is how the EcSell Institute views this: Development is the process that leads to growth. Growth is an outcome, and development is the input or the action that creates it.

### Q: Should you expect professional growth to lead directly to a promotion?

**A:** While perhaps correlated, they have little to do with each other. The best companies with whom we work weave professional growth into the fabric of their culture. It is not something that is done just for a promotion; it is done because, environmentally, people want to grow.

People in these environments have an aversion to order and stagnation. This is why doing career development plans is so critical. It provides an opportunity to focus on growth and not just a promotion. If growth leads to a promotion, so be it, but everyone from the front line to the top execs should be looking for ways to improve their own performance – regardless of the corporate-ladder outcome.

### Q: What are the negatives that come from not growing professionally?

**A:** Too much order leads to stagnation. Doing the same thing over and over again (order) will eventually lead to no growth, and no growth is typically followed by stagnation (negative growth). What breaks this cycle are complexity environments created by changing inputs. The challenge is, complexity environments create discomfort, and as a result, people avoid them. The irony is that growth only occurs in a state of discomfort. We get very in-depth on this topic in our book, [The Coaching Effect](https://www.amazon.com/Coaching-Effect-Leaders-Increase-Performance/dp/1626346097/?&tag=businessnewsdaily-20?tag=bdc_businessdotcom-20).

## How to grow professionally

### Q: Where should you look for opportunities for professional growth?

**A:** Chances are one's opportunities for growth are nearby. Watch and learn from bosses (however, it is likely only 40% of them are worthy of emulating), meet with friends and ask questions, and ask family and close work peers about your growth opportunities.

Attend association meetings and events. While there, don't just learn about the latest market news – focus on your own self-improvement. Read books, watch videos (like this TEDx Talk called "[Why Comfort Will Ruin Your Life](https://youtu.be/LBvHI1awWaI)"), or hire your own coach like I did. There are really no excuses; if one looks hard enough, they will find wonderful opportunities for self-improvement.

### Q: What type of professional growth goals should you be setting for yourself?

**A:** I believe these to be unique to the individual. Personally, I categorize my goals into mental, intellectual and physical, but obviously, there are unique ways to grow within each.

To attain mental growth, I meditate, journal and list gratitudes five days a week. Physical development consists of working with a trainer two days a week and walking another two or three days. For intellectual development, I am always reading a book or watching a video that stretches the way I think.

### Q: What steps should you take if you feel you are stuck and aren't growing professionally?

**A:** Some sort of disruption needs to occur. What I always say is one must find a way to get out of order and find a way to enter the complexity environment. This can be accomplished by finding new or differing work, new classroom learning, a new boss, or a new attitude.

The key is not letting it get so bad that one hits rock bottom before change occurs. Intellectual understanding (consciousness of your perceived reality) doesn't often lead to disruption as much as being emotionally ready; however, this typically happens when one hits rock bottom. We need to be emotionally aware enough to know when we reach this crossroads.

## Rapid-fire questions

### Q: What piece of technology could you not live without?

**A:** Technology is morphing into us as human beings, and while perhaps for the better, it also hinders human relational interactions. Don't misunderstand – my phone goes with me most everywhere and I have a tablet next to my bed, and while it would bother me if they were lost, it would not cripple me.

### Q: What is the best piece of career advice you have ever been given?

**A:** Not sure where it came from, but it was the epiphany that all team growth begins with me. I try very hard to always be developing new and existing skills and talents, because the performance of a team is always a reflection of how they are coached.

### Q: What's the best book or blog you've read this year?

**A:***Origin* by Dan Brown comes to mind as an interesting book. Certainly not his best work, but like I mentioned earlier, he challenges the way I think about things.

For blogs, anything written by Dr. Peter Jensen's company, [Performance Coaching](http://www.performancecoaching.ca/en/). He is a renowned Olympic sports psychologist, and I learn so much from his work.

### Q: What's the biggest risk you've taken professionally? Did it pay off?

**A:** Starting this company, [EcSell Institute](https://www.ecsellinstitute.com/). I sunk almost every penny I had into this business and realized the old cliche was true – it will take three times as long and cost three times as much. And in spite of this, it has paid off.

I also realize this type of risk isn't for everyone. People think I was brave to do this, but one could also legitimately argue I was stupid, and both would be right.

### Q: What's the one thing you want to make sure you accomplish this year?

**A:** Being more present. I write the word "presence" every morning when I journal and work hard to live this every day. My mind does an amazing job of moving forward and backward, but it needs to be more in the now. I am already seeing and feeling improvement of moving from my subconscious thinking to more conscious thinking.

**Дополнительный текст 3.**

## What Is a Network Administrator?

Network administrators are a key part of the IT workforce. They are essentially responsible for the day-to-day upkeep of a company’s network and computer system. They fix problems that pop up in daily usage as well as work on long-term projects, such as data backup or managing telecommunications networks.

A network administrator job description might include:

1. **Installing hardware and software**. When computer systems are updated and new software programs are released, the network administrator implements these changes across a company network.
2. **Repairing hardware and software**. When devices break down or software programs become infected or run into compatibility issues, it’s the network administrator’s job to fix these problems.
3. **Training others in the office on how to use hardware and software**. After a system update, the network administrator usually brings staff up to speed on the latest programs and components. Alternately, the job may involve training new staff about their company’s computer system.
4. **Installing and overseeing the proper function of computer security systems**. When anti-malware programs and security patches need to be rolled out and updated, the network administrator implements these changes across a company’s computer system.
5. **Monitoring computer system speed and performance**. During the course of daily operations, network administrators often analyze a company’s connection speeds and the time that it takes to send, upload, download, print, and copy files.
6. **Implementing improvements in computer system speed and performance, when necessary**. If a company computer system is sluggish or has memory issues, the network administrator must come up with and implement solutions for faster browsing speeds, file transfer, window searches, and more.
7. **Adding or deleting users from the network, as well as updating security permissions, as warranted**. When people leave the company or change departments, the network administrator updates the computer system to reflect these changes.
8. **Solving problems for individual employees’ computer systems**. If one computer within a network falls behind the others or fails to perform in one way or another, it’s the network administrator’s responsibility to diagnose the issue and enact a solution.

The specific duties of a network administrator will vary, depending on the size and focus of the business. Sufficient to say, if it relates to computers and networking, a network administrator will have a hand in it.

Now that you know what a network administrator does, here are the 10 best things about entering this field.

Huge Demand in the Field

It’s always smart to enter a field where there are strong growth prospects. Network administrators have an outstanding job outlook for the coming years. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, there will be a 12 percent jump in network administrator jobs over the next eight years for the United States. However, other forecasters put growth even higher, at 28 percent, or more than double the growth for the average profession in the United States.

The move to cloud computing certainly will increase demand for network administrators. We’re barely scraping the surface of what the cloud can do for businesses. Many will be moving their backup files to the cloud in coming years and there will be a big need for IT professionals who can oversee and troubleshoot these moves. IT professionals with experience using the cloud, and especially those who have taken classes focused on it, won’t have any trouble finding a job.

The healthcare industry is in particular need of network administrators right now. Doctors’ offices, hospitals, and medical laboratories are pushing to go paperless, utilizing tablets and laptops instead of paper files. Patients’ medical histories, long confined to file cabinets, are going virtual and being scanned into computers. Furthermore, billing systems are entirely technology-dependent, which means a greater dependence on individuals trained not only in managing the network but also in data backup, because the contents of these sensitive files is so vitally important to patients’ treatment.

## Great Chances for Advancement

If you’re looking for a career, rather than just a job, a network administrator position is a great way to go. The chances for advancement in this industry are higher than in others, in part because a network administrator’s job is so malleable. You can be put in charge of projects, such as leading the change to the cloud, then move into a different role once you’ve gained experience with your company’s network.

As companies invest more and more into mobile and information technologies, they will employ a greater number of network administrators. That means there’s a good chance of you moving into a supervisory role, something that could happen relatively quickly. While tenure is certainly desirable for many positions, in network administration what’s important is not how long you’ve been with the company, but how applicable your skills are.

Someone who just came out of school could, therefore, be in line for a promotion faster than someone who’s been working as a network administrator for decades, simply because their training is more current. Companies highly value recent training since the world of computers and technology changes so quickly.

## Developing Real-World Skills

As a network administrator, you’ll be tending to a wide range of work-related issues, including protecting your systems from viruses and fixing the printer when it goes offline. That means you need a certain set of skills to succeed in this position. Just some of them include:

**Analytical:**You’ll be constantly evaluating your company’s network to ensure it’s operating efficiently and correctly. Also, you’ll need to keep up to date on any industry trends that may make your system operate even better. Knowing how to analyze what the data and the network are telling you is essential.

**Problem-Solving:** If there’s an issue with the network, it’s up to you to fix it. That means you’ll need to be able to quickly and accurately solve problems to ensure the network is down for as little time as possible.

**Communication:** While you may spend most of your time working with computers, a network administrator must still possess great communication skills. Not only will you be working with your own IT staff, but you’ll also be working with the staff in other departments — who may not be very IT savvy. You’ll also likely be providing training on any new system or software implementation, helping with questions or issues, and reporting to managers and company executives about what’s going on with the network.

**Computer proficiency:** To be an effective network administrator, you must have great computer skills. You’ll need to know how to connect and disconnect individual computers from the network, ensure all who need access have it, and more. That can be tough to accomplish if you don’t have proficiency in working with computers.

These skills are also hugely useful to have in the real world, too. You’ll find that friends and loved ones will call on you when they need help with their everyday computer problems, and you can fix them in a snap.

Don’t underestimate the benefit of being able to help others. In addition to giving you a good feeling, you may find that you can swap tasks with others to get tasks you need accomplished in your life. Say you have an auto mechanic who lives down the block. You could offer to network his laptop, tablet and desktop computers in his house in return for him changing your oil.

The skills you’ll develop as a network administrator can also help you in other real-world pursuits. You could help set up the printers at your church or prepare administrative user accounts for the web site for your son’s Little League team.

Freelance Opportunities

The majority of IT graduates decide to go to work for a single company, enjoying the security of steady benefits and a guaranteed paycheck. Others prefer the flexibility and potentially large payouts of freelance work. There’s a growing demand for freelance network administrators, whether they are filling in at a large company, working for a smaller company that can’t afford a full-fledged IT department, or simply picking up work on the side to supplement a day job.

Many find that taking a full-time job to start can help you network and open up opportunities for freelance work down the road. Freelancing is a wonderful option for those who need a more flexible schedule. If you want to stay home with your kids, but you need to pull in at least a little money, being a freelance network administrator could be the perfect career compromise. You can often do portions of your work remotely and then schedule times to come into the actual office for network maintenance.

You can also make money on the side by freelancing for other companies. You will need to make sure this is not against the policy at your full-time employer, and remember that businesses generally frown upon working for a competitor. However, most workplaces allow side work as long as you make your full-time job the priority.

## Job Security

Anything technology-related is hot right now, but IT is especially hot, because it’s essentially the backbone of any company. We have become so technology-dependent that businesses are crippled when their computer systems break down. As the person in charge of keeping those systems running, you automatically become one of the most valuable employees the moment you accept your position.

While anyone could arguably step in for many positions, such as janitor, secretary, or even a vice president, network administrators have specialized skills that set them apart. Your education and training have prepared you specifically for these duties. That makes you vital to your company’s operation. Thus, even in a recession, a company can’t afford to cut IT personnel.

Network administrators will only become more valuable in the coming years, too. The move to cloud computing opens up an entirely new arena of expertise for network administrators who are pioneering new techniques and approaches in this field.

## Diversity of Employment Options

Just about every company needs an IT department. That means you could work for a wide variety of employers, which will keep your job interesting and ever-changing. You might, for instance, start out as an intern at a small company whose network consists of little more than a few computers linked to a printer. Within a couple years, you could move to a business with 24 floors of employees and satellite offices in eight cities.

Network administrators can work in different fields, too. You could find yourself working for a magazine publisher and learning about how titles are produced each month, but your next job could be at a meat-packing company, where you see slaughters firsthand. It certainly keeps the job fresh to have so many eye-opening opportunities.

If you’re hoping to increase your salary, you may want to consider getting into the finance and insurance industry. Network administrators in that area make more than any other field, according to the Department of Labor. Information, computer systems design and related services, manufacturing, and educational services, including state, local and private, rounded out the top five best-paying industries for network administrators.

## Chance to Work Together With Others

Information technology is too often dismissed as a career choice because of the mistaken belief that it’s a solitary pursuit. People assume that because you’re often working with computers, there’s no chance for interaction with others on the job and that it can become lonely.

In fact, it’s quite the opposite. Many of the duties of a network administrator are actually collaborative, and you might come in contact with a larger group of people than anyone else in your company. You’ll be setting up email addresses for new employees, working closely with the company webmasters to manage the company internet and discussing changes to the internal intranet with top executives. In a single day, you could come in contact with dozens of people, and that’s not even counting the many computer problems you’ll be called upon to fix.

Plus, if you are a manager, you’ll have people working under you as well. You’ve undoubtedly heard that two heads are better than one. When it comes to troubleshooting, which is a major part of a network administrator’s duties, you’ll find yourself enjoying the opportunity to bounce ideas off your counterparts.

## Utilize a Wide Range of Skills

With many jobs, each day is like the one before: You punch in and do the same task for the next eight hours. That’s not the case for network administrator jobs. No two jobs are alike from company to company, and every day you face new challenges that will keep you engaged and excited about your job.

For example, say a bad storm hits your area and your company’s computers lose power. You may spend the day performing disaster recovery operations, helping your team recover data and information that was lost during the outage. This will require you to use problem-solving skills, looking for the best way to go about getting back the lost files; as well as project management skills, prioritizing which information to try to recover first and assigning your team to different tasks.

The very next week, your job description could be completely different. The lost files now safely recovered, you may decide your company needs to overhaul its data backup system. You’ll draw on communications and coordination skills to get the backup project underway.

## Fast-Track Degree Programs

A fast-moving field requires a quick turnaround for a degree. If you waste years and years in school, the entire industry may have changed while you were sitting in the classroom. In as little as 10 months, you could go from IT novice to having an Information Technology diploma from Vista College, and it takes only 18 months to earn an associate’s degree in Information Technology.

Our convenient online programs offer the chance to study from anywhere you choose, meaning no expensive relocation fees. So what are you waiting for? Commit to the exciting and growing field of network administration today with a [technology degree program offered by Vista College](https://www.vistacollege.edu/degree-programs/technology/).

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 6.**

**Тема занятия**

**История профессионального движения WS.**

**Цели занятия**

* совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
* развитие навыков перевода
* развитие навыков диалогической речи
* совершенствование грамматических навыков

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I Перекрестное чтение.**

**WorldSkills International** — международная некоммерческая ассоциация, целью которой является повышение статуса и стандартов профессиональной подготовки и квалификации по всему миру, популяризация рабочих профессий через проведение международных соревнований по всему миру. Основана в [1946 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1946_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4). На сегодняшний день в деятельности организации принимают участие 80 стран.

Своей [миссией](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9C%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8) WSI называет привлечение внимания к рабочим профессиям и создание условий для развития высоких профессиональных стандартов. Её основная деятельность — организация и проведение профессиональных соревнований различного уровня для молодых людей в возрасте до 22 лет. Раз в два года проходит мировой чемпионат рабочих профессий WorldSkills, который также называют «Олимпиадой для рабочих рук». В настоящее время это крупнейшее соревнование подобного рода.

**История**

В [1947 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1947_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4) в [Испании](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%98%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F) впервые прошел национальный конкурс по профессионально-технической подготовке. Он был призван поднять популярность рабочих специальностей и способствовать созданию эффективной системы профессионального образования, так как в стране, восстанавливающейся после Гражданской войны, существовала острая нехватка квалифицированных рабочих. Автором данной идеи был генеральный директор [Испанской молодёжной организации](https://ru.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D0%98%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%91%D0%B6%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F&action=edit&redlink=1) Хосе Антонио Элола Оласо.

Первой эту инициативу поддержала [Португалия](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%8F). В результате в [1950 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1950_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4) прошли первые международные Пиренейские соревнования, в которых приняли участие 12 представителей обеих стран. Три года спустя к соревнованиям присоединились конкурсанты из [Германии](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%93%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F), [Великобритании](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F), [Франции](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A4%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F), [Марокко](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%BA%D0%BE) и [Швейцарии](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A8%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%B9%D1%86%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F). Таким образом, в [1953 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1953_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4) была сформирована организация по проведению конкурсов профессионального мастерства — International Vocational Training Organisation (IVTO).

Впервые за пределами Испании соревнования были проведены в [1958 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1958_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4) в рамках [Всемирной выставки](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%92%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%B2%D1%8B%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B0_(1958)) в [Брюсселе](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%91%D1%80%D1%8E%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C), а в [1970 году](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/1970_%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4) они первый раз прошли в другой части света — в [Токио](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%BE). В начале 2000-х годов IVTO изменила название и символику, и с тех пор ведет свою деятельность под именем WorldSkills International. Сегодня под эгидой WSI проводится множество мероприятий, включая региональные и национальные соревнования, континентальные первенства и, раз в два года, мировой чемпионат.

WorldSkills International (WSI, from the English skills — "skills") — an international non-profit association whose goal is to raise the status and standards of professional training and qualifications around the world, popularize working professions through holding international competitions around the world. It was founded in 1946. To date, 80 countries participate in the organization's activities.

WSI calls its mission to attract attention to working professions and create conditions for the development of high professional standards. Its main activity is the organization and holding of professional competitions of various levels for young people under the age of 22. Every two years, the WorldSkills World Championship of working professions is held, which is also called the "Olympiad for Workers". Currently, this is the largest competition of its kind.

History

In 1947, a national competition for vocational training was held in Spain for the first time. It was intended to raise the popularity of working specialties and contribute to the creation of an effective system of vocational education, since there was an acute shortage of qualified workers in the country recovering from the Civil War. The author of this idea was the general director of the Spanish Youth Organization Jose Antonio Elola Olaso.

Portugal was the first to support this initiative. As a result, in 1950, the first international Pyrenean competitions were held, in which 12 representatives of both countries took part. Three years later, contestants from Germany, Great Britain, France, Morocco and Switzerland joined the competition. Thus, in 1953, an organization for conducting professional skill competitions was formed — the International Vocal Training Organization (IVTO).

For the first time outside of Spain, the competitions were held in 1958 as part of the World Exhibition in Brussels, and in 1970 they were held for the first time in another part of the world — in Tokyo. In the early 2000s, IVTO changed its name and symbolism, and since then it has been operating under the name WorldSkills International. Today, many events are held under the auspices of the WSI, including regional and national competitions, continental championships and, every two years, the world Championship.

**II Работа с текстом 2**

**Вставьте артикли где необходимо.**

**WorldSkills** organises \_\_world championships of [vocational skills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vocational_education), and is held every two years in \_\_\_different parts of \_\_world. \_\_\_organisation, which also hosts \_\_\_conferences about \_\_\_vocational skills, describes itself as \_\_\_global hub for skills. WorldSkills brings together \_\_\_young people, industry, government, education, and institutions, to promote \_\_\_benefits of and need for \_\_\_skilled trade professionals. The aims of \_\_\_\_competition include \_\_\_demonstrating \_\_\_advantages of learning \_\_\_vocational skill, and encouraging 'parity of esteem' between \_\_\_vocational and academic qualifications.

\_\_\_city of \_\_\_\_[Kazan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazan), \_\_\_\_[Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia), hosted \_\_\_45th WorldSkills Competition in \_\_\_\_2019.

At \_\_\_previous event, WorldSkills Abu Dhabi 2017, there were \_\_\_competitions in \_\_\_51 skills areas with close to 1,300 young people taking part. WorldSkills Abu Dhabi 2017, took place between 15 and 18 October 2017 at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. WorldSkills currently has \_\_\_85 Member countries and regions, most of which organise \_\_\_\_national skills competitions that help to prepare \_\_\_workforce and talent of today for \_\_\_jobs of \_\_\_future.

WorldSkills International, formerly known as \_\_\_International Vocation Training Organisation (IVTO), was founded in \_\_1940s and emerged from \_\_\_desire to create \_\_\_new employment opportunities for young people in some of \_\_\_economies that were devastated by\_\_\_ [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

**Ответы**

**WorldSkills** organises the world championships of [vocational skills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vocational_education), and is held every two years in different parts of the world. The organisation, which also hosts conferences about vocational skills, describes itself as the global hub for skills. WorldSkills brings together young people, industry, government, education, and institutions, to promote the benefits of and need for skilled trade professionals. The aims of the competition include demonstrating the advantages of learning a vocational skill, and encouraging 'parity of esteem' between vocational and academic qualifications.

The city of [Kazan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazan), [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia), hosted the 45th WorldSkills Competition in 2019.

At the previous event, WorldSkills Abu Dhabi 2017, there were competitions in 51 skills areas with close to 1,300 young people taking part. WorldSkills Abu Dhabi 2017, took place between 15 and 18 October 2017 at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. WorldSkills currently has 85 Member countries and regions, most of which organise national skills competitions that help to prepare the workforce and talent of today for the jobs of the future.

WorldSkills International, formerly known as the International Vocation Training Organisation (IVTO), was founded in the 1940s and emerged from a desire to create new employment opportunities for young people in some of the economies that were devastated by the [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

**III Перевод с русского на английский язык**

XXI век – век глобализации, новых технологий и инноваций, век нового мышления и нового отношения к происходящим переменам. Динамичность и взаимообусловленность происходящих перемен диктуют необходимость нового подхода к системе образования.

Одной из важнейших задач системы профессионального образования является повышение качества подготовки педагогических кадров в соответствии с современным уровнем развития образования и ожиданиями работодателей.

Социуму нужны выпускники, готовые к включению в дальнейшую жизнедеятельность, способные практически решать встающие перед ними жизненные и профессиональные проблемы.

Сегодня в нашей стране все большую силу набирает движение WorldSkills. WorldSkills International (WSI) – международная некоммерческая ассоциация, целью которой является повышение статуса и стандартов профессиональной подготовки и квалификации по всему миру, популяризация рабочих профессий через проведение международных соревнований. Другими словами – это олимпиада рабочих профессий мирового уровня.

Одним из важнейших инструментов в реализации комплекса мер, направленных на совершенствование системы среднего профессионального образования, является участие в движении WorldSkills. В соответствии с активным развитием движения WorldSkills в России возникла задача подвести федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты (ФГОС) к стандартам WSR, а также к профессиональным стандартам, т.е. к требованиям работодателей. Благодаря методическому обеспечению, разработанности оценочных процедур, регламентов проведения конкурсов, движение Worldskills позволяет выстроить образовательный процесс, обеспечивающий высокий уровень подготовки специалиста СПО.

Основной акцент при подготовке к конкурсам должен быть направлен на мотивацию, которая, в свою очередь, зависит от свободы выбора: если обучающийся выбрал специальность самостоятельно и осознанно, то его мотивация всегда выше, чем когда выбрали за него. При подготовке к конкурсам и чемпионатам преподаватель старается не просто передать собственный опыт, но и укрепить у студента веру в свои профессиональные возможности, в достижение успеха, овладением новыми техниками, дальнейшего развития и профессионального роста.

Ежегодно студентам нашего образовательного учреждения предоставляется возможность принимать участие в конкурсах и чемпионатах, олимпиадах, профессионального мастерства.

Участвуя в чемпионатах по стандартам WorldSkills, мы определили для себя ряд задач: подготовка студентов к участию в подобного рода чемпионатах должна начинаться с 1-го курса; необходимо расширять материально-техническую базу для подготовки к чемпионатам; принимать еще более активное участие как в соревнованиях, так и в конкурсах, семинарах и конференциях для поэтапной подготовки студента к мировому уровню морально, психологически и физически.

Так же при подготовке очень большое внимание уделяется самостоятельной работе студента. Но необходимо отметить, что самостоятельная работа в современной образовательной модели вообще стоит на первом месте. Самое главное, он должен уметь продуктивно, рационально и качественно самостоятельно работать как в области теоретических, так и в области практических навыков.

Огромное значение в формировании профессионализма, компетенций, профессионально-значимых личностных качеств имеют практические занятия с использованием стандартов WorldSkills. На практических занятиях решаются следующие задачи: формирование у студентов системы базовых профессиональных умений (умения планировать, организовывать, проводить с использованием различных средств, методов и форм организации учебной деятельности обучающихся на уроках по всем учебным предметам, строить их с учетом особенностей учебного предмета, возраста и уровня подготовленности обучающихся ;развитие умений студентов навыков работы с учебно-методической литературой, анализа результатов образовательного процесса и использования методического опыта других учителей; развитие умений студентов определять содержание и методические приёмы проведения диагностики и оценки учебных достижений обучающихся с учетом особенностей возраста, класса и отдельных обучающихся; развитие умений находить и использовать методическую литературу и другие источники информации, необходимой для подготовки к урокам и др.

**Перевод**

The XXI century is the century of globalization, new technologies and innovations, the century of new thinking and a new attitude to the changes taking place. The dynamism and interdependence of the ongoing changes dictate the need for a new approach to the education system.

One of the most important tasks of the vocational education system is to improve the quality of teacher training in accordance with the current level of education development and the expectations of employers.

The society needs graduates who are ready to be included in further life activities, who are able to practically solve the life and professional problems that they face.

Today, the WorldSkills movement is gaining more and more strength in our country. WorldSkills International (WSI) is an international non – profit association whose goal is to raise the status and standards of professional training and qualifications around the world, popularize working professions through international competitions. In other words, it is a world-class olympiad of working professions.

One of the most important tools in the implementation of a set of measures aimed at improving the system of secondary vocational education is participation in the WorldSkills movement. In accordance with the active development of the WorldSkills movement in Russia, the task arose to bring federal state educational standards (FSES) to the WSR standards, as well as to professional standards, i.e. to the requirements of employers. Thanks to the methodological support, the development of evaluation procedures, the regulations for conducting competitions, the Worldskills movement allows you to build an educational process that provides a high level of training of a specialist in SPO.

The main emphasis in preparing for competitions should be directed to motivation, which, in turn, depends on the freedom of choice: if a student has chosen a specialty independently and consciously, then his motivation is always higher than when he was chosen for him. When preparing for competitions and championships, the teacher tries not only to transfer his own experience, but also to strengthen the student's faith in his professional capabilities, in achieving success, mastering new techniques, further development and professional growth.

Every year, students of our educational institution are given the opportunity to take part in competitions and championships, Olympiads, professional skills.

By participating in the WorldSkills championships, we have defined a number of tasks for ourselves: preparing students to participate in such championships should begin with the 1st year; it is necessary to expand the material and technical base for preparing for the championships; take an even more active part both in competitions and in competitions, seminars and conferences for step-by-step preparation of a student for the world level morally, psychologically and physically.

Also, during the preparation, a lot of attention is paid to the independent work of the student. But it should be noted that independent work in the modern educational model is generally in the first place. Most importantly, he must be able to work productively, rationally and qualitatively independently both in the field of theoretical and practical skills.

Practical classes using WorldSkills standards are of great importance in the formation of professionalism, competencies, professionally significant personal qualities. In practical classes, the following tasks are solved: the formation of a system of basic professional skills among students (the ability to plan, organize, conduct using various means, methods and forms of organizing educational activities of students in lessons in all academic subjects, to build them taking into account the peculiarities of the educational subject, the age and level of readiness of students ;the development of students ' skills of working with educational and methodological literature, analyzing the results of the educational process and using the methodological experience of other teachers; development of students 'skills to determine the content and methodological techniques for conducting diagnostics and evaluating students' educational achievements, taking into account the peculiarities of age, class and individual students; development of skills to find and use methodological literature and other sources of information necessary for preparing for lessons, etc.

**IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Подготовить сообщение на тему урока.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 7.**

**Тема занятия**

**Страны, принимающие Олимпиаду world Skills.Китай.**

**Цели занятия**

1. обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
2. совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
3. совершенствование грамматических навыков
4. развитие навыков диалогической речи
5. развитие навыков аудирования

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I.Повторение темы предыдущего урока.**

**II. Чтение и перевод текста.**

**WorldSkills connects two thirds of the world's population**

Our 85 Members connect two thirds of the world's population. Together we'll inspire and support 100 million young people to get ahead with skills by 2030.

**International competitions**

[WorldSkills](https://worldskills.org/) is the global hub for skills excellence and development and we use the knowledge gained from our participation and engagement to drive the greatest skills education from across the world into UK practice.

**WorldSkills Shanghai 2022**

In response to the global challenge of 2020, WorldSkills Shanghai 2021 has been postponed by one year and this will allow for all member countries to recalibrate their competition activity, in readiness for the 46th WorldSkills Competition in Shanghai 12-17 October 2022.

**EuroSkills St Petersburg 2023**

St Petersburg will host the 8th EuroSkills Competition 16 – 20 August, 2023. Team UK will be training hard with the aim of maintaining a top ten position in the medal table, achieved in EuroSkills Budapest in 2018.

Competing in WorldSkills provides us with rich insights into the skills systems and practices to develop excellence in young people, in 80 different countries and regions.  The valuable lessons we draw from benchmarking our performance is invaluable and through the Centre of Excellence, we will transfer these lessons in pursuit of mainstreaming excellence across technical and vocational education.

Our training team are highly motivated experts  and coaches from across education, training and performance psychology with a passion for developing high-impact training programmes that accelerates the growth of young people’s skills from national competitions to world-class standards of excellence.Начало формы

**WorldSkills объединяет** две трети населения земного шара Наши 85 членов объединяют две трети населения земного шара. Вместе мы будем вдохновлять и поддерживать 100 миллионов молодых людей, чтобы к 2030 году они получили новые навыки.

**Международные соревнования WorldSkills** - это глобальный центр совершенствования и развития навыков, и мы используем знания, полученные в результате нашего участия и взаимодействия, для внедрения в практику Великобритании лучших образовательных программ по навыкам со всего мира.

**WorldSkills Шанхай 2022** В ответ на глобальный вызов 2020 года WorldSkills **Shanghai 2021** был отложен на один год, и это позволит всем странам-участницам пересмотреть свою соревновательную деятельность в рамках подготовки к 46-му соревнованию WorldSkills в Шанхае 12-17 октября 2022 года.

**EuroSkills Санкт-Петербург 2023** С 16 по 20 августа 2023 года в Санкт–Петербурге пройдет 8-й конкурс EuroSkills. Сборная Великобритании будет усердно тренироваться с целью сохранить первую десятку в таблице медалей, завоеванную на EuroSkills Budapest в 2018 году.

**Участие в WorldSkills дает нам** богатую информацию о системах навыков и практиках развития мастерства у молодежи в 80 различных странах и регионах. Ценные уроки, которые мы извлекаем из сравнительного анализа нашей деятельности, бесценны, и через Центр передового опыта мы передадим эти уроки в стремлении к внедрению передового опыта в техническое и профессиональное образование.

**Наша команда по обучению** - это высокомотивированные эксперты и тренеры из разных областей образования, профессиональной подготовки и психологии производительности, которые страстно стремятся к разработке высокоэффективных учебных программ, ускоряющих развитие навыков молодых людей от национальных соревнований до стандартов совершенства мирового класса.

**III. Просмотр и обсуждение фильма «Путешествуем по Китаю» (Урок английского языка)**

<https://yandex.ru/video/preview/?textpath=wizard&parent-reqid>

What is the film about? (sightseeing in Bejjing)

Why is Bejjing called a forbidden city?(During the reign of the Emperors no common people were allowed here)

How many emperors were in China? (24)

Of what Dynasty?(Ming and Qing)

In what period of time did they rule? (1420-1911)

What construction can you see from space? (Chinese Great Wall)

When was the first construction of Chinese Wall built? (7 century BC)

When was the main construction of the Chinese Wall built? (3 century BC)

Who was the first emperor of China?(Qin Shihuang)

When was the Wall finished? (1644)

What is the main function of the Wall? (to protect from invaders, to control migration, to control trade)

What is the Wall actually? (a series if fortifications made of stone\, of brick, of tamped earth утрамбованная земля, wood and different materials)

What is the length of the Great Wall? (21196km)

What interesting facts about the Wall do you know? ( the first block of stones were joined together with sticky rice)

Summer Palace.-read and translate

**IV Работа с текстом**

**The Great Wall of China.**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами A-G.Одна из частей в списке лишняя.**

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture from the Neolithic period to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village and town. Not only towns and villages but the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.** The name for “city” in Chinese (ch’eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.** Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. The building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the construction of the wall, 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built,5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.** All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country’s trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of those people 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

**A.** whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago

**B.**which was supposed to run throughout the country

**C**.thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze

**D.**which constructed the Great Wall

**E**.to mention just a few of the works carried out

**F**.to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants

**G**.who lived and died along the wall

**Ответы CFBAEG**

**Задание 2.Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям. Употребите их в своих собственных предложениях.**

Существенная часть

Были окружены стеной

Окна, выходящие на улицу

Председательствует бог

Очень трудоемкая задача

Такой абсурд

Распространенная ошибка

Воспринимать

Ошибочно предполагать

Охватывало различные династии

Вносили вклад в строительство

Рост китайской экономики

В течение столетий

Претендовать на пустошь

Сажать урожай

Укреплять торговлю страны

Культурный обмен

Отдаленные районы

Необычайно ценный

Огромный лабиринт

Работы, выполненные

Благополучие жителей

**Задание 3.Найдите в тексте однородные члены предложения. Составьте 10 предложений с однородными членами.**

Walls and wall building

village and town

towns and villages

the houses and the temples

cities, villages, houses and temples

walls and mounts

great and extremely laborious task

to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops

roads and canals

the country’s trade and cultural exchanges

Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants

tablets, household articles, and written work

defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life

to protect and be responsible for

who lived and died

**Задание 4.Перефразируйте следующие фразы фразами из текста.**

wall construction

a very essential role

an essential part

were surrounded by the wall

responsibilities

very hard task

building a wall

widespread mistake

integral architectural structure

to suppose

covered different dynasties

for many countries

to strengthen the nation’s trade

distant areas

artisans

household items

precious

protection

several

**Задание 5. Задайте 10 вопросов к тексту и перескажите текст по вопросам.**

What culture is remarkable for wall and wall building?

What structures were surrounded by walls?

What windows did the houses have?

What is the historical role of the wall?

Was the wall built during a single dynasty?

In what aspects of Chinese life did the wall play a role?

What did the garrisons troops do?

Who lived and died along the Wall?

**Задание 6.Найдите в интернете и подготовьте сообщение об одной из самых известных достопримечательностей мира на английском языке (10-15 и предложений).**

**Задание 7. Просмотр и обсуждение видеофильма ‘The History of Great Wall of China for Kids- Free School’.Ссылка** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9dIyk65vR-g>

**Скрипт к фильму.**

One of the most recognizable symbols of China, the Great Wall of China has a long complicated history. It is not just one wall, but many different walls and fortifications that were built over the course of thousands of years.

The walls built at different times were often built with different materials, everything from packed dirt or wood to stone and brick. These walls were meant to protect China from invasion. The earliest walls were built more than two thousand years ago when individual states built walls of packed earth and gravel between boards to protect their territories from attacks with swords and spears.

Hundreds of years later in 221 BC the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, ordered that the wall that divided his empire should be destroyed and a new wall connecting the remaining pieces should be built creating fortifications that protected the empire from northern attackers.

No one knows exactly how long that wall was or where it was built, as most of it has worn down or been destroyed.

Over the next thousand years different ruling dynasties’ repaired, rebuilt or expanded sections of the wall.

The leaders of the Ming Dynasty, which began in 1368, constructed the most famous version of the Great Wall. They began by building Watch Towers and garrisons, later adding walls of stone and earth. ` New construction of the wall was ended in 1644.

At its height the Great Wall stretched more than13000 miles or about 22000km in total length, making it the longest structure ever built by humans. In some places the walls were 30 feet or 9 meters thick, and 25 feet or 7.5 meters tall, and it was studded with as many as 25000 watch towers. You may have heard that the Great Wall is so big that it can be seen by someone who knew exactly where to look and what it would look like.

Today the Great Wall of China is a world heritage site protected and maintained for all its humanity to enjoy. Only some pieces of the wall are taken care of, however as it is simply too big and too damaged by time and old battles to repair and take care of it all.

In fact, nearly one third of the wall has completely disappeared, fallen down and even the stones taken away by local people to use in building.

Still, the Great Wall is the most popular place for tourists to visit in China, attracting millions of people each year.

I hope you enjoyed learning about the Great Wall of China today.

**Задания к фильму.**

**Задание 1.Составьте предложения.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Qin Shi Huang | Is  Are  began | constructions built in the wall |
| Ming Dynasty | A world heritage |
| Watch Towers | The 1st emperor of China |
| the Great Wall of China | In the 14th century |

**Задание 2.Исправьте утверждения.**

The Great Wall of China is one single structure.

*It is not just one wall, but many different walls and fortifications*

The earliest wall was built from bricks.

*Individual states built walls of packed earth and gravel between boards*

Hundreds of years later in 221 BC the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, ordered that the wall that divided his empire should be removed forever.

*Hundreds of years later in 221 BC the first emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, ordered that the wall that divided his empire should be destroyed and a new wall connecting the remaining pieces should be built*

Everybody knows exactly how long that wall was or where it was built.

*No one knows exactly how long that wall was or where it was built, as most of it has worn down or been destroyed.*

New construction of the wall was ended in 1368.

*New construction of the wall was ended in 1644.*

At its height the Great Wall was more than30 000 miles in total length.

*At its height the Great Wall stretched more than13000 miles or about 22000km in total length*

There were no watch towers.

*And it was studded with as many as 25000 watch towers*

Today the whole Great Wall of China is taken care of.

*Only some pieces of the wall are taken care of, however as it is simply too big and too damaged by time and old battles to repair and take care of it all.*

In fact, nearly one half of the wall has completely disappeared.

*In fact, nearly one third of the wall has completely disappeared*

Only few people visit the Great Wall of China.

Still, the Great Wall is the most popular place for tourists to visit in China, attracting millions of people each year.

**Задание3.** **Заполните пропуски цифрами из рамочки.**

|  |
| --- |
| 25000//7.5//9//1st//1000//2//221//13000//1644//1368//30//22000//25//1 |

It is not just \_\_\_wall, but many different walls and fortifications that were built over the course of thousands of years.

The earliest walls were built more than \_\_\_\_thousand years ago.

In \_\_\_ BC the \_\_\_emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, ordered that the wall that divided his empire should be destroyed.

Over the next \_\_years different ruling dynasties repaired, rebuilt or expanded sections of the wall.

The leaders of the Ming Dynasty began in\_\_\_.

New construction of the wall was ended in\_\_\_.

At its height the Great Wall stretched more than\_\_\_\_ miles or about \_\_\_\_km in total length.

In some places the walls were \_\_\_// feet or \_\_\_ meters thick, and \_\_\_feet or \_\_\_meters tall.

It was studded with \_\_ watch towers.

**Ответы.**

It is not just **one** wall, but many different walls and fortifications that were built over the course of thousands of years.

The earliest walls were built more than **two thousand** years ago.

In **221 BC** **the first** emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, ordered that the wall that divided his empire should be destroyed.

Over the next **thousand** years different ruling dynasties repaired, rebuilt or expanded sections of the wall.

The leaders of the Ming Dynasty began in **1368**.

New construction of the wall was ended in **1644**.

At its height the Great Wall stretched more than**13000** miles or about **22000**km in total length. In some places the walls were **30** feet or **9** meters thick, and **25** feet or **7.5** meters tall.

It was studded with **25000** watch towers.

**V Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Подготовить сообщение о Шанхае.

Предполагаемые ответы учащихся

**Достопримечательности Шанхая.**

**The Bund**

**The Bund** or **Waitan** ([Chinese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language): 外滩; [pinyin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin): *Wàitān*, [Shanghainese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghainese) [romanization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Wu_Chinese): nga3thae1, pronounced [[ŋà.tʰɛ́]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Wuu), [lit.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_translation) 'Outer Beach') is a waterfront area and a protected historical district in central [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). The area centers on a section of **Zhongshan Road** (East Zhongshan Road No.1) within the former [Shanghai International Settlement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_International_Settlement), which runs along the western bank of the [Huangpu River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huangpu_River) in the eastern part of [Huangpu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huangpu_District,_Shanghai). The area along the river faces the modern skyscrapers of [Lujiazui](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lujiazui) in the [Pudong District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pudong). The Bund usually refers to the buildings and wharves on this section of the road, as well as some adjacent areas. From the 1860s to the 1930s, it was the rich and powerful center of the foreign establishment in Shanghai, operating as a legally protected [treaty port](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_port).

**Shanghal Tower**

Shanghai Center Building') is a 128-story, 632-meter-tall (2,073 ft) [megatall skyscraper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megatall_skyscraper) in [Lujiazui, Pudong, Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lujiazui,_Pudong,_Shanghai). It is the world's [third-tallest building by height to architectural top](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings) and it shares the record (along with the [Ping An Finance Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ping_An_Finance_Center)) of having the world's highest [observation deck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observation_deck) within a building or structure at 562 m. It had the world's second-fastest [elevators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elevator) at a top speed of 20.5 meters per second (74 km/h; 46 mph) until 2017, when it was surpassed by the [Guangzhou CTF Finance Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guangzhou_CTF_Finance_Center), with its top speed of 21 meters per second (76 km/h; 47 mph). Designed by international design firm [Gensler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gensler) and owned by the Shanghai Municipal Government, it is the tallest of the world's first triple-adjacent supertall buildings in [Pudong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pudong), the other two being the [Jin Mao Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jin_Mao_Tower) and the [Shanghai World Financial Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_World_Financial_Center). Its tiered construction, designed for high energy efficiency, provides nine separate zones divided between office, retail and leisure use.

**Shanhai World’s Financial Centre**

The **Shanghai World Financial Center** is a [supertall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supertall_building) [skyscraper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skyscraper) located in the [Pudong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pudong) district of [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). It is a mixed-use skyscraper, consisting of offices, hotels, conference rooms, observation decks, and ground-floor shopping malls. [Park Hyatt Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyatt) is the tower's hotel component, comprising 174 rooms and suites occupying the 79th to the 93rd floors, which at the time of completion was the highest hotel in the world. It is now the third-highest hotel in the world after the [Ritz-Carlton, Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ritz-Carlton,_Hong_Kong), which occupies floors 102 to 118 of the [International Commerce Centre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Commerce_Centre).

On 14 September 2007, the skyscraper was [topped out](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topped_out) at 492 meters (1,614.2 ft), making it the [2nd tallest building in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_the_world) on completion The observation deck offers views from 474 m (1,555 ft) above ground level. The SWFC was named by architects as the year's best-completed skyscraper. In 2013, the SWFC was exceeded in height by the adjacent [Shanghai Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Tower), which is China's tallest structure as of 2021.

**Zhujajao Ancient Town**

**Zhujiajiao** Zhu Family Corner';  is an ancient town located in the [Qingpu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qingpu_District,_Shanghai) of [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). The population of Zhujiajiao is 60,000.

Zhujiajiao is a [water town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_town_(China)) on the outskirts of Shanghai, and was established about 1,700 years ago. Archaeological findings dating back 5,000 years have also been found. 36 stone bridges and numerous rivers line Zhujiajiao, and many ancient buildings still line the riverbanks today.Historic sights

The village prospered through clothing and rice businesses. Today, old historical buildings such as rice shops, banks, spice stores and even a Qing dynasty post office can still be found.

Zhujiajiao has many sights of historic interest,

Cuisine The town is also famous for its cuisine, particularly green soy beans, Zarou, lotus roots and other foods.

**Old Town**

The **Old City of Shanghai**  also formerly known as the **Chinese city**, is the traditional urban core of [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). Its boundary was formerly defined by a defensive wall. The Old City was the county seat for the old county of Shanghai. With the advent of [foreign concessions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concessions_in_China) in Shanghai, the Old City became just one part of Shanghai's urban core but continued for decades to be the seat of the Chinese authority in Shanghai. Notable features include the [City God Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_God_Temple_of_Shanghai) which is located in the center of the Old City and is connected to the [Yuyuan Garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuyuan_Garden). With the exception of two short sections, the walls were demolished in 1912, and a broad circular avenue built over the former wall and moat: the southern half was named the "Zhonghua Road" and the northern half the "Minguo Road" (together making up "*Zhonghua Minguo*", or "[Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China)" in Chinese). (The northern half was renamed "Renmin Road" ("People's Road") in 1950 by the new [Communist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_China) government of Shanghai).

The Old City was for decades essentially coterminous with the old [Nanshi District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanshi_District,_Shanghai), which is now part of [Huangpu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huangpu_District,_Shanghai).

**Longhand Temple**

The **Longhua Temple** is a [Buddhist temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist_temple) dedicated to the [Maitreya Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maitreya) in [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). Although most of the present day buildings date from later reconstructions, the temple preserves the architectural design of a [Song dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_dynasty) (960–1279) monastery of the [Chan School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Ch%C3%A1n). It is the largest, most authentic and complete ancient temple complex in the city of Shanghai.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longhua_Temple#cite_note-FOOTNOTEZi_Yan201278&ndash;79-1)

**People’s Square**

**People's Square** is a large public square in the [Huangpu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huangpu_District,_Shanghai) of [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai).  People's Square is the site of Shanghai's municipal government headquarters building and the standard reference point for measurement of distance of almost all highways in the Shanghai municipality is set in the north of the square, near the fountain. Prior to 1949 and the [establishment of the People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proclamation_of_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China), what is now People's Square was a course for [horse racing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse_racing) owned by the [Shanghai Race Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Race_Club). Gambling and horse racing ceased during [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) and was not permitted to re-commence by the [Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_China_(1912%E2%80%931949)) government after the war. In the 1990s, major changes were made to the square. The Shanghai Municipal Government was moved here from the [former Building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSBC_Building,_Shanghai) on the Bund, also the [Shanghai Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Museum) was moved here from its previous site in a former office building. More recent additions include the [Shanghai Grand Theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Grand_Theatre) and the [Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Urban_Planning_Exhibition_Hall).

Other parts of the race course still remain. The clubhouse buildings became the [Shanghai Art Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai_Art_Museum), while part of the race track became People's Park, a public park.

**Bund International Architecture exhibition**

West of Huangpu River stands Bund International Architecture Exhibition, a vast architectural complex built in styles of Baroque and Eclecticism, which extends 1.5 km (0.9 mi). When the city opened its borders to the outside world in 1840, Europeans established new trade routes and constructed elegant office buildings here. Many architects were hired to design and build works of art, which in time became a symbol of the city's blend of cultures. You can visit and photograph some magnificent edifices here, such as the club building once used by the British residents, the building which belonged to the America Union Bank, or the eight-story building featuring a combination of modernism as well as Baroque and eclectic elements. For Bund International Architecture Exhibition and beyond, use our [Shanghai tour planner](https://www.inspirock.com/china/shanghai-trip-planner) to get the most from your Shanghai vacation.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 8**

**Тема занятия**

**Страны, принимающие Олимпиаду world Skills.Франция.**

**Цели занятия**

1. обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
2. совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
3. совершенствование грамматических навыков
4. развитие навыков диалогической речи
5. развитие навыков аудирования

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**Эпиграф к уроку написан на доске**

*The knowledge of countries and peoples is the adornment and food of mankind”"*

*(Leonardo Da Vinci)*

*“Познание стран и народов – украшение и пища человечества”.  
(Леонардо Да Винчи)*

**I Организационный момент.**

Учитель

Today we have a press conference with residents of France, the largest country in Europe. Our task is to make a "business card". to get acquainted with the population of France with culture, customs, traditions, education, sights and other aspects of life. The form of our lesson is a press conference.

**II Пресс-конференция.**

Ведущая

Dear participants of the conference, Full name of the presenter of the press conference, I present to you the residents of France and correspondents of TV shows and newspapers. Please, I give you the floor.  
  
Выступление жителя Франции: «Визитная карточка»( сопровождается презентацией)

I present to you the business card of my country.

France is a state in Western Europe.

The capital is Paris.

The population is about 65 million people.

The official language is French.

Monetary unit - euro (historical unit franc)

According to the form of government, France is a parliamentary republic with a bicameral parliament.

According to the form of the administrative-territorial structure, France is a unitary state.

The head of State is President Emmanuel Macron.

The head of government is the Prime MinisterЖан Кастекс. French Prime Minister Jean Castex

France has its own symbols

Корреспондент телепередачи «Клуб кинопутешественников»:

give a complete economic and geographical description of the country.

Выступления жителя Франции по плану характеристики страны, используя политическую карту мира.

The name of France came from the Franks, who seized this territory in the V century. The area of the country is 551,500 sq.km. In the north, France is washed by the Atlantic Ocean (the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel), and in the south by the Mediterranean Sea. France borders with 9 countries (in the northeast it borders with Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, in the east - with Germany, Switzerland and Italy, in the southeast - with Monaco, in the south - with Spain and Andorra) show on the political map. France is separated from Great Britain by the narrow Strait of Pas-de-Calais. France consists of fr . Corsica, small islands in the Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Biscay.

Корреспондент телепередача «Клуб кинопутешественников»:

There is a so-called French Union, what is included in this union?

Выступления жителя Франции:

the French Union includes: five overseas departments (Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Caribbean, Guiana in the U.A., Reunion in the Indian Ocean, Saint Pierre and Miquelon in the Atlantic Ocean) and overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, etc.)

Корреспондент газеты «Известия»

From your story it is clear that the most important feature of the Economic and geographical position of the country is the availability of access to the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Also - the land proximity of such developed countries as Germany, Italy, Great Britain.

Корреспондент телепередача «Портрет недели»:

I am interested in state symbols. Tell us about them.

Выступления жителя Франции:

France is one of the most symbolic countries on the planet. One of the brightest, rich in its history is: 1. Symbols of France. flag, coat of arms, anthem. (Презентация)

Выступления жителя Франции:

The French flag, vertical stripes have their own interpretation, the flag of France consists of three equal vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, from left to right. In 1790, after the Great French Revolution, the national color of the country, white, was combined with the colors of the French militia, blue and red, and a tricolor was formed, which represented France throughout the subsequent time. The French tricolor was officially approved on February 15, 1794. The design of the flag was invented by Jacques Louis David.

The French coat of arms (The current coat of arms of France became the symbol of France after 1953,The emblem consists of: - a pelta with a lion's head and the monogram "RF", meaning the French Republic; - olive branches, symbolizing peace; - oak branches, symbolizing wisdom; - fascia, which are a symbol of justice).

(Выступления жителя Франции):

The national anthem has been in use since 1946, although it has been in use since July 30, 1792. (прослушиваем фрагмент) The author of her words and music is the captain of the French revolutionary army, Claude-Joseph Rouget de Lisle, the name "Marseillaise", i.e. the Marseillaise song, was glued to the song. At the time when Parisians started singing this song, naturally, they did not know about the origin of this song. But we had the pleasure of listening to her day and night. The government, having decided that the people were singing it for a reason, decided to support this revolutionary impulse of the masses and from July 14, 1795 "La Marseillaise" became the national anthem of France.

Слова корреспондента: газета «[Novaya Gazeta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novaya_Gazeta) »

What are the natural conditions, climate and natural resources?

Выступление жителя Франции:

I will present to you the natural conditions and resources of France The nature of the country is incredibly beautiful and amazing, it delights even experienced tourists. There is a wide variety of landscapes in France: hilly plains prevail in the west and north, which are favorable for the development of transport and agriculture. On the border with Italy is the highest point – the peak of Mont Blanc (White Mountain), its height is 4807 meters. A large number of tourist bases of the country are located in this area. In the Central part, in the south and south-east of the country, mountains prevail: on the border with Spain and Andorra - the Pyrenees, with Italy and Switzerland - the Alps. Most of Northern France is occupied by a wide plain, bordered on the West by the rocky mountains of the Norman Upland, and on the east by wooded hills. The coast of the Atlantic Ocean in the south is low and sandy, with dunes, in the north it is rocky and steep.

Выступления жителя Франции:

The climate of France is favorable for the life of the population. Climatic conditions are quite diverse. The climate was formed under the influence of the cool Atlantic Ocean and the warm Mediterranean Sea. In winter it is warm here, but the summer is cool, cloudy. Most of the territory of France is located in the temperate zone; in the west, the maritime climate prevails. In mountainous areas, conditions are harsh: in winter precipitation falls in the form of snow. In the southern part of France on the coast, the climate is Mediterranean subtropical: summers are dry and hot, winters are warm, but rains begin in autumn. The climate on the Mediterranean coast is favorable and the French Riviera, also called the Cote d'Azur, is becoming one of the main centers of international tourism

Выступления жителя Франции:

France is a highly developed country, one of the world leaders. According to the level of economic development, it ranks 4th in the world. The most important types of mineral raw materials are imported from abroad - oil, gas, non-ferrous metals. More important are the reserves and extraction of uranium . About 77% of electricity is generated by nuclear power plants. The most important minerals are located on the outskirts of the country. The bowels of France are rich in building materials and mineral salts.

Корреспондент газета «Жизнь»:

Readers of our newspaper are interested in the demographic situation in France. In 2004, the population numbered 60 million people, now about 65 million people. Has your birth rate increased or have some other factors influenced it? – this is the first and second – what is the average life expectancy?

Выступление жителя Франции:

The population of France currently stands at about 67 413 000 чел. (май 2021 г.)million people, out of 192 UN member states, it ranks 20th. Stable growth of economic development allows us to count on an increase in the population of France, the country has a high birth rate, mainly among immigrants (for example, Chinese and Arabs).

The older the population of France, the greater the number of women. The average life expectancy of women is 6 years longer than that of men (76 years - women and 70 years, respectively, men).

Корреспондент газеты"Аргументы и факты":

Tell us about the national composition of France.

Выступления жителя Франции:

The inhabitants of France are divided mainly into the following ethnic groups: the French - 94% and other nationalities: Portuguese, Italians, Algerians, Turks, Moroccans - about 1 - 1.5%. France can be called ethnically homogeneous, since the composition of the population of France is 90% French, this is approximately 53 million people. Corsica is inhabited by Corsicans on the rocky island of Corsica. Napoleon Bonaparte was born on this island. Despite their small numbers, these "small peoples" retain their language, identity and culture.

The religious composition of the population - Catholics-90%, Muslims-5%, the rest - Protestants -3%, Jews, etc.

Корреспондент газета «Новая жизнь»:

Tell us about the traditions and customs of France

Выступления жителя Франции:

The customs of France in matters of decency and upbringing are very subtle - the French will never start a loud argument in a public place, will not allow themselves to wear vulgar things and will not be late for work or a meeting for anything in the world. The exact observance of etiquette is of great importance for the French.

Выступления жителя Франции:

New Year in France is a tradition that has been repeated for many years. Every year the country hosts a parade dedicated to the New Year, which attracts thousands of tourists from all over the world. Two days on the streets of Paris, a fantastic beauty show takes place, which ends in the coming year near the famous Eiffel Tower. The first day of the new year has its official name - "Boxing Day".

Корреспондент телепередачи «Кулинарные рецепты»:

viewers of the TV show "Culinary recepies" are interested in French cuisine.

Выступления жителя Франции

The culinary traditions of France are widely known around the world – the quality of French wines and cheeses is recognized by top-level experts. French cuisine is considered one of the most refined in the world. French cuisine is largely handmade. It requires skillful dexterous hands and reflection. The favorite New Year's salad Olivier was invented by the French. You can't tell about the kitchen, you have to taste it.  
  
Корреспондент газеты «Комсомольская правда»:

Readers of my newspaper are interested in Education in France. What are the principles of education?

Выступления жителя Франции:

Education in France is compulsory from the age of 6 to 16 and is based on the following basic principles: freedom of teaching (public and private institutions), free of charge, neutrality and laicism (free from the influence of religions). Most higher education institutions are State-owned. Historically, there have been two types of higher education institutions in France: Universities that train teachers, doctors, lawyers and researchers; Higher schools train highly professional specialists in engineering and military affairs, management, economics, education and culture. There are more than 70 universities in the country.

Ведущая:

France was the main cultural center, spreading its achievements around the world. What associations do any person have when he hears the word "France"? Of course, this is style, fashion, love.... Anyone who has visited France at least once, forever falls in love with its unique exquisite charm. I am interested in fashion and pop music. Tell about them.

Выступления жителя Франции:

"Fashion" began to be associated with France back in the time of Louis XIV, when this industry began to develop intensively under government control. The French Royal Court has become a trendsetter in Europe. Paris is a recognized world center of high fashion and luxury goods production. And as to fashion - this element of French culture should not be missed, because the French are born fashionistas. Fashion has a huge cultural heritage (slide). In the second half of the XX century .

In France, the usual pop music was also spread, the performers of which were, for example, Mireille Mathieu, Dalida, Joe Dassin, Patricia Kaas, Mylene Farmer, Lara Fabian, Lemarchal Gregory. (slide)

And it is probably not for nothing that the headquarters of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is located in Paris.

Выступления жителя Франции:

French literature and poetry flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries. The world saw the works of such writers as Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Charles Perrault, Balzac, Maupassant, Zola, Verne, Dumas.

The great mathematicians who made their discoveries created a rich history of science in France - these are: Pierre de Fermat, Pierre-Simon, Ampere, Simeon Denis Poisson, Augustin Louis Cauchy and many others

Корреспондент газеты «Город»

Paris is simply replete with sights. Tell us about them. After all, France is the most visited country in the world.

Выступления жителя Франции: (видеоролик)

Paris is the most touristic city; the Eiffel Tower is the most visited and popular attraction in the world, which means. that France is the undisputed champion of world tourism.

Выступления жителя Франции:

When coming to France with children, be sure to plan a visit to the largest amusement park in Europe – Disneyland. It is located near Paris, in the town of Marne-la-Valais. Almost 20 square kilometers of entertainment, holiday shows, fabulous landscapes and attractions – that's what French Disneyland is.

Ведущая :

You can talk a lot about France, but the time of our press conference ends and ends on a friendly note. What undoubtedly attracts visitors to France is a wide variety of landscapes, long lines of ocean and sea coasts, a temperate climate, many different monuments, as well as the prestige of French culture, art, cuisine and lifestyle. France gave civilization great mathematicians, numerous philosophers, writers, artists, the Age of Enlightenment, the language of diplomacy.

**III Задания на закрепление материала урока.**

*Now I offer you questions for revising the material of the lesson.*

Задание 1 Blitz Survey

1. The name of France came from the Franks who seized this territory Yes

2.Severe winter and hot summer No

3. The historical unit is the franc Yes

4. In the form of government, France is a monarchy No

5. France in the south is washed by the Mediterranean Sea Yes 6. France is separated from Great Britain by the narrow isthmus of Panama No

7. The flag of France consists of two vertical stripes of blue, white No

8. On the border with Spain is the highest point Mont Blanc Peak No

9. The average life expectancy of women is 86 years old No

10.France is a multinational state No

11. The religious composition of the population is Catholics-90% Yes

12. New Year's salad olivier was invented by the French Yes

13. Education in France is compulsory from 6 to 16 years Yes

14. The UN headquarters is located in Paris.No

Task 2 "Questionnaire"

1. Where did the name France come from? *The name of France came from the Franks, who seized this territory in the V century*
2. Historical monetary unit *historical unit franc*
3. What do the stripes on the flag mean? *The French flag, vertical stripes have their own interpretation, the flag of France consists of three equal vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, from left to right. In 1790, after the Great French Revolution, the national color of the country, white, was combined with the colors of the French militia, blue and red, and a tricolor was formed, which represented France throughout the subsequent time.*
4. Neighbors of France? *France borders with 9 countries (in the northeast it borders with Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, in the east - with Germany, Switzerland and Italy, in the southeast - with Monaco, in the south - with Spain and Andorra)*
5. To which seas and bays does France have access? *access to the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.Mountains on the southeastern edge of the country. France is separated from Great Britain by the narrow Strait of Pas-de-Calais. France consists of fr . Corsica, small islands in the Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Biscay.*
6. The Mediterranean island of France off the coast of the country*. Corsica*
7. The form of government of France. *is a parliamentary republic with a bicameral parliament*
8. Which international organizations have their headquarters in France? *UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is located in Paris.*
9. A resort town and a city of film festivals. *When coming to France with children, be sure to plan a visit to the largest amusement park in Europe – Disneyland. It is located near Paris, in the town of Marne-la-Valais.*
10. Is France a multinational state? *France can be called ethnically homogeneous, since the composition of the population of France is 90% French*
11. The prevailing religion. *The religious composition of the population - Catholics-90%, Muslims-5%, the rest - Protestants -3%, Jews, etc.*
12. A favorite New Year's salad of the French.
13. The island is famous for the fact that Napoleon was born here

Task 3 "Complete the sentence"

1. The name of France came from (franks)

3. Cp. life expectancy of women (76 years)

4. France is separated from Great Britain (by the narrow Strait of Pas-de-Calais)

5. The Atlantic Ocean coast in the south – (low and sandy, with dunes)

6.This raw material got its name from the town of Bo (bauxite)

**IV Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Подготовить сообщение о Франции «20 интересных фактов».

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 9**

**Тема занятия**

**Страны, принимающие Олимпиаду world Skills- Испания.**

**Цели занятия**

1. обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
2. совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
3. совершенствование грамматических навыков
4. развитие навыков диалогической речи
5. развитие навыков аудирования

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**I Просмотр фильма на русском языке Испания-интересные факты о стране (10 мин.44 сек.)**

Составление вопросов на русском языке в ходе просмотра фильма. Перевод вопросов на английской язык. Ответы на вопросы. (Работа в парах).

**II Речевая зарядка. Работа с картой.**

What country holds a record in hosting World Skills competitions?

Spain hosted these competitions in the years Spain 1950, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1975.

Spain is located on the continent of Eurasia, it is a southern European country.

What can we say about this country, considering the political map?

1) Determine the capital of Spain.

2) What reservoirs wash this country?

*The Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the waters of the Bay of Biscay.*

3) And which strait separates Spain from Africa?

*The Strait of Gibraltar.*

4) Name the neighboring countries, i.e. those countries that border Spain.

*France and Portugal.*

5) What is the name of the peninsula on which Spain is located.

*The Pyrenean Peninsula.*

6) Does this State occupy only the territory of the Iberian Peninsula?

*Spain owns the Balearic and Canary Islands.*

7) And now let's try to determine the relief of this country. What are the conventional colors of the country's territory? What do these colors tell us? *Mostly yellow and a little green. Yellow on the map marks the plateaus, green – plains.*

8) And what do you think the inhabitants of this country are called? *Spaniards.*

9)What language do they speak? *Spanish.*

10) The king is at the head of the state. Remember what this form of government is called? *Monarchical. Therefore, the full name of the country is the Kingdom of Spain.*

**III Ролевая игра.**

You might want to go to this Kingdom sometime in the future as a tourist. But today we will work with you as employees of a travel agency. To do this, we will divide into groups. Each group will receive a task that they will have to complete on their own. After completion, each group will have to submit to us its report on the work done.

(Возможно, вам когда-нибудь захочется отправиться в это Королевство в будущем в качестве туриста. Но сегодня мы с вами поработаем сотрудниками туристического агентства. Для этого разделимся на группы. Каждая группа получит задание, которое им предстоит выполнить самостоятельно. После выполнения, каждая группа должна будет представить нам свой отчет о проделанной работе).

The first group will present us the profile of the country (Flag, coat of arms, anthem, territory, population, official language, political parties, head of state, capital, interesting facts).

The second group will tell us about what interesting places, cities a tourist should visit.

The third group will tell us about the Spanish weather.

The fourth group will tell us about the trade and economy of the country.

(Первая группа представит нам профиль страны (Флаг, герб, гимн, территория, население, официальный язык, политические партии, глава государства, столица, интересные факты).

Вторая группа расскажет нам о том, в каких интересных местах, в городах следует побывать туристу.

Третья группа расскажет нам об испанской погоде.

Четвертая группа расскажет нам о торговле и экономике страны).

Группы работают самостоятельно, используя интернет, затем представляют свой отчет.

**IV Подведение итогов.**

So, we visited Spain today. We learned a lot of new and interesting things about this country. Who wants to travel to this country? Why? What would you like to see? What would you like to bring home from the country?

You worked in pairs (groups) today, if you have done more work than your desk neighbor (partner), then put yourself the letter A. If you think that less, then put the letter B. Next, evaluate the work of your partner (partners). Now compare the partner's assessment of yourself and your assessment.

(Вы сегодня работали в парах(группах) Если вы проделали работы больше, чем ваш сосед по парте (партнер), то поставьте себе букву А. Если считаете, что меньше, то поставьте букву B. Рядом оцените работу своего партнера (партнеров). Теперь сравните оценку партнером себя и свою оценку).

**V.Задание на дом.**

Перевести текст с английского языка на русский и наоборот.

Пересказать текст.

Spain is located in the southwest of Europe. The country has amazing nature, breathtaking views and unusual people. Each region of Spain is very different from the other and also has its own traditions. On top of that, the country has a huge variety of dishes that fit every taste.

One of the main attractions of Spain is its rich nature. About 8,000 plant species can be found here. Deer, wild boars and roe deer can often be seen in the northern forests of Spain. The southern part of the country is inhabited by foxes, lynxes and wolves. Ducks, flamingos, storks and geese can be found near the water bodies.

The population is over 45 million people. Most of the residents belong to one ethnic group or another. The main ones are Catalans, Basques and Galicians. Catholicism is the main religion in the country. The locals are different in terms of behavior that many foreigners find strange. For example, being late up to half an hour is considered okay.

Spanish cuisine deserves special attention. The streets are full of large restaurants and small cafés. Food portions are usually large and you can order one dish for two people. Spanish wines are famous among both locals and tourists. The most popular dishes are gazpacho, paella, jamon and many others.

This destination is equally suitable for active and relaxed rest. Everyone will find something to their liking. Many tourists prefer to lie on the beaches, combining it with going to a restaurant. Others, however, prefer hiking, visiting forests and waterfalls.

Испания расположена на юго-западе Европы. Страна обладает удивительной природой, захватывающими видами и необычными жителями. Каждый регион Испании очень сильно отличается от другого и также имеет свои традиции. Вдобавок ко всему в стране огромное разнообразие блюд на любой вкус.

Одной из главных достопримечательностей Испании считается ее богатая природа. Здесь можно найти около 8 000 видов растений. В северных лесах Испании часто можно увидеть оленей, кабанов и косуль. В южной части страны обитают лисы, рыси и волки. Около водоемов можно встретить уток, фламинго, аистов и гусей.

Население более 45 млн. человек. Большинство жителей принадлежать к той или иной этнической группе. Основные из них -  каталонцы, баски и галисийцы. Католицизм является основной религией в стране. Местные жители отличаются особенностями поведения, которые многие иностранцы считают странными. Например, опоздание до получаса считается нормальным явлением.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает испанская кухня. На улицах огромное количество крупных ресторанов и мелких кафе. Порции еды, как правило, большие и можно заказывать одно блюдо на двоих. Испанские вина известны как среди местных жителей, так и туристов. Наиболее популярными блюдами являются гаспачо, паэлья, хамон и множество других.

Данное направление одинаково подходит для активного и расслабленного отдыха. Каждый найдет себе занятие по душе. Многие туристы предпочитают отдыхать на пляжах, совмещая это с походами в ресторан. Однако другие предпочитают походы в горы, посещая леса и водопады.

Внеклассное мероприятие: «Королевство Испания»

Дополнительные тексты.

Southern Europe is a special region located between the three parts of the world. The countries of this group are mostly located on the Balkan and Iberian Peninsulas , which extend deep into the Mediterranean Sea , and the dwarf states are located on the Apennine Peninsula .And now let 's get acquainted with the largest country in Southern Europe – Spain .

*Южная Европа – особый регион ,находящийся между тремя частями света. Страны этой группы расположены большей частью на Балканском и Пиренейском полуостровах глубоко вдающихся в Средиземное море, а карликовые государства –на Апеннинском полуострове. А теперь начнем знакомство с самой большой страной Южной Европы – Испанией.*

Today Spain is one of the most popular and visited by tourists countries in Europe. What is so attractive about this multi-faceted country? In addition to cultural monuments and other attractions, Spain is curious about its ancient traditions and amazing facts, many of which are very unusual.

*Сегодня Испания – одна из самых популярных и посещаемых туристами стран в Европе. Чем же притягательна эта столь многогранная страна? Кроме памятников культуры и других достопримечательностей, Испания любопытна своими древними традициями и удивительными фактами, многие из которых очень необычны.*

Spain is the most mountainous country in Europe. And its capital, Madrid, is the "highest" capital in Europe. By the way, Madrid is located exactly in the center of the whole country.

Spain has possessions outside Europe: the Canary Islands and two cities on the African continent: Ceuta and Melilla.

*Испания - самая гористая страна в Европе. А ее столица - Мадрид - самая "высокая" столица в Европе. Кстати, Мадрид - расположен точно в центре всей страны.*

*У Испании есть владения за пределами Европы: Канарские острова и два города на африканском континенте: Сеута и Мелилья.*

The most popular sport in Spain is football. At the same time, for the Spaniards, it is akin to religion. The cries of "Ole-ole!" by football fans at matches also owe their origin to Spain, where this word was shouted during bullfighting or flamenco.

*Самый популярный вид****спорта****в Испании – это футбол. При этом для испанцев он сродни религии. Возгласы «Оле-оле!» футбольных фанатов на матчах обязаны своим происхождением так же Испании, где это слово выкрикивалось во время корриды или фламенко.*

Spain produces 44% of all olive oil in the world. Spain is the third country in the world in terms of the number of wines produced. They are made in every region of the country without exception. The labeling of wines indicates the place of origin. The first 2 places are occupied by France and Italy.

*В Испании производится 44% всего оливкового масла в мире. Испания третья стана в мире по количеству производимых вин. Их делают в каждом регионе страны без исключения.  В маркировке вин указывается место происхождения. Первые 2 места занимают Франция и Италия.*

Spaniards are emotional people, so when communicating they stand quite close to each other and often grab hands. So, when communicating with Spaniards, do not be surprised by their behavior.

*Испанцы – люди эмоциональные, поэтому при общении они стоят довольно близко друг к другу и частенько хватаются за руки. Так что, общаясь с испанцами, не удивляйтесь такому их поведению.*

They prefer to sit down to eat here late: breakfast at two in the afternoon and dinner at ten in the evening is a normal phenomenon. A self-respecting Spaniard almost never has breakfast at home. It is customary to eat the first meal of the day here in the nearest cafes, where morning newspapers are carefully laid out on the tables.

*Садиться есть здесь предпочитают поздно: завтрак в два часа дня и ужин в десять вечера – нормальное явление. Уважающий себя испанец почти никогда не завтракает дома. Первую трапезу дня здесь принято вкушать в ближайших кафе, где на столах заботливо раскладывают утренние газеты.***ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 10.**

**Тема занятия**

**Иностранный язык в моей жизни и профессии.**

**Цели занятия**

1. обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
2. совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
3. совершенствование грамматических навыков
4. развитие навыков диалогической речи
5. развитие навыков аудирования

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**Фонетическая зарядка**

“To learn is to change. Education is a process that changes the learner.”

**Речевая зарядка.**

Name countries where English is spoken as the first language.-Интернет

But why do you learn English? Which reasons cаn bе а motivation for you? Look at the key words and make your own sentences.

• to make friends

• to bе the best student

• to understand

• to study languages at the university

• to travel

• to bе an intelligent реrsоn

• То find а job abroad

• То go оn holiday abroad

• То earn а lot of mоney

• То watch films in the original language

• То go abroad on an exchange programme

• То get access to the Internet

Информация для любознательных

Большинство английских слов начинается на букву «S»

Английский язык – официальный язык в мировой авиации. В международных рейсах и аэропортах летчики ведут все переговоры с диспетчерами по-английски

Как показывают данные Британского совета, в мире примерно один биллион человек изучает английский язык

Около 90% всей в мире электронной информации хранится на английском языке

Слова, которые чаще всего встречаются в английском языке, это «the» и «be»

Самым распространенным английским прилагательным является «Good»

Первый словарь английского языка датируется 1755 годом

Слово «hap­py» (счастливый) употребляется в 3 раза чаще, чем его антоним «sad», поэтому английский можно назвать одним из самых позитивных и оптимистичных языков

Интересное слово“Queueing», означающее стоять в очереди — единственное слово в английском, содержащее 5 гласных, которые следуют друг за другом

**Аудирование.**

T: What must we do to learn English better?

Your task is to listen to the texts and answer the questions

• Why does he/she learn English?

• What does he/she do to learn English better?

3 реорlе talking about leaгning English.

Мy nаmе is Sveta. I need English for my job because I’m а manager in an international соmpаny. I have а very busy life, so I don’t have time for English c1asses, but 1 read books and watch the news in Eng1ish. Every day I get up at six o’clock to read the newspaper in English. It’s hard work but it he1ps.

I’m Alex, and I’m а student at an ordinary school. Мy English wasn’t good enough, but two years ago I met Nick who is Eng1ish. We met in Moscow and became good friends. Nick doesn’t speak any Russian so I’m learning English to write to him. I do all my homework and don’t miss English 1essons anymore. I a1so read books in English. This year I’m going to visit Nick in Eng1and. That’s my biggest motivation.

I’m Mary. I need English to travel round the world. I want to see new places and meet new people. But you can’t really trave1 if you don’t understand the people around you. Everybody speaks English, so I’m 1earning it too. I have my own system. When I hear or read а new word, I write it down and make а lot of new sentences with it. I also try to use it as often as I сап. Мy system helps mе remember new words easily.

Fill in the file:

**Чтение**

|  |
| --- |
| LEARNING ENGLISH |

“Do you speak English?”- this question is most frequently heard when people from different countries gather. There are almost three thousand languages, but English is the most universal. It is the official language in more then forty countries and the most widely used language in international business, science, and medicine. Some people believe that English should be the international language; they think things would run more smoothly if everyone spoke the same language.

Why do people learn foreign languages? They do it for communication or business; they want to read foreign books in the original for pleasure or to improve their professional skills. Learning foreign languages helps the student to understand other people, their culture and ways of life. It develops personality, broadens the outlook and perfects the student’s knowledge of his or her mother tongue.

Learning English or any other foreign language takes a lot of time and effort. It involves hard work and a lot of memorization, but can also be a lot of fun. Of course there are students and students. Some are both capable and intelligent. They hang on the teacher’s every word, take notes of everything that may become useful and sit up late to prepare for their classes.

They never stay away from classes without a good excuse and try not to lag behind the group. Others aren’t so bright and hardworking. Sometimes they are too lazy and slap-dash to prepare properly; they miss lectures, cut classes and work by fits and starts. But “no pains, no gains” and it’s only natural you must work hard to make progress in English, master the language and become a true professional.

It is important for the person to learn English to feel confident about himself. English is everywhere. It is in signs, clothing, soft drinks, and household products around the world. The names of pop groups, computer software and magazines are often presented in English. Some think English is chic, English is stylish. Sometimes we use English words for effect rather than as a language, for example adding “O.K!” or “No problem!” in our conversation.

The English language helps to know what is going on in the world. The world is changing rapidly in many fields, such as business, arts, medicine. These changes affect everyone and it is important to keep up with these changes. In fact, learning English is the answer to a lot of the things that we need to know.

**10. Выполнение упражнений по тексту**

1.Для слов из левой колонки подберите слова из правой колонки так, чтобы составить словосочетания

language

slap-dash

professional

to broaden the outlook

by fits and starts

to keep up with

сrib

capable

overwork

rapidly

affect

a good excuse

шпаргалка

шагать в ногу с; соответствовать

перегружать работой

профессиональный

небрежный

способный; одаренный

урывками

язык

уважительная причина

затрагивать, влиять

расширять кругозор

быстро

language язык

slap-dash

professional

to broaden the outlook

by fits and starts

to keep up with

сrib

capable

overwork

rapidly

affect

a good excuse

шпаргалка

шагать в ногу с; соответствовать

перегружать работой

профессиональный

небрежный

способный; одаренный

урывками

уважительная причина

затрагивать, влиять

расширять кругозор

быстро

2. Для слов из левой колонки подберите слова из правой колонки так, чтобы составить словосочетания

to work

the official

to improve

to broaden

to hang on

to lag

to miss

to cut

to feel

household

computer

software

lectures

behind the group

the teacher’s every word

confident

the outlook

by fits and starts

language

professional skills

classes

products

1. Верно или неверно высказывание (True-False)
2. People learn foreign languages to read foreign books in translation.   
   2) Foreign languages are widely used in Russian business, science, and medicine.   
   3) There are almost three thousand languages, but English is the rarest language.   
   4) Learning native language helps the student to understand other people.   
   5) We always use English words for effect.   
   6) The world is changing slowly in many fields.   
   7) Learning English is the answer to a lot of the things that we need to forget.   
   8) Missing lectures develops personality and broadens the outlook.   
   9) Diligent students often stay away from classes without a good excuse.   
   10) It is only natural you must work by fits and starts to master the language.   
   11) There are different kinds of students.   
   12) It takes a lot of time and effort to become a professional. 

**Домашнее задание**

Ответьте на вопросы письменно (дайте обоснование Вашим ответам, объясните Вашу точку зрения) на один из вопросов. Ответ должен быть не менее 10 предложений

1. Why do people learn foreign languages? 2. What must you do to make progress in English? 3.What does the English language mean to you? 4. How will you use foreign languages in your future profession?

In any field of activity, you can find the use of a foreign language. Whether it is a technical profession or a humanitarian one. A foreign language is very important in science in order to track the progress and research of foreign colleagues. Below is a list of professions that require knowledge of a foreign language.

A programmer with knowledge of languages

A programmer with knowledge of the language can find highly paid projects in foreign companies

This is a specialist who compiles computer programs. The demand in the profession is huge. You can get a profession in universities of large cities of the Russian Federation, including remotely. The price for training is from 40 to 60 thousand rubles per semester. The most prestigious are the Bauman Moscow State Technical University, the Moscow Technical University of Informatics.

The profession of an IT specialist is impossible without knowledge of English, the doors of all prestigious companies are closed for him:

They work in the departments of programmers, research centers, IT companies and web studios. Web programmers can work in global networks (the Internet), including as a freelancer (write software components of websites, create dynamic web pages, web interfaces).

The salary is initially equal to 70,000-100,000 rubles with a further increase to 250,000 rubles.

Career growth allows you to become the head of the IT department, a project manager, get a job in a prestigious company with a good income, get a position in Google and Microsoft remotely.

Manager of a foreign company

It is impossible to become a top manager without knowledge of a foreign language.Specialists of this direction are engaged in supply, sales, work with foreign clients. Ignorance of the language prevents many young professionals from taking the position of manager of large foreign companies. Without it, the specialist will not be able to work normally. Inexperienced graduates can be hired if they have excellent business English. Students receive a profession in regional universities of the Russian Federation.Universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg are considered prestigious, distance learning is possible for 5 years with a payment of 50 to 70 thousand rubles.They work as a foreign trade manager (foreign economic activity) in companies with a small salary (at the beginning of their career-from 30,000 rubles), further growth depends on the region, experience and authority of the company. Career growth is possible in the form of work in a prestigious foreign company with a decent income. Freelance and remote work are excluded.

Specialty engineer

Being an engineer today means having a prestigious profession and a good income. Specialists are in demand in foreign companies. The earnings of engineers at home are also good. The profession is not available for people who ignore the study of English, since international terminology is written in this language. Future specialists have to work a lot on it.Engineers work in every branch of the national economy (at industrial, transport, military, aviation enterprises, at construction sites, mines, factories, factories). At the beginning of a career, the salary is 30,000 rubles. Then, depending on the specialization, region, and work experience, it will grow. A young specialist has career growth opportunities from a master to the head of an enterprise.

Web designer

English is necessary for a web designer to work with foreign software. People of this profession should have an artistic taste, have knowledge of Internet technologies. They create Web pages by combining them into Web sites. Their main task is to design an Internet project in such a way as to attract users. Knowledge of English is necessary for them, because about 90 % of design and graphics programs do not have a translation into Russian.A designer can work in any company that has its own website with the prospect of its development, in a website organization company, in design studios.

There are options for freelancing when fulfilling orders for the development and development of company websites.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 11,12.**

**Тема занятия**

**Мои профессиональные достижения и успехи.**

**Цели занятия**

1. обеспечение в ходе урока усвоения новой лексики
2. совершенствование техники чтения вслух и про себя
3. совершенствование грамматических навыков
4. развитие навыков диалогической речи и монологической речи
5. развитие навыков аудирования

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**Работа с текстом № 1.**

**Reader’s Digest**: Mr. Duffy, when did you first realize you wanted to write a detective novel?

**Michael Duffy**: When I was at college, I had a go at literary fiction but it never worked out because I just didn’t have a subject I cared about. Then, when I turned 41, a friend of mine gave me a detective novel and I started reading crime fiction. I found I was gripped; something in the person I am responded to these books. And I thought to myself, ‘Why not give it a go?’ However, it wasn’t until 2009 that I published my first novel.

**RD**: What especially attracts you in crime fiction?

**Michael Duffy**: I love the intensity in the work of Michael Connelly. He is such a clever writer. I was hooked by Connelly’s character Harry Bosch because he’s a policeman with a sense of vocation. I know a number of policemen like that, and I think that passion for your work is something male readers in particular respond to. There are a lot of men who wish their job was just as all-consuming and fulfilling as fighting crime.

**RD:** How long does it take you to write a novel?

**Michael Duffy**: Usually about nine months in total. I have two stages: the first is the coffee-shop stage, where I sit down, order a coffee, make notes and plan. I do that for weeks before starting to write. The second is sitting upstairs alone and writing intensely. It blocks out the rest of the world and allows me to focus.

**RD**: We’ve read a huge number of Australian detective novels to make our choices for Select Editions, and ‘The Tower’ impressed us with its authentic plot and setting. How did you create this strong sense of place?

**Michael Duffy**: I tried to do it through the narrative voice, and it was quite a challenge! In my experience, Australian police are fairly laconic, both on the job and when they’re talking about what they do. They’re rather dry and pragmatic. If I’d internalized their voices in the book, it wouldn’t have worked, it would have been too dull. So I had to create a new voice for the book that was Australian but compressed.

**RD**: Your next novel is also about Nicholas Troy, isn’t it?

**Michael Duffy**: Yes. ‘The Tower’ is the first in a series of crime novels about Sydney. I call it the city of sharks. The sunlit surface is bright and glittering, but predators swim just beneath it, ready to snatch something on the surface they like the look of. This is a beautiful place but it can be a hard one because of crime. In ‘The Simple Death’ a man falls off a ferry and dies and an elderly lady dies after a long painful illness. Could these two deaths be linked? It is this investigation that occupies Troy’s time, but he is also being troubled by a few other events in his life. He thinks a lot about the choices he makes in his work and his life, and tries to do his best. This novel is a sophisticated but hugely entertaining mystery, with a plot ripped straight out of tomorrow’s headlines.

**RD**: Has writing about crime disillusioned you at all, or made you cynical, over the years?

**Michael Duffy**: Writing about real-life crime can be depressing because you have to focus on the criminal aspects. But I’m never depressed when I’m writing a crime novel, because I’m engaged with the story and it’s really captivating. As readers, we don’t expect realism from detective fiction; we’re interested in the battle between good and bad. Some of the most important stuff in the life of the characters is actually arguments with their superiors, and problems with their day-to-day work. There’s a specific structure in a detective novel that we expect to find, just as we do in a symphony or other classic works of art. And it’s satisfying! Although nobody expects detective novels to end happily, we always find out who has committed a crime, whereas in real life, unfortunately, we often don’t!

**RD**: Are there any more cases for Nicholas Troy to solve?

**Michael Duffy**: Of course there are. I’m currently working on a new novel, and I have no plans to stop writing.

1.Choose the right variant.

**1.**When did Michael Duffy realize that he wanted to write a detective novel?

1) At college. 2) In his forties. 3) In 2009.

**2.** Michael Duffy admires Harry Bosch because he is

1) clever. 2) honest. 3) obsessed with his work.

**3.** Why did the author use the narrative voice?

1) Australian policeman are too talkative. 2) He wanted his book to be dramatic. 3) It was required by the plot.

**4.** Michael Duffy calls Sydney a city of sharks because 1) it is dangerous owing to criminals. 2) it is hard to find employment there. 3) there are a lot of sharks in Sydney Harbour.

5.‘The Simple Death’

1) is too sophisticated. 2) has got a true-life plot. 3) is really dull.

6. While Michael Duffy is writing a crime novel, he feels

1) depressed. 2) fascinated. 3) dissatisfied.

**7.**  The reader expects a detective novel

1) to be realistic. 2) to end happily. 3) to have a specific structure.

Ответы 2 3 2 1 2 2 1

1. Answer the questions
2. What kind of books did he start reading with? *When I was at college, I had a go at literary fiction*
3. What can you tell about the main character in Michael Connelly’s book? *. I was hooked by Connelly’s character Harry Bosch because he’s a policeman with a sense of vocation. I know a number of policemen like that, and I think that passion for your work is something male readers in particular respond to. There are a lot of men who wish their job was just as all-consuming and fulfilling as fighting crime.*
4. How long does it take him to write a novel? *Usually about nine months in total.*
5. How many stages does the process of writing consist of? What are they? *I have two stages: the first is the coffee-shop stage, where I sit down, order a coffee, make notes and plan. I do that for weeks before starting to write. The second is sitting upstairs alone and writing intensely.*
6. Why does he write alone? *It blocks out the rest of the world and allows me to focus.*
7. What can you tell about Sydney? *I call it the city of sharks. The sunlit surface is bright and glittering, but predators swim just beneath it, ready to snatch something on the surface they like the look of. This is a beautiful place but it can be a hard one because of crime.*
8. What is his attitude to writing real crime fiction? *As readers, we don’t expect realism from detective fiction; we’re interested in the battle between good and bad. Some of the most important stuff in the life of the characters is actually arguments with their superiors, and problems with their day-to-day work.*

8 What interests people in a crime fiction? *There’s a specific structure in a detective novel that we expect to find, just as we do in a symphony or other classic works of art.*

9 What is the difference between real life and crime fiction? *Although nobody expects detective novels to end happily, we always find out who has committed a crime, whereas in real life, unfortunately, we often don’t!*

10 What are his plans for future? *I’m currently working on a new novel, and I have no plans to stop writing.*

3. Write a short summary.

1. Mr. Duffy is a writer.
2. When he was 41 his friend gave him a detective novel and he srarted reading crime fiction.
3. He was gripped.
4. In 2009 he published his first novel.
5. He reads a lot of crime fiction about policemen who enjoy their job because it is all-consuming and fulfilling.
6. It takes him 9 months to write a novel.
7. He has written a large number of Australian detective novels which are particular for their authentic plot and setting.
8. He knows Australian police which is fairly laconic, dry and pragmatic on the job and when they are talking about what they do.
9. Writing about crime is not depressing for him because he is engaged with the story and it is really captivating.
10. He is currently working on a new novel and he has no plans to stop writing.

**Работа с текстом № 2.**

**Interviewer:** Each week we invite different people into the studio to talk about their career. This week our guest is a TV actress Zoe Fisher. Zoe, welcome to our programme. I suppose the first thing we all want to know is how you started your career. Have you always wanted to be an actress?

**Zoe Fisher:** No, of course not. When I was a little girl at school, I always used to say, ‘I’m going to be a teacher when I grow up.’ I really believed my dream would come true, even though I left school at 16. I had to leave because I was one of six children and my parents couldn’t afford to keep me there. That was one of the saddest days of my life because I loved going to school.

**Interviewer:** So what did you do?

**Zoe Fisher:** Anyway, after leaving school I went to work in the chief accountant’s office of a bank. I had intended studying in the evenings at college but I got involved with an amateur theatrical group and a few years later I applied for, and got a job in children’s television.

**Interviewer:** When you started work on the children’s programme, many people asked us if you had trained as a teacher. And today they are still interested in the same question.

**Zoe Fisher:** I suppose in a way I am a natural teacher although I don’t have any qualifications. However, my chance to communicate with millions of children across the world in the past 25 years has given me the opportunity to develop that ability. I love to bring knowledge into children’s lives and truly believe that if we teach children well, they will lead the way in the future.

**Interviewer:** Did you have any funny incidents in your career?

**Zoe Fisher:** Well, I was in a taxi on my way home one day from the TV studios and the cab driver turned round and said, ‘I think of you every day.’ ‘Oh no, here we go.’ I thought. But it turned out that he had a two-year-old son and his wife worked during the day, so when he looked after his son he would always turn on the TV so he and his son could watch my programme. That was the biggest compliment anyone could ever pay me.

**Interviewer:** You grew up in Trinidad in the West Indies, didn’t you? How did you feel when you come to the UK?

**Zoe Fisher:** When I arrived in Britain in 1960 I had quite a hard time to begin with. I had to fight to be accepted and I think that experience gave me a certain amount of drive and ambition.

**Interviewer:** Zoe, are you satisfied with your career choice?

**Zoe Fisher:** In a way I think I’ve achieved my ambition to become a teacher through my work on television. I get letters from children whose lives I have touched in some small way and I feel my dream has come true. I’m hoping to write a book about my life and what I would want most is that children from all countries and cultural backgrounds will be able to identify with the emotions I have experienced.

I think I’ve been a very lucky person and I believe that our path may not always take the course we expect, but sometimes we reach the same destination by a different route.

**Interviewer:** Zoe, thank you very much for coming...

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст и определите истинность каждого из высказываний. Вы услышите текст дважды.

a) true        b) false        c) not stated

1) Zoe did not expect to be a teacher after leaving school at sixteen.

2) Zoe did not continue her studies at college.

3) Zoe says her parents were teachers.

4) Zoe misunderstood the taxi driver’s remark.

5) Zoe didn’t have difficulties when she arrived in Britain.

6) Zoe wants her book to attract readers        of different nationalities.

7) Zoe thinks life turns out as we intend it to.

Ответы 2131212

Задание 2. Задайте 12 вопросов к тексту и ответьте на них.

Примерные вопросы.

1. What is the profession of Zoe Fisher? *TV actress*
2. What did she want to be when she was a child? *I’m going to be a teacher when I grow up*
3. Why did she have to leave school at 16? *I had to leave because I was one of six children and my parents couldn’t afford to keep me there. That was one of the saddest days of my life because I loved going to school.*
4. Where did she work after leaving school? *after leaving school I went to work in the chief accountant’s office of a bank.*
5. Where did she spend her spare time after leaving school? *I had intended studying in the evenings at college but I got involved with an amateur theatrical group*
6. Where did she work a few years later? *a few years later I applied for, and got a job in children’s television.*
7. In what question are people interested concerning her career? *When you started work on the children’s programme, many people asked us if you had trained as a teacher. And today they are still interested in the same question.*
8. Does she have any qualifications as a teacher? I *suppose in a way I am a natural teacher although I don’t have any qualifications.*
9. Why does she love to bring knowledge into children/s life? *I love to bring knowledge into children’s lives and truly believe that if we teach children well, they will lead the way in the future.*
10. What was the biggest compliment in her life? *But it turned out that he had a two-year-old son and his wife worked during the day, so when he looked after his son he would always turn on the TV so he and his son could watch my programme. That was the biggest compliment anyone could ever pay me.*
11. Why was it difficult for her to live in Britain? *When I arrived in Britain in 1960 I had quite a hard time to begin with. I had to fight* *to be accepted and I think that experience gave me a certain amount of drive and ambition.*
12. What are her plans for future? *I’m hoping to write a book about my life and what I would want most is that children from all countries and cultural backgrounds will be able to identify with the emotions I have experienced.*

Задание 3. Составьте краткий рассказ о карьере актрисы от первого лица.

*Примерный рассказ.*

Hello, my name isZoe Fisher and I am an actress. When I was a little girl I wanted to become a teacher. There were six children in our family that’s why my parents couldn’t afford to keep me at school. After leaving school I worked in a bank.Insted of studying at college I joined an amateur theatrical group and then got a job in children’s television. In a way I am a natural teacher although I don’t have any qualifications. I love to bring knowledge into children’s lives and truly believe that if we teach children well, they will lead the way in the future. I grew up in Trinidad in the West Indies, when I arrived in Britain in 1960 I had quite a hard time to begin with. I had to fight to be accepted and I think that experience gave me a certain amount of drive and ambition. In a way, I think I’ve achieved my ambition to become a teacher through my work on television. I’m hoping to write a book about my life. I think I’ve been a very lucky person and I believe that our path may not always take the course we expect,

**Работа с текстом № 3.**

**Interviewer:** Mr. Green, it’s a great pleasure to talk to you today. Have you always been a comedian?

**Jeff Green:** Well, do you know that most comedians are the youngest in the family, and most are from dysfunctional families? And I tick both of those boxes. My parents were married three times each. The thing is that most comedians are a little bit anxious. Because if you try to find something funny, it’s usually an itch you’re trying to scratch. Relaxed people generally don’t need to be the life and soul of the party. It’s nervous people who always try to prove themselves, because they are very funny and make good standup comedy. So, you know, I just came into this.

**Interviewer:** How did that happen? Did you just start doing acts, using a lot of relationships as jokes?

**Jeff Green:** Well, I started in the UK around 1988. No one really talked about relationships at that time. About 50% of the audience were women, but they weren’t being talked to or talked about. And I just made one joke about my girlfriend, and it took off from there. That was when I was in my twenties, when I still found women fascinating and mysterious. I’m over it now.

**Interviewer:** Do you enjoy meeting other comedians?

**Jeff Green:** Do I enjoy it? Yeah, I do. It can sometimes be a little bit bizarre, but you know, I love being around them. In this job, you’ve got to like your own company, because you’re on your own a lot. You’ve got to like being on your own and you’ve got to like being on the road. If sitting in a hotel room for three days isn’t your thing, then it’s not for you. That’s my whole life. I’ve sat in hotels and gone to different towns and you know, been away from home.

**Interviewer:** How much of a year do you spend travelling?

**Jeff Green:** Well, I used to travel in the UK, but England’s so small that I could always get home at night. Australia is huge. So I probably do less gigs but I’m away from home more because I’d have to be in Brisbane for five days and then I’d have to be in Sydney for five days. I reckon I’m probably away five weeks of the year, condensed out. That’s probably away once five or six days out of every three weeks. It doesn’t seem much, but when you got two small children, you count every one of those days and my wife does. But I love it.

**Interviewer:** Do you do gigs all over the world?

**Jeff Green:** I’m quite a regional comedian. I tend to work best in England. I’ve performed to Americans in Singapore and in London but I’ve never been to the USA. I’ve performed in New Zealand, Hong Kong, Australia obviously, and lots of gigs in Europe, where you’re performing to Europeans, not in their first language. You have to speak a little bit more slowly and you can’t speak in dialect. You should be respectful to the people who have paid good money to come to see you.

**Interviewer:** Is the material the same?

**Jeff Green:** Well, those about relationships are generally universal. I used to change some things, references such as Tesco to Coles, or Marks & Spencer to some local brand. But the actual audiences don’t want you to change the words. They’d rather you took the time to explain what the joke was in England, rather than try to fool them into thinking that you’re talking about their environment. If you can explain the meaning briefly and there’s a funny payoff, it’s worth doing it.

**Interviewer:** What do you do before going onstage? Do you have a ritual of any sort?

**Jeff Green:** I do a lot of visualization before shows. All I do is I put myself on stage before I go on, so I’m actually mentally onstage. The first few moments are of me catching up with the atmosphere and the audience, so that when you actually go onstage, you’re actually firing off something. I think most

people are naturally slow starters, because you can’t just walk into a room full of strangers and be friends with everybody. But in standup comedy, you’re expected to be. That’s your job.

1 Choose the right variant.

A Jeff Green

1. is the youngest in the family
2. comes from a happy family
3. is always anxious

B When Jeff Green started his career

1. 50 percent of jokes were about women
2. no one told jokes about women
3. he didn’t tell jokes about women

C The job of a comedian implies

1. working with other comedians
2. spending much time alone
3. spending little time travelling

D Jeff Green is away from home

1. every five weeks
2. five days a week
3. 35 days a year

E Jeff Green have not performed in

1. Europe
2. America
3. China

6 When Jeff Green performs in other countries he usually

1. changes references such as Tesco to some local brand
2. spends much time explaining English jokes to the audience
3. doesn’t change the material of the show

7 Before going on stage, Jeff Green

1. remembers his first few moments on stage
2. mentally rehearses all his show
3. imagines how he’ll catch up with the audience

Ответы 1223233

2 Answer the questions

1. From what kind of families are the most comedians? *most comedians are the youngest in the family, and most are from dysfunctional families?*
2. Tell a few words about his parents? *My parents were married three times each.*
3. What kind of people need to be the life and soul of the party? *It’s nervous people who always try to prove themselves, because they are very funny and make good standup comedy.*
4. When and where did he start to perform? *I started in the UK around 1988.*
5. Describe his firstaudience.*About 50% of the audience were women, but they weren’t being talked to or talked about.*
6. Is he often away from home? *in the UK, England’s so small that I could always get home at night. I probably do less gigs in Australia but I’m away from home more because I’d have to be in Brisbane for five days and then I’d have to be in Sydney for five days. That’s probably away once five or six days out of every three weeks. It doesn’t seem much, but when you got two small children, you count every one of those days and my wife does.*
7. In what countries and cities did he perform? *I tend to work best in England. I’ve performed to Americans in Singapore and in London but I’ve never been to the USA. I’ve performed in New Zealand, Hong Kong, Australia obviously, and lots of gigs in Europe*
8. What are the difficulties when working to Europeans? *where you’re performing to Europeans, not in their first language. You have to speak a little bit more slowly and you can’t speak in dialect.*
9. How should you treat audience? *You should be respectful to the people who have paid good money to come to see you.*
10. What does he do before going on stage? *I do a lot of visualization before shows. All I do is I put myself on stage before I go on, so I’m actually mentally onstage.*
11. What does he do the first moments on stage? *The first few moments are of me catching up with the atmosphere and the audience.*
12. What is rather difficult for any comedian? *I think most people are naturally slow starters, because you can’t just walk into a room full of strangers and be friends with everybody. But in standup comedy, you’re expected to be.*

3.Give a brief summary of the text.

Jeff Green is a comedian His parents were married three times each. So he is from a dysfunctional family. Most comedians are a little bit anxious.

He started in the UK around 1988. No one really talked about relationships at that time. About 50% of the audience were women, but they weren’t being talked to or talked about. And he just made one joke about his girlfriend, and it took off from there. He is over it now.

He enjoys meeting other comedians. In this job, you’ve got to like your own company, because you’re on your own a lot. You’ve got to like being on your own and you’ve got to like being on the road. He performed in many countries and cities (the UK, Australia, Brisbane, Sydney, Singapore, London, New Zealand, Hong Kong) He tends to work best in England.

He does lot of visualization before shows. He puts himself on stage before he goes on, so he is actually mentally onstage. The first few moments are of him catching up with the atmosphere and the audience.

**Работа с текстом № 4.**

When I’m stopped on the street, people often want to tell me that they’ve never forgotten my match against Bobby Riggs in 1973. Every single day of my life, people come up to me and say, ‘I remember watching you play that match, and win.’ Men, especially, tell me this. It’s amazing. They say, ‘I have a daughter now, and she’s ten years old. I’m raising my daughter differently because of seeing you play that match.’

They really insist that their daughters and sons have equal opportunities. It’s been a huge shift in attitude. These men are so different from their fathers and grandfathers.

My parents have always been the biggest inspiration in my life. They worked three jobs so that my brother, Randy, and I could pursue our athletic dreams as kids. They taught us great lessons, which are particularly relevant today, with the economy the way it is. My parents always said, ‘If you don’t have it,

don’t spend it.” When I was eleven and wanted to buy my first tennis racket, they didn’t buy it for me. I had to work odd jobs to earn it. Their attitude was, ‘Let’s see if you’re really interested. Let’s see if you have the focus.’ I guess I solved that one!

Actually*,* I don’t have much free time; but when I do have a spare minute, I enjoy reading. My favourite book s *Banker to the Poor: MicroLending and the Battle against World Poverty* by Muhammad Yunus, the economist who won the Nobel Prize in 2006. It’s great. He explains how he developed the Grameen Bank and how, through the concept of micro; financing, he was able to change a lot of people’s lives. As soon as he gave out a small loan to different people, he began to visualize what that could lead to. He saw the potential. He is one of my heroes. That’s what I try to do for tennis and other things.

The person I admire most of all is Julie Foudy, former Olympic soccer star. She walks into a room

and just lights it up. We see each other every October at the Women’s Sports Foundation dinner in New York, which brings together athletes from over 130 sports. I’ve always looked up to her because she’s energetic, bright, and possesses all of the qualities that go into leadership, which sports is a great venue for. Sometimes she just alls me and says, ‘Help!’ We should all ask for help when we need it, particularly when we’re young — and, you know, when you need help. It takes courage to ask for it. With her energy and her leadership qualities, Julie can do just about anything. That’s great!

People always think that being a great sportsman doesn’t require any effort. They believe that

success is easy. Absolutely wrong! Athletes must have a daily discipline of mind, body, and soul. They have to do it all as physical exertion teaches tenacity and will power. But you cannot just be “dead from the neck up.” It is also a way of thinking, the mental side that often spells the difference between an average hitter and a good hitter and between a good hitter and a great hitter. Life is difficult sometimes. But every time I see a ball bounce, I think about bouncing back myself. It’s a philosophy.

I don’t only think about winning tennis matches. I also think about what I’ve done off the court.

Everything I’ve done is trying to push the envelope, whether it’s on or off the court, to create

a more level playing field for others and to help people have a better quality of life. That’s what I care about.

1. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The narrator says she is amazed because
2. people haven’t forgotten her.
3. people’s attitudes changed after watching her play the match.
4. people recognize her on the street.
5. The narrator’s parents taught her
6. to achieve her goals.
7. great lessons in economy.
8. how to earn money for her first tennis racket.
9. The economist Muhammad Yunus is the narrator’s hero because
10. he won the Nobel Prize.
11. he explained how he developed the Grameen Bank.
12. he was able to change people’s lives.
13. The narrator particularly admires Julie Foudy because
14. she is energetic and has leadership qualities.
15. she lights everything up around her.
16. she has the courage to ask for help.
17. According to the narrator,
18. sport doesn’t require any effort.
19. athletes must have daily training programmes.
20. success in sport is thought to be easy.
21. The narrator believes that a great tennis player
22. trains a lot.
23. has great will power.
24. is clever.
25. The narrator concentrates on
26. winning tennis matches.
27. trying her best both on and off the court.
28. what she does off the court.

Ответы 2131332

2 Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Who most influenced her life? *My parents have always been the biggest inspiration in my life.* *They worked three jobs so that my brother, Randy, and I could pursue our athletic dreams as kids.*
2. What lesson did they teach? *They taught us great lessons, which are particularly relevant today, with the economy the way it is. My parents always said, ‘If you don’t have it, don’t spend it.”*
3. What is her hobby? *Actually, I don’t have much free time; but when I do have a spare minute, I enjoy reading.*
4. What is her favourite book? *My favourite book s Banker to the Poor: MicroLending and the Battle against World Poverty by Muhammad Yunus, the economist who won the Nobel Prize in 2006.*
5. What is the idea of the book? *As soon as he gave out a small loan to different people, he began to visualize what that could lead to.*
6. What kind of people does she respect? *The person I admire most of all is Julie Foudy, former Olympic soccer star.*

*I’ve always looked up to her because she’s energetic, bright, and possesses all of the qualities that go into leadership.*

1. Does success come easy for her? *Athletes must have a daily discipline of mind, body, and soul. It is also a way of thinking, the mental side. I don’t only think about winning tennis matches. I also think about what I’ve done off the court to help people have a better quality of life.*

3 Составьте краткий рассказ о карьере знаменитой теннисистки, используя план.

1. Her parents.
2. Upbringing.
3. Her Hobby.
4. People she admires.
5. Attitude to Life.
6. Her Life off the Court.

*Примерный пересказ*

My parents have always been the biggest inspiration in my life. They worked three jobs so that my brother, Randy, and I could pursue our athletic dreams as kids.

They taught us great lessons, which are particularly relevant today, with the economy the way it is. My parents always said, ‘If you don’t have it, don’t spend it.” When I was eleven and wanted to buy my first tennis racket, they didn’t buy it for me. I had to work odd jobs to earn it.

Actually*,* I don’t have much free time; but when I do have a spare minute, I enjoy reading. My favourite book s *Banker to the Poor: MicroLending and the Battle against World Poverty* by Muhammad Yunus, the economist who won the Nobel Prize in 2006. He explains how he developed the Grameen Bank and how, through the concept of micro; financing, he was able to change a lot of people’s lives. As soon as he gave out a small loan to different people, he began to visualize what that could lead to.

The person I admire most of all is Julie Foudy, former Olympic soccer star. She walks into a room

and just lights it up. she’s energetic, bright, and possesses all of the qualities that go into leadership.

People believe that success is easy. Absolutely wrong! Athletes must have a daily discipline of mind, body, and soul. They have to do it all as physical exertion teaches tenacity and will power.

I don’t only think about winning tennis matches. I also think about what I’ve done off the court.

Everything I’ve done is trying to push the envelope, whether it’s on or off the court, to create

a more level playing field for others and to help people have a better quality of life.

**Подведение итогов урока и задание на дом.**

Составить сообщение на тему урока или презентацию.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 13.**

**Тема занятия**

**Грамматические диктанты.**

**Цели занятия**

1. Совершенствование письменных навыков.
2. Развитие грамматических навыков.

ЗАДАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ, КОТОРЫЕ НУЖНО ВЫПОЛНИТЬ СТУДЕНТАМ

**Grammar dictation ‘Marco Polo’**

Topic: Famous people, Travelling

Language points: Past simple tense. Prepositions: from, to, about.

Preparation: 1. You may want to bring a map of the world to class.

2.Familiarize yourself with Marco Polo's route in 1271 from Venice to China.

Warm-up: 1. Ask around the class to find out what your students know about Marco Polo.

2. Trace his journey on the world map.

3. Talk about the journey and get your students to suggest some of the difficulties he might have experienced, particularly at that point in history.

4. Brainstorm the subject of China.

Pre-text vocabulary: famous (adj) well known

to travel (v) to visit other countries

journey (n) trip

to tell (v) to report, inform

Text

1. Marco Polo was a famous traveller. 2. In 1271 he travelled from his home city of Venice all the way to China and back again. 3. He wrote a book about his journey and it became very famous. 4. Marco Polo was the first person to tell the world about China.

**Grammar dictation ‘Earthquake’**

Topic: Natural disasters

Language points: Past simple tense. Simple sentence structure. Prepositional phrases

Warm-up: 1. Write on the blackboard: San Francisco-1989. Ask your students if any of them remember what happened at that time.

2.When they have focused on natural disasters, elicit and discuss other natural disasters around the world.

3. Elicit the students' views on causes.

Pre-text vocabulary: to search for (v) to look for (someone or something missing)

missing (adj) absent, someone whom people are looking for

rescuer (n) a person who tries to save someone in trouble

suffering (n) pain, unhappiness

destruction (n) damage, ruin

Text

1. In 1989 there was an earthquake in San Francisco. 2. Many hundreds of people died in the disaster. 3. People searched the city for missing relatives and friends. 4. Rescuers worked without rest for many days. 5. There was a great deal of suffering and enormous destruction.

**Grammar dictation ‘World English’**

Topic: English, Language and communication

Language points: Present simple tense, Gerund

Preparation: It may be helpful to bring a map of the world to class for this activity.

Warm-up: 1. With the help of your students, identify on the world map the areas with the greatest concentration of English speakers (native and non-native).

2. Ask your students to guess the number of English speakers in the world. 'English' here should include all varieties and dialects of English; 'English speakers' should also include people who speak it as a second or foreign language.

3. When all the students have had a chance to guess, reveal that there are 320 million speakers of English as a first language and 390 million speakers of English as a second language. The student whose guess comes nearest to that figure is the 'winner’.

4. Next, raise the topic of English as an international language. Brainstorm around the class to see what areas of human activity your students think English is used for. If necessary, guide them towards those mentioned in the text (diplomacy, commerce, pop music, aviation, and sport).

Pre-text vocabulary:

diplomacy (n) political relations between governments

commerce (n) trade between countries

aviation (n) connected to planes and flying

Text

1.Millions of people around the world speak English. 2.Some use it as their first language. 3.Others use it as their second or third language. 4. It is the world language for diplomacy, commerce, pop music, aviation, sport. 5. What’s your reason for learning it?

**Grammar dictation ‘I’m Kate’**

Topic: Self-identification

Language points: Present simple tense, Gerund after like

Warm-up:

1. Ask the students to form pairs.

2. Then ask each pair to find out their partners' names, where they come from, how long they have been here, their age, and whether they like studying English.

3. The pairs can either record their responses on their slips of paper, or callout the information for you to put up on the board. This will help them to get the feel of the corporate history of the class.

Pre-text vocabulary:

single (adj) not married

to share (a house with) (v) to live with other people

Text

1. I'm Kate and I come from Greece. 2. I've been in this country for three years and I really like being here. 3. I'm twenty years old and I'm single. 4. I share a house with two other girls. 5. I am a student and I really like learning English.

**Grammar dictation ‘Passive smoking’**

Topic: Health, Environment, Rights

Language points: Present perfect tense, Prepositions, Articles

Warm-up: 1. Tell your students that in this activity they will be discussing the subject of smoking.

2. Discuss their own attitudes to smoking in public.

Pre-text vocabulary:

to be aware (v) to know about

risk (n) danger

passive (adj) not active

non-smoker (n) a person who does not smoke

to ban (v) to prohibit

Text

1.For a long time people have known about the dangers of smoking. 2. Recently they have become aware of the risk of passive smoking. 3. Passive smokers do not smoke but share their air space with smokers. 4. As a result Government Departments have banned smoking in the workplace.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 14.**

**Дифференцированный зачет.**