Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Сибирский государственный индустриальный университет»

Университетский колледж

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор института технологий
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подпись
«____» _____ 20___ г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

43.02.16 «Туризм и гостеприимство»
(направленность (профиль): «Туроператорские и турагентские услуги»)

Квалификация выпускника
Специалист по туризму и гостеприимству

Форма обучения
Очная форма

Срок обучения: 1 год 10 месяцев

Год начала подготовки 2025

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СибГИУ
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1 Цели и задачи освоения учебной дисциплины

Целями учебной дисциплины являются:

– формирование навыка общения на профессиональные темы на иностранном языке;
– формирование компетенции пользоваться профессиональной документацией на иностранном языке.

Задачами учебной дисциплины являются:

– освоение правил употребления базовых грамматических конструкций и лексических единиц общесоциального и профильного характера;
– овладение лексическим минимумом в размере (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для общения, чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

2 Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП по специальности

Учебная дисциплина относится к учебным дисциплинам социально-гуманитарного цикла ООП по специальности 43.02.16 «Туризм и гостеприимство».

Учебная дисциплина опирается на базовые знания и компетенции, полученные в процессе получения предыдущего образования.

Учебная дисциплина дополняет умения и знания, получаемые по одновременно изучаемым и последующим учебным дисциплинам:

– Иностранный язык (второй).

3 Планируемые результаты обучения по учебной дисциплине

Процесс изучения учебной дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

Общие компетенции

– ОК 02.: Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

– ОК 03.: Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по правовой и финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях

– ОК 04.: Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде

– ОК 05.: Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

– ОК 09.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь, знать:

Код ОК, ПК	Уметь	Знать
ОК 02. ОК 03. ОК 04. ОК 05. ОК 09.	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые) понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности особенности произношения правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

4 Объем и содержание учебной дисциплины

Учебная деятельность обучающихся предусматривает учебные занятия (практическое занятие, консультация), самостоятельную работу, а также другие виды учебной деятельности, определенные учебным планом и календарным планом воспитательной работы.

Объем учебной дисциплины

Семестр / курс	***ИТОГО***	***1 семестр***	***2 семестр***
Форма промежуточной аттестации			*экзамен*
Трудоёмкость, *академ. час.*	***170***	*86*	*84*
Лекции, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Лабораторные	***0***	*0*	*0*

работы, *академ. час.*			
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Практические занятия, *академ. час.*	***124***	*64*	*60*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Курсовая работа / проект, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Консультации, *академ. час.*	***1***	*0*	*1*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Самостоятельная работа, *академ. час.*	***39***	*22*	*17*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Контроль, *академ. час.*	***6***	*0*	*6*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*

Содержание учебной дисциплины

Раздел 1 Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности;

Тема 1.1 Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики.

Грамматический материал: временные категории будущего времени: Future Simple, Present Progressive. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Модальные глаголы.

Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Страна изучаемого языка», «Культура, достопримечательности и обычаи страны изучаемого языка». Говорение: диалог на тему «Иностранный язык как средство международного общения в современном мире»);

Тема 1.2 Роль образования в современном мире (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: модальные глаголы, Participle 2, времена группы Perfect. Перевод и работа с текстами по темам «Система образования в России», «Система образования в стране изучаемого языка». Говорение: презентация на тему «Роль образования в моей жизни»);

Тема 1.3 Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, рече-вые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: герундий, инфинитив, Passive Voice, во-просительные конструкции, условные предложения (Zero conditional, First conditional). Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Я и моя профессия», «Иностранный язык в моей профессии».
Говорение: диалог на тему «Проблема выбора профессии и дальнейшее саморазвитие»);

Тема 1.4 Основы делового общения (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: условные предложения (Second and Third conditional).
Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстом по теме «Основы делового общения». Чтение и перевод (со словарем) деловых писем.
Составление деловых писем. Правила ведения разговоров по телефону.
Говорение: диалог на тему «Звонок в компанию по поводу получения ответа на свое письмо»);

Тема 1.5 Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: фразовые глаголы (phrasal verbs). Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Трудоустройство и карьера», «Интервью и собеседование». Заполнение анкеты-заявки о приеме на работу. Составление резюме для работодателя. Говорение: диалоги на темы «Личная встреча с работодателем», «Беседа претендента на вакансию по телефону»);

Раздел 2 Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства (World Skills International);

Тема 2.1 Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия.

Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: определенный артикль. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по теме «World Skills». Говорение: презентация на тему «Описание задания мирового чемпионата World Skills International»; диалог на тему «Участие в World Skills»);

Раздел 3 Профессиональное содержание;

Тема 3.1 Туризм. Путешествия. Туристская индустрия (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: word order. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Travelling», "Tourism", "Holidays", "The world tourism organisation", "Development of mass tourism", "Statistics and facts on the global tourism industry". Говорение: диалог на тему "At the travel agency");

Тема 3.2 Внутренний туризм (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: few-a few; little-a little. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам "Tourism in Russia", "St.Petersburg", "Veliky Novgorod", "Prospects for the development of tourism in Russia". Говорение: презентация на тему "Популярные туристские направления в России");

Тема 3.3 Международный туризм (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: much-many. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам "International tourism", "A safe trip abroad", "Canada", "Turkey". Говорение: презентация на тему "Популярные туристские направления за рубеж");

Тема 3.4 Транспорт в туризме (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: Косвенная речь. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам "Types of transport", "Travelling by car", "Travelling by plain", Говорение: диалоги на темы "Путешествие на самолете", "Путешествие на поезде", "Путешествие на корабле", "Звонок в турагентство", "На таможне");

Тема 3.5 Индустрия гостеприимства (Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения. Фонетическая отработка и выполнение тренировочных

лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики. Грамматический материал: Косвенная речь. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам "The accomodation industry", "Hospitality through centuries", "Types of hotels", "Ethics in hospitality industry". Говорение: диалоги на темы "Бронирование отеля", "Регистрация в отеле", "Звонок на стойку регистрации", "В отеле".);

Тема 3.6 Саморазвитие в профессии (Грамматический материал: Косвенная речь. Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Инновации в бизнесе», «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности», «Моя специальность». Говорение: презентация на тему «Моё будущее в профессии»).

5 Перечень тем лекций

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы лекций	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	в форме практической подготовки
	Отсутствуют		
Итого:		**0**	**0**

6 Перечень тем практических занятий (семинаров)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы практических занятий (семинаров)	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	в форме практической подготовки
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи	8	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.2.	Роль образования в современном мире	8	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.3.	Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии	8	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.4.	Основы делового общения	8	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.5.	Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера	8	
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему	4	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.1.	Туризм. Путешествия. Туристская индустрия	10	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.2.	Внутренний туризм	10	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.3.	Международный туризм	16	
Раздел 3;	Транспорт в туризме	14	

Тема 3.4.			
Раздел 3; Тема 3.5.	Индустрия гостеприимства	18	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.6.	Саморазвитие в профессии	12	
Итого:		**124**	**0**

7 Перечень тем лабораторных работ

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	**Темы лабораторных работ**	**Трудоемкость, *академ.час***	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
	Отсутствуют		
Итого:		**0**	**0**

8 Перечень тем курсовых работ (проектов)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	**Темы курсовых работ (проектов)**	**Трудоемкость, *академ.час***	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
	Отсутствуют		
Итого:		**0**	**0**

9 Виды самостоятельной работы

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	**Виды самостоятельной работы**	**Трудоемкость, *академ.час***	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	2	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.	3	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-	3	

	тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.		
Раздел 1; Тема 1.4.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	2	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.5.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	2	
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	2	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	2	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию;	6	

	4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение тестирования.		
Раздел 3; Тема 3.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.	3	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.4.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	4	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.5.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	4	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.6.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	6	
	Консультации	1	
Контроль	*Подготовка к экзамену*	6	
Итого:		**46**	**0**

10 Матрица компетентностных задач по учебной дисциплине

Контролируемые разделы (темы)	Контролируемые компетенции	Оценочные средства

дисциплины		
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 1; Тема 1.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Раздел 1; Тема 1.3.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Раздел 1; Тема 1.4.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 1; Тема 1.5.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 3; Тема 3.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 3; Тема 3.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация; 5. Тестовые задания
Раздел 3; Тема 3.3.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.;	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения;

	ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Раздел 3; Тема 3.4.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 3; Тема 3.5.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 3; Тема 3.6.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация; 5. Тестовые задания
Экзамен.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Экзамен на основе результатов текущего контроля

11 Входной контроль

11.1 Цель входного контроля − определить начальный уровень подготовленности обучающихся и выстроить индивидуальную траекторию обучения. В условиях личностно-ориентированной образовательной среды результаты входного оценивания обучающегося используются как начальные значения в индивидуальном профиле академической успешности обучающегося.

11.2 Описание оценочных средств

Форма проведения входного контроля – тестирование.

Длительность тестирования – 20 минут.

Для проведения тестирования используются тестовые задания для входного контроля (для ответа на 1 вопрос, как правило, выделяется 1 минута).

Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования

За каждый правильный ответ выставляется 1 балл. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от процента правильных ответов:

Оценка формируется в соответствии с критериями таблицы:

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка
86 до 100	«отлично»
от 67до 85	«хорошо»
от 50 до 66	«удовлетворительно»
менее 50	«неудовлетворительно»

Основываясь на результатах тестирования, формируется индивидуальная траектория обучающегося (группы обучающихся), исходя из следующих соображений:

– 86 – 100 % – обучающийся готов к изучению учебной дисциплины без дополнительного повторения изученного ранее материала;

– 50 – 67 % – обучающийся в целом готов к изучению учебной дисциплины, требуется повторение отдельных вопросов(тем) изученного ранее материала, необходимого для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины;

– 49% и менее – обучающийся имеет слабую подготовку к изучению учебной дисциплины, необходимы корректирующие занятия и консультации.

Тестовые задания для входного контроля знаний обучающихся приведены в приложении.

12 Текущий контроль

12.1 Текущий контроль знаний используется для оперативного и регулярного управления учебной деятельностью (в том числе самостоятельной) обучающихся. Данный вид контроля стимулирует у обучающихся стремление к систематической самостоятельной работе по изучению учебной дисциплины и позволяет оценить степень освоения изученного материала.

Текущий контроль успеваемости осуществляется в течение семестра, в ходе повседневной учебной работы по индивидуальной инициативе педагогического работника, в том числе посредством использования СУО «Moodle».

Формы проведения текущего контроля – диалог; контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; перевод и работа с текстом; презентация; тестовые задания.

12.2 Описание оценочных средств

Шкалы оценивания (методики оценки)

12.2.1 Рекомендации по оцениванию результатов тестирования обучающихся

Тестирование проводится по изученным разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины для выявления уровня умений и знаний обучающегося, мотивирования обучающегося к активизации самостоятельной работы по усвоению учебного материала, выявления и устранения пробелов в знаниях, повышения дисциплины и организации учебной деятельности обучающегося.

Тестирование проводится в СУО «Moodle» в рамках часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу обучающихся. Для тестирования используется не менее 20 вопросов из базы типовых тестовых заданий по изученным разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины. В случае выбора неправильного ответа обучающийся получает за данный вопрос 0 баллов; в случае правильного ответа – 1 балл; в заданиях на соответствие за каждый правильный ответ – 0,5 баллов.

Оценка формируется в соответствии с критериями таблицы:

Максимальный балл	Проходной балл	Оценка
20	не менее 18	отлично
17	не менее 14	хорошо
13	не менее 10	удовлетворительно
9	–	неудовлетворительно

12.2.2 Рекомендации по оцениванию в процессе наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии

Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии – важнейший компонент контроля деятельности обучающихся и качества их обучения.

Критерии оценки в процессе наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии:

– самостоятельность выполнения задания и работы с методическими указаниями (учитывается работа в течение занятия, быстрота и способность нахождения в методических указаниях нужной информации);

– правильность выполнения работы (учитывается последовательность выполняемых действий, умение работать с инструментами и/или средствами вычислительной техники);

– рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения работы с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся);

– активность обучающегося при выполнении практической работы (учитывается индивидуальная работа и работа в группе).

Критерии оценки по результатам наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии

Наименование параметра оценки	Максимальное количество баллов
Самостоятельно выполняет задания; умеет работать с методическими указаниями.	2,5
Указанные в методических указаниях действия выполняет в правильной последовательности; умеет работать с инструментами и/или средствами вычислительной техники.	1,25
Рационально использует время, отведенное на задание; проявляет активность при выполнении практической работы.	1,25
Итого	**5**

Максимальное количество – 5 баллов соответствует оценке «отлично», 4 балла – «хорошо», 3 балла – «удовлетворительно», 2 балла – «неудовлетворительно».

12.2.3 Рекомендации по оцениванию выполнения контрольно-тренировочных упражнений

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения – упражнения / задания по грамматике и лексике, а также по развитию речевой деятельности, выполняемые студентами самостоятельно с использованием справочников, словарей и методических указаний.

Критерии оценки грамматических/лексических упражнений

Процент выполнения	Баллы	Оценка
100-80%	50-40	отлично
79-65%	39-32	хорошо
64-45%	31-22	удовлетворительно
менее 45%	менее 22	неудовлетворительно

12.2.4 Рекомендации по оцениванию выполнения презентации

Презентация – средство или метод, который используют в обучении (особенно иностранным языка) и подготовке работников и специалистов для представления информации.

Рекомендации по оцениванию

Оценка	Критерии оценки
отлично	Цель коммуникации достигнута, ситуация раскрыта, условия коммуникации соблюдены, ответная коммуникация адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише соответствует цели коммуникации, отсутствуют грубые

	языковые ошибки, допускаются незначительные стилистические погрешности, ошибки не влияют на понимание высказывания.
хорошо	Условия коммуникации соблюдены, ответная коммуникация адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише соответствует цели коммуникации, имеются незначительные языковые ошибки, допускаются стилистические погрешности, ошибки не существенно влияют на понимание высказывания.
удовлетворительно	Цель коммуникации достигнута частично, ситуация не полностью раскрыта, условия коммуникации нарушены, ответная коммуникация не вполне адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише не полностью соответствует цели коммуникации или эти единицы недостаточны, присутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, ошибки влияют на понимание высказывания.
неудовлетворительно	Цель коммуникации не достигнута, ситуация не раскрыта, условия коммуникации нарушены, ответная коммуникация неадекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише не соответствует цели коммуникации или эти единицы отсутствуют, присутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, ошибки влияют на понимание высказывания.

12.2.5 Рекомендации по оцениванию перевода текста и работы с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности студента на родном языке.

Критерии оценки	Оценка
В переводе полностью отсутствуют смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности и вольности, нормативно-языковые (неграмотность) и узуальные ошибки. Перевод отражает основные мысли автора и стиль текста оригинала.	отлично

В переводе отсутствуют смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности и вольности. Перевод отражает основные мысли автора и стиль текста оригинала, но в нем присутствуют незначительные нормативно-языковые (неграмотность) и узуальные ошибки.	хорошо
Перевод отражает основные мысли автора, но в нем имеются незначительные смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности, вольности и стиль текста оригинала не сохранен.	удовлетворительно
В переводе имеются существенные смысловые искажения, нормативно-языковые ошибки, стиль текста оригинала нарушен.	неудовлетворительно

12.2.6 Рекомендации по оцениванию диалога

Критерии оценки диалога – устной разговорной речи (максимальное количество баллов 10)

Баллы / Критерии	2	1	0
1.Содержание	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.
2.Организация	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, обучающийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.

	задач.		
3.Лексика	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	Лексические ошибки значительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.
4.Грамматика	Использованы разные грамматические конструкций в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	Количество грамматических конструкций крайне ограниченно; значительное количество грамматических ошибок, в том числе грубых.
5.Произношение	Артикуляцию говорящего легко понять; темп речи нормальный; звучание достаточно громкое; интонирование верно; речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.	Говорящего иногда сложно понять из-за неправильного произношения и/ли тихого голоса; речь иногда неоправданно паузирована; в отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими); общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Говорящего очень сложно понять; речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок; интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

В зависимости от количества набранных обучающимися баллов за диалог оценка ставится по следующей градационной сетке:

Количество набранных баллов	Оценка
9-10	отлично
7-8	хорошо
5-6	удовлетворительно

Количество набранных баллов	Оценка
0-4	неудовлетворительно

Задания и вопросы для текущего контроля знаний обучающихся по разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины приведены в приложении.

13 Промежуточная аттестация

13.1 Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по учебной дисциплине предназначены для оценки степени достижения запланированных результатов обучения по завершению изучения учебной дисциплины в установленной учебным планом форме и позволяют определить качество усвоения изученного материала.

Итоговой формой контроля сформированности компетенций у обучающихся по учебной дисциплине является: экзамен.

Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся включают: экзамен на основе результатов текущего контроля.

13.2 Оценивание обучающегося на экзамене

Экзамен на основе результатов текущего контроля выставляется обучающемуся при условии выполнения всех заданий в семестре, предусмотренных фондом оценочных средств по дисциплине в полном объеме.

Оценка	Требования к знаниям
отлично	Оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе материал различной литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое нестандартное решение, обладает приемами выполнения практических задач по формированию компетенций.
хорошо	Оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, обладает необходимыми умениями и приемами их выполнения.
удовлетворительно	Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не

Оценка	Требования к знаниям
	усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, испытывает сложности при выполнении практических работ и затрудняется связать теорию вопроса с практикой.
неудовлетворительно	Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, который не знает значительной части программного материала, неуверенно отвечает, допускает серьезные ошибки, не имеет представлений по методике выполнения практической работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится обучающимся, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по данной учебной дисциплине.

Задания и вопросы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся приведены в приложении.

14 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение учебной дисциплины

а) основная литература:

1 Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык для технических колледжей (A1) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 195 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-17397-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/565874 (дата обращения: 08.04.2025);

2 Мошняга Е.В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е.В. Мошняга. - 6-е изд., испр. и доп. - М: Юрайт, 2022. - 267 с. - (Профессиональное образование). // URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/474993 (дата обращения: 08.04.2025);

3 Невзорова, Г. Д. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / Г. Д. Невзорова, Г. И. Никитушкина. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 213 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09886-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/562160 (дата обращения: 08.04.2025).

б) дополнительная литература:

1 Воробьева С.А. Деловой английский язык для гостиничного бизнеса (B1): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С.А. Воробьева, А.В. Киселева. - 5-е изд., испр. и доп. - М: Юрайт, 2022. – 192 с. — ISBN 978-5-534-09515-9. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/492755 (дата обращения: 08.04.2025);

2 Коваленко, И. Ю. Английский язык для инженеров : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. Ю. Коваленко. — Москва : Юрайт, 2022. — 278 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-02712-9. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/489721 (дата обращения: 08.04.2025);

в) ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:

1 Электронный каталог : сайт / Научно-техническая библиотека СибГИУ. – Новокузнецк, [199 –]. – URL: http://libr.sibsiu.ru. – URL: https://libr.sibsiu.ru;

2 Электронная библиотека // Научно-техническая библиотека СибГИУ : сайт. – Новокузнецк, [200 –]. – URL: http://library.sibsiu.ru/LibrELibraryFullText.asp. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей. – URL: https://library.sibsiu.ru/LibrELibraryFullText.asp;

3 Консультант студента : электронно-библиотечная система / ООО «КОНСУЛЬТАНТ СТУДЕНТА». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://www.studentlibrary.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

4 ЛАНЬ : электронно-библиотечная система : [Единая профессиональная база знаний издательства Лань для СПО - Издательство Лань (СПО)] / ООО «Издательство ЛАНЬ». – Санкт-Петербург, [200 –]. – URL: http://e.lanbook.com. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

5 Образовательная платформа ЮРАЙТ / ООО «Электронное издательство ЮРАЙТ». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: https://urait.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

6 Университетская библиотека онлайн : электронно-библиотечная система / ООО «Директ-Медиа». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: https://biblioclub.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

7 НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА eLIBRARY.RU : база данных / ООО «НЭБ». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://elibrary.ru. – Режим доступа: по подписке;

8 Электронные периодические издания ИВИС : универсальная база данных / ООО «ИВИС». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://eivis.ru. – Режим доступа: по подписке.

г) лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение:

– 7-Zip;
– ABBYY FineReader;
– Adobe Acrobat Reader;
– Astra Linux Special Edition;
– Kaspersky Endpoint Security;
– Microsoft Office;
– Microsoft Windows;

– OnlyOffice;
– Р7-Офис.

д) базы данных и информационно-справочные системы:

1 ГАРАНТ : справочно-правовая система / ООО «Правовой центр «Гарант». – Кемерово, [200 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.;

2 КонсультантПлюс : справочно-правовая система / ООО «Информационный центр АНВИК». – Новокузнецк, [199 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть библиотеки Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.;

3 Техэксперт : информационно-справочная система / ООО «Группа компаний «Кодекс». – Кемерово, [200 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.

15 Материально-техническое обеспечение учебной дисциплины

Материально-техническое обеспечение учебной дисциплины включает учебные аудитории для проведения занятий всех видов, предусмотренных учебным планом, в том числе групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, а также помещения для самостоятельной работы.

кабинет «Иностранного языка» для проведения практических занятий, оснащенный средствами обучения.
Демонстрационные учебно-наглядные пособия:
1) демонстрационные материалы;
2) словари.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Рабочая программа дисциплины составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по направлению подготовки (специальности) 43.02.16 «Туризм и гостеприимство».

Составитель(и):

преподаватель Григорьева Наталья Геннадьевна (университетский колледж).

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине одобрен на Педагогическом совете Университетского колледжа.

Согласована:

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Н.Ю. Киселёва

Приложение

В целях эффективной оценки результатов обучения (компетенций) приложение к рабочей программе дисциплины включает:

– тестовые задания, вопросы для устного обсуждения (опроса), вопросы к экзамену (зачету) и т.д. – не менее 25 заданий (в зависимости от трудоемкости учебной дисциплины);

– кейс-задачи, задачи, ситуационные задачи, домашнее задание, деловую игру, контрольную работу, задачи к экзамену и т.д. – примеры заданий (в зависимости от трудоемкости учебной дисциплины).

Тестовые задания для входного контроля знаний обучающихся

Выберите один правильный ответ.

Вопрос №1 (один ответ)
I _____Michael for ages.
Ответ №1 didn't see
Ответ №2 don't see
Ответ №3 haven't seen
Ответ №4 saw not

Вопрос №2 (один ответ)
I _____get up very early now.
Ответ №1 must to
Ответ №2 have to
Ответ №3 should to
Ответ №4 ought

Вопрос №3 (один ответ)
How much_____ to fly to New York?
Ответ №1 costs it
Ответ №2 it costs
Ответ №3 does cost
Ответ №4 does it cost

Вопрос №4 (один ответ)
My brother Nick is very good_____moths.
Ответ №1 for
Ответ №2 at
Ответ №3 about
Ответ №4 In

Вопрос №5 (один ответ)
When did you discover that your car_____ ?
Ответ №1 was disappeared
Ответ №2 had been disappeared

Ответ №3 had disappeared
Ответ №4 disappearing

Вопрос №6 (один ответ)
If he_____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.
Ответ №1 doesn't work
Ответ №2 won't work
Ответ №3 hadn't worked
Ответ №4 wouldn't work

Вопрос №7 (один ответ)
Have you heard the _____news?
Ответ №1 last
Ответ №2 previous
Ответ №3 latest
Ответ №4 do want

Вопрос №8 (один ответ)
Which of you_____ to go on an excursion?
Ответ №1 wants
Ответ №2 want
Ответ №3 does want
Ответ №4 do want

Вопрос №9 (один ответ)
I'd like to know_____ .
Ответ №1 where is my diary
Ответ №2 where it is my diary
Ответ №3 where my diary is
Ответ №4 my diary is where

Вопрос №10 (один ответ)
I'm very busy at the moment. I_____for my English exam.
Ответ №1 am preparing
Ответ №2 prepare
Ответ №3 have been preparing
Ответ №4 Am gong prepare

Вопрос №11 (один ответ)
_____you've given me!
Ответ №1 What a good advice
Ответ №2 What good advices
Ответ №3 What the good advice
Ответ №4 What good advice

Вопрос №12 (один ответ)
Ann said that she _____a new dress.
Ответ №1 had bought
Ответ №2 bought
Ответ №3 will buy
Ответ №4 buy

Вопрос №13 (один ответ)
Christmas is____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
Ответ №1 most
Ответ №2 the most
Ответ №3 most of all
Ответ №4 Very

Вопрос №14 (один ответ)
There is _____noise in Moscow.
Ответ №1 so many
Ответ №2 so much
Ответ №3 such much
Ответ №4 a lot

Вопрос №15 (один ответ)
Have you read any books _____Oscar Wilde?
Ответ №1 from
Ответ №2 since
Ответ №3 by
Ответ №4 For

Вопрос №16 (один ответ)
Are you_____ angry with me?
Ответ №1 yet
Ответ №2 else
Ответ №3 still
Ответ №4 While

Вопрос №17 (один ответ)
This time tomorrow_____ in the Black Sea.
Ответ №1 I'll be swimming
Ответ №2 I swim
Ответ №3 I'll swim
Ответ №4 I'll swimming

Вопрос №18 (один ответ)
I have known Dr Simon_____ 1982.

Ответ №1 since
Ответ №2 for
Ответ №3 about
Ответ №4 From

Вопрос №19 (один ответ)
Do you know_____ foreign languages?
Ответ №1 some
Ответ №2 some of
Ответ №3 any
Ответ №4 The

Вопрос №20 (один ответ)
This book_____ into 14 languages.
Ответ №1 translated
Ответ №2 has translated
Ответ №3 being translated much
Ответ №4 has been translated

Задания и вопросы для текущего контроля знаний обучающихся по разделам учебной дисциплины

1. Задания для выполнения на практических занятиях и для самостоятельной работы

1.1 Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения – *упражнения / задания по грамматике и лексике, а также по развитию речевой деятельности, выполняемые студентами самостоятельно с использованием справочников, словарей и методических указаний.*

Раздел 1. Тема 1.1

1. Заполните пропуски am, is, are.
    1. I ___ from London.
    2. He ___ from Prague.
    3. She ___ from Vienna.
    4. It ___ from Moscow.
    5. You ___ from Paris.
    6. We ___ from Berlin.
    7. They ___ from St. Petersburg.
2. Дополните предложения am, is, are.

1. My name ___ Ann.
2. Where ___ you from?
6. He is my friend. His name _ Max.
7. Where __ she from?

3. I ___ from England.
4. What's her name? Her name __ Ada.
5. Bill and Sam __ from New York.
8. This _ my dad. His name _ Bob.
9. She _ interested in computers.
10. They _ good at languages.
11. What _ she? She _ a nurse.

3. Вставьте в предложения соответствующую форму глагола to be.
1. I __ 18 years old.
2. I __ 15 three years ago.
3. My family __ not very big.
4. Our flat __ in the centre of the city.
5. We ___ ___ married yet.
6. Last year his uncle ___ 45 years old.
7. My mother and father ___ at work.
8. I __ __ an engineer in four years.
9. Mark ___ a sociable boy at school.
10.__ you __ a programmer after you graduate from university?
11.___ they married in 2008?
12. Alex ___ ___ her brother, he __ her boyfriend.
13. Maria's mother ___ in her office at 12 o'clock yesterday.
14. I __ ___ at home now. I __ at the lesson.

4. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to have.

1.Paul and Liza ___ a daughter.
2. ___ Paul and Liza ___ a son?
3. Three years ago the family ___ a dog. It's name was Rex.
4. ___ they ___ a dog three years ago?
5. Kelly Green ___ a husband.
6. Kelly ___ two children when she was 26 years old.
7. __ the family ___ a good time tomorrow?
8. Six years ago Mark and Kelly Green were married and they ___ two children.
9. Bob ___ a brother.
10. Maggy ___ a brother.
11. ___ Maggy ___ a sister?
12. Bob and Maggy ___ a grandma and a grandpa.

5. Заполните пропуски в таблице:

I	we	you		she	it	
Me			him			them

Раздел 1. Тема 1.2

1. Change Future Indefinite Active in the sentences to Future Indefinite Passive according to the model.

Model: Students ***will finish*** the lab work in one hour.
*The lab work **will be finished** (by students) in one hour.*

1. The rector will meet with the delegation at 9 a.m.
2. The director of the Institute will send these students to the conference in Moscow.
3. The scientists will buy German equipment for the laboratory.
4. The students will listen to this professor's lectures next week.
5. The professor from Great Britain will teach us English next term.
6. My groupmate will give me the textbook.
7. Our lab assistant will teach us to use the new equipment.
8. We shall hold the conference on Monday.
9. These scientists will study problems of environmental protection.
10. They will provide our laboratory with up-to-date equipment.

2. Open the brackets and use the verbs in Passive Voice.
Model: The term work (to finish) in time. –*The term work was finished in time.*

1. I (to give) an interesting book yesterday.
2. The flowers (to water) in the evening by my groupmate.
3. His new book (to write) next year.
4. A diploma of higher education (not to get) by Ben next month.
5. Glasgow university (to found) in 1450.
6. The last dictation (to write) without mistakes.
7. Computers (to sell) in shops all the year round.
8. My room (not to clean) every day.
9. A new text (to translate) at the previous lesson.
10. Tea and coffee (to drink) by a lot of students every day.
11. Special meal (to cook) for his next birthday.
12. Presents (to buy) for all teachers annually.
13. 7,000 students (to train) for different specialities at Cambridge University.
14. This problem (to study) by two laboratories.

Раздел 1. Тема 1.3

1. Read the sentences and choose the correct answer.

1. Mike found himself a _____ job somewhere out of town.
a) safer
b) more safe
c) more safer
d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is_____ from the center.
a) the farther
b) farthest
c) the farthest

d) furthest

3. This detailed map is _____ the atlas.

a) more useful as
b) more useful like
c) more useful than
d) usefuller as

4. Safari parks are _____ places of all to keep animals.

a) better
b) the best
c) most better
d) more better

5. This computer is _____ advanced than the old model.

a) farther
b) far most
c) far
d) far more

6. They talked about _____ developments in agriculture.

a) the least
b) the latter
c) the latest
d) the late

7. The situation is_____ now and there isn't an easy solution.

a) less more complicated
b) many more complicate
c) much more complicated
d) farther more complicated

8. People stay indoors during the _____ part of the day.

a) most hottest
b) more hotter
c) most hotter
d) hottest

2.Match the verbs (in the left column) with the nouns(in the right column) and make your own sentences.

Verbs	Nouns
1 .go to/enter/be enrolled into/graduate from	a) a course in/notes
2. read for/take/pass	b) good at Maths
3. do/study	c) research into/on
4. take/make	d) university
5. get/receive	e) a subject/course
6. make	f) in discussion
7. be	g) grant/degree
8. take part	h) exams
9. do/conduct/carry out	i) progress
10. give/do	j) a lecture

Раздел 1. Тема 1.4

1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box

practice, take, head, academic, general, lasts, departments, universities, students, interesting

1. There are many___ in Moscow.
2. The ___ of a university is Rector.
3. Each faculty has a number of specialized___ .
4. The course of studies ___ 4-6 years.
5. The___ year begins on the 1-st of September.
6. Students___ exams at the end of each semester.
7. Only good___ get grants.
8. The first- and second-year students study___ engineering subjects.
9. Theory is accompanied by___.
10. It is___ but difficult to study at the university.

2. Match the words:

a) antonyms

1. to begin a. to graduate from
2. to enter b. slow
3. young c. little
4. large d. few
5. to open e. short
6. to take f. to finish
7. quick g. old
8. much h. small
9. many i. to close
10. long j. to give

b) synonyms

1. new a. to construct
2. large b. to make
3. to begin c. to start
4. to take d. major
5. to speak e. to talk
6. to enter f. big
7. to build g. many
8. much h. to get
9. to do i. modern
10. main j. to come into

Раздел 1. Тема 1.5

1. Choose *must, can, need*.

1. I ... not believe. I failed another test. — But you ... go to more classes and fewer parties. 2. Perhaps we ... meet next week. 3. ... he speak English in childhood? 4. My neighbours ... grow their own vegetables. 5. ... you turn the music down, please. 6. I ... not believe. I am already out of money. — You ... learn not to spend so much. — But I ... not help it, there are just things that I ... to buy. 7. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 8. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 9. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 10. There is something wrong with your television set. You ... call a repairman. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself. 11. ... we bring these textbooks every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 12. ... you go to the country with us? — No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

2. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

1. Jack has got a headache. He … sleep well recently.
   a) can't
   b) couldn't have
   c) hasn't been able to
2. I … sleep for hours when I was a little girls.
   a) could
   b) am able to
   c) can
3. Tom … play tennis well but he … play a game yesterday because he was ill.
   a) couldn't, could
   b) can, was able
   c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We … meet at 5 sharp.
   a) were to
   b) had to
   c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I … put them on because it's cold today.
   a) can't
   b) have to
   c) needn't
6. You … take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
   a) needn't
   b) mustn't
   c) can't
7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You … invite me next time.
   a) must
   b) should

c) need to
8. Well, it’s 10 o’clock. I … go now.
a) can
b) has to
c) must
9. You … smoke so much.
a) would
b) can’t
c) shouldn’t
10. We have got plenty of time. We … hurry.
a) must
b) needn’t
c) should

Раздел 2. Тема 2.1

1. Put the article if it is necessary.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.
2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.
3. We have … dog and … cat.
4. I seldom drink ... water.
5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.
6. ... history is my favourite subject.
7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.
8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.
9. He has a lot of ... work today.
10. This vase is made of ... glass.

2. Put the article if it is necessary.

(1)…Ted Shell is (2) ... worker. He works at (3)... factory. It’s not in (4) ... centre of the city. Every morning he has (5)... breakfast and (6) ... cup of tea. Then he goes to (7)... work by (8)... bus. He works till five o’clock in (9)... afternoon. He has (10)... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to (11)... school. He likes (12) ... literature. Fred is (13)... good pupil. He also likes (14) ... sports.

Раздел 3. Тема 3.1

1. Choose the correct variant.

1. A few/few people swim in the sea in the winter.

2. He went out *a few/few* minutes ago.

3. Can I speak to you for *a few/few* minutes?
4. There were *a few/few* guests at the party. The hosts were unhappy.
5. I'm going shopping. I need to buy *a few/few* things for tonight's party.
6. I need *a little/little* Can you lend me some?
7. I can't wait for you. I've got *a little/little.*
8. You have *a little/little* time to finish the test. You must write faster.
9. I have *a little/little* free time for hobbies because I work a lot.
10. You don't have to hurry. There is *a little/little* traffic at this time of the day.
11. There is *a little/little* snow on the ground. The children can't make a snowman.

2. Put in *few* or *a few.*

1.Susan has _____ friends. She doesn't feel lonely.

2. You have _____ mistakes in the test. Correct them!
3. There are _____ puddles on the road. Let's put on rubber boots.
_____ apples are enough for me not to feel hungry.
4. We will come back in _____ days.
5. The weather was bad, but _____people came.
6. I really need to see him. I've got …… questions to ask him.

Раздел 3. Тема 3.2

1. Put in *little* or *a little.*

1. There is _____ bread in the cupboard. It's enough for dinner.
2. The bottle was not empty. _____ water was left.
3. Would you like _____ water?
4. There is still _____ bread left.
5. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee? I like white.
6. There is still _____ work to do.

Раздел 3. Тема 3.3

1. Transfer the sentences from direct speech into indirect speech.

Model: She said to me, "Open the window!" – She told me to open the window.

1. My mother said to me, "Put on your coat!"
2. My friend said to us, "Don't come today."
3. He said to Mary, "Don't forget to send me an e-mail."
4. Karrie said to me, "Call me tomorrow."
5. She said to me, "Don't shout at me!"

Раздел 3. Тема 3.4

1. Put *say* or *tell* in the correct form.

1. I……her that she was my only friend.

2. Did he……he would stay in New York?

3. She……that she was going to invite me.

4. They didn't……us they were ill.

5. She……she didn't play the piano.

2. Transfer the interrogative sentences from direct speech into indirect speech.

Model: He asked me, "Do you know my sister?" – He asked me if I knew his sister.

1. She asked John, "When are you going to come?"

2. He asked her, "Who is your favourite actor?"

3. A man asked me, "Do you have a car?"

4. My father asked me, "Where were you yesterday?"

5. Helen asked him, "Will you be at home?"

Раздел 3. Тема 3.5

1. Report the questions.

Model: Are you English?— She asked him if he was English.

1. Can Molly speak English?
2. What impressed you most in England?
3. When did Rick come home yesterday?
4. Does Megan like travelling?
5. Will you come to my place on Friday?
6. Is it your second visit to England?
7. Why have you come to scotland?
8. Will Molly stay at the hotel long?

Раздел 3. Тема 3.6

1. Imagine that your mother gave you some instructions. Report them to your partner. Use the sentences below.

Model: Feed the cat. — She told me to feed the cat.

1. Come home straight after school.

2. Warm up your dinner.
3. Wash up the dishes after the dinner.
4. Buy bread, milk and sugar.
5. Start doing your homework before I come.
6. Take the dog for a walk.
7. Clean your room.
8. Wait for me at home.

1.2 Перевод и работа с текстом

Перевод текста – *изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности студента на родном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).*

Работа с текстом включает в себя ответы на вопросы, данные после текста; определение ложных и верных утверждений к тексту; поиск эквивалентов слов и словосочетаний.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1 Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Great Britain»

Great Britain

Great Britain (the official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 sq. kms, its population is over 60 mln people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two parts - mountainous or Highland Britain (in the north and west of the island) and Lowland Britain (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea and the Gulf Stream, Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties.

The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83% of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of 11 Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4.8% of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32% of the total territory and with a population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages, but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of ministers and the Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

The Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election, within 5 years of the last election. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to make up the government.

There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came 12 into being in the 19th century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has borne the name of the Labour party. The Labour party won the election for the first time in 1945.

Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics.

Задание 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?
3. What is its population?
4. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?

5. What are the main parts of Great Britain?
6. What is Great Britain from the political point of view?
7. Who is the official head of the state?
8. What does the Parliament consist of?
9. Who appoints the Prime Minister?
10. Who appoints ministers to form the government?
11. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

Задание 3. Complete the sentences. Use these words.

England; Scotland; a highly-developed industrial country; Great Britain and Ireland; mountainous and lowland; English

1. Great Britain is situated on two islands: …….. .
2. The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: ……
3. …….. is the largest part of Great Britain..
4. …….. is the most northern part of Great Britain.
5. …….. is spoken in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
6. Great Britain is ……

Задание 4. Read and translate the text.

Places of Interest in Great Britain

Millions of people visit Britain every year to learn more about its places of interest. One of the most thrilling sights is the Stonehenge. It's an ancient monument made of stones standing either in circle or in a horseshoe shape. The origin and the meaning of these stones remains a mystery. However, the scientists think that it was used as a prehistoric calendar.

Another attractive sight is Stratford-upon-Avon. It's a small city in England, where the most famous English writer Shakespeare was born. Stratford-upon-Avon is not only his birthplace. He also lived and created his plays there. Lots of people come to see the Shakespeare's house in Henley Street and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Other famous cities which attract lots of visitors are Oxford and Cambridge. These cities have become well-known thanks to their educational features. The best and highly-respected universities in the world are situated here. Nearly everyone wishes to study in Oxford or Cambridge, as it's considered to be a very prestigious education.

Many British places of interest are situated in the capital-city of London. Among them, the Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's official residence, the Westminster Abbey, where the most prominent Englishmen are buried, Big Ben, which is the biggest clock in the world, the Tower of London, which has once been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace.

Tourists, who are passionate followers of the music band "Beatles", might want to visit Liverpool. It's a home town of this famous band.

The football fans will enjoy a trip to Manchester, which is a home city of a world-famous team Manchester United.

Natural attractions of Great Britain are also interesting. For example, the Scottish Highlands, Loch Ness Lake, the Lake District and some others.

Задание 6. Read the text below to get more information about British traditions.

Culture and Traditions

Clubs. One of English traditions is clubs. A club is an association of people who like to meet together to relax and discuss things. These people are usually upper-class men or men connected with the government or other powerful organizations which control public life and support the estabished order of society. However, there are clubs of people not connected with the ruling circles, for example cultural clubs, whose members are actors, painters, writers and critics and their friends. In a word, clubs are organizations which join people of the same interests. A club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink and sometimes sleep.

Gardening. Gardening is very popular with many people in Britain. Most British people love gardens, and this is one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. In suburban areas you can see many small houses, each one with its own little garden of flowers and shrubs. For many people gardening is the foundation of friendly relations with neighbours. Flower-shows and vergetable-shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are very popular.

Traditional ceremonies. Many traditional ceremonies have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed.

Changing of the guard. The royal palace is traditionally guarded by special troops who wear colourful uniforms: scarlet tunics, blue trousers and bearskin caps. The history of the foot guards goes back to 1656, when Kind Charles 11, during his exile in Holland, recruited a small body-guard. Later this small body-guard grew into a regiment of guards Changing of the guard is one of the most popular ceremonies. It takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11-30. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectators-Londoners as well as visitors - to the British capital.

Mounting the guards. Mounting the guards is another colourful ceremony. It takes place at the Horse guards, in White-hall, at 11 a.m. every weekday and at 10 a.m. on Sundays. It always attracts sight-seers. The guard is a detachment of Cavalry troops and consists of the Royal Horse guards and the Life guards. The Royal House guards wear deepblue tunics and white metal helmets with red horsehair plumes, and have black sheep-skin saddles. The ceremony begins with the trumpeters sounding the call. The new guard arrives and the old guard is relieved. The two officers, also on horse-back, salute each other and then stand side by side while the guard is changed. The ceremony lasts fifteen minutes and ends with the old guard returning to its barracks. The Ceremony of the Keys.

The Ceremony of the Keys dates back 700 years and has taken place every night since that time. It was never interrupted even during the air-raids by the Germans in the last 43 war. Every night, at 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder of the Yeomen Warders (Beefeaters) of the Tower of London lights a candle lantern and goes, accompanied by his Escort, towards the Bloody Tower. In

his hand the Chief Warder carries the keys, with he lock the West Gate and then the Middle Tower. Then the Chief Warder and his Escort return to the Bloody Tower, where they are stopped by the sentry. Then follows the dialogue: Sentry: Halt! Who goes there? Chief Warder: The keys. Sentry: Whose keys? Chief Warder: Queen Elizabeth's keys. Sentry: Advance, Queen Elizabeth's keys; all's well. Having received permission to go on, the Chief Warder and his Escort walk through the Arch way of the Bloody Tower and face the Main Guard of the Tower, who gives the order to present arms, which means to hold a weapon upright in front of the body as a ceremonial greeting to an officer of high rank. The Chief Warder takes off his Tudor style cap and cries, “God preserve Queen Elizabeth!”, “Amen”, answer the Main Guard and the Escort.

The Lord Mayor's Show. The local power of the City of London is headed by the Lord Mayor who is elected every year from among the most prominent citizens. The splendid ceremony of election known as the Lord Mayor's Show dated back more than six hundred years. It is always watched by many thousands of people, who crowd the streets of the City of London on the second Saturday of November to see and admire its interesting procession. The ceremony begins at the Guildhall, the seat of the municipal government in the City of London. Stating from the Guildhall at about 11.30 a.m., the newly-elected Lord Mayor travels in a gilded coach which dates from the mid-eighteenth century. His bodyguard is a company of Pikemen and Musketeers. The long, colourful procession, made up of liveried footmen and coachmen, moves along the narrow streets of the City, at about noon the Lord Mayor 44 arrives at the Royal Court of Justice, where he takes the oath before the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the Queen's Bench to perform his duties faithfully. The bells of the City ring out as the festive procession leaves the Court of Justice after the ceremony and heads for the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. During the evening the traditional Banquet takes place at Guildhall. The Banquet is attended by many of the most prominent people of the country, and is usually televised. The Prime Minister delivers a political speech, a toast is proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Notes: 1. to own –обладать
2. shrub – кустарник
3. troop – группа людей, отряд, взвод
4. Foot guards – гвардейская пехота
5. regiment – полк
6. Royal Horse guards – королевская конная гвардия
7. Cavalry troops – разведывательная рота
8. Life guards - лейб-гвардейский конный полк
9. barrack – казарма
10. lantern – фонарь

11. warder – тюремный надзиратель; тюремщик; хранитель (музея); сторож

12. to accompany - сопровождать

13. Yeomen Warder (Beefeater) –йомен (бифитер) –дворцовая стража лондонского Тауэра

14. sentry –охранник, сторож, часовой

15. weapon -оружие

16. prominent –известный, выдающийся, значительный

17. company of Pikemen and Musketeers – парадная рота копьеносцев и мушкетеров

18. oath - клятва

19. Lord Chief Justice and Judges – лорд главный судья (судья-председатель отделения королевской скамьи Высокого суда 45 правосудия Великобритании)

20. to deliver a speech – делать доклад, выступать с речью

Задание 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is a club?
2. What kinds of clubs can be found in the UK?
3. Why do many people in Great Britain prefer to live in houses rather than flats?
4. Who is the founder of changing the guard ceremony?
5. What ceremony takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30 a.m.
6. Where does Mounting the guards take place?
7. What uniform do the Royal Horse guards wear?
8. How old is the Ceremony of the Keys?
9. When does this ceremony take place?
10. What is the Lord Mayor's Show?
11. Whom does the mayor's body-guard consist of?
12. What is the function of the Lord Chief Justice at the Lord Mayor's Show?
13. Who attends the banquet at the Guildhall?

Задание 6. Read the text below to get more information about holidays in Great Britain.

Holidays

New Year. New Year is not such an important holiday in England as Christmas. Some people don't celebrate it at all. Many people have New Year parties. A party usually begins at about eight o'clock and goes on until early in the morning. At midnight they listen to the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year. In London crowds usually gather round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus and welcome the New Year.

St. Valentine's Day. St. Valentine is considered a friend and patron of lovers. For centuries St. Valentine's Day, February 14th has been a day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging Valentine cards. At first a Valentine card was hand-made, with little paintings of hearts and flowers, and a short

verse composed by the sender. In the 19th century Valentine cards appeared in shops, brightly coloured and gilded. The tradition of sending Valentine cards is widespread all over the country, and lots of Valentine cards are posted and received every year on February 14th .

Easter. Easter is a Christian holiday in March or April, when Christians remember the dearth of Christ and his return to life. The holiday is marked by going to church and then having a celebration dinner. Easter is connected in people's minds with spring, with the coming to life of the earth after winter. The most popular emblem of Easter is the Easter egg: a hard-boiled egg painted in different colours. Easter eggs are traditional Easter presents for children. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate. May Spring Festival.

May Spring Festival, which is celebrated on the 1st of May, has retained its old significance. It is celebrated mostly by children and young people in many schools in different parts of Britain. It is celebrated with garlands of flowers, dancing and game on the village green. The girls put on their best summer dresses, put flowers in their hair and round their waists and wait for the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl is crowned with a garland of flowers. After this great event there is dancing, and the dancers wear fancy costumes representing characters from the Robin Hood legends.

Late Summer Bank Holiday. It is another official public holiday, and it is celebrated on the last Monday in August. During the August Bank Holiday town folk usually go to the country and to the sea-coast. If the weather is fine, many families take a picnic lunch or tea with them and enjoy their real in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of Londoners, who come in cars and trains on motor49 cycles and bicycles. The August Bank Holiday is also a time for big sports meetings at large stadiums, mainly all kinds of athletics. There are also horse races all over the country and, most traditional, there are large fairs.

Christmas. Christmas is the main public holiday in Britain, when people spend time at home with their families, eat special food and drink a lot. Long before Christmas time shops become very busy, because a lot of people buy Christmas presents. A lot of money is spent on the presents. People also buy Christmas cards to send to their friends and relatives. The cards have the words Merry Christmas and pictures of the birth of Christ, Santa Claus, a Christmas tree. In churches people sing Christmas carols-special religious songs. Houses are usually decorated with lights and branches of needle leaf trees. Many people have a decorated Christmas tree in their homes. Christmas is the day when people stay at home, open their presents and eat and drink together.

Задание 7. Answer the questions.

1. How do people celebrate the New Year?
2. What do people do at midnight?
3. What is St.Valentine's Day? When is it celebrated?
4. What is a Valentine card?

5. How is Easter celebrated?
6. What is Easter connected with in people's mind?
7. Who celebrates May Spring Festival?
8. Who is the May Queen?
9. What folk holiday do British people celebrate in August?
10. Where do people usually go to celebrate Bank holiday?
11. What is the main public holiday in Great Britain?
12. Why do many shops become very busy long before Christmas?
13. Is Christmas a religious holiday?

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2 Роль образования в современном мире

Задание 1. Read and translate the text below. Before reading the text answer the questions:

1. Is education compulsory in Russia?
2. What kind of school do you attend?
3. Do you pay for your education?
4. Would you like to study in a private school? Why?

System of education in Russia

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

Words for the text:

academic subjects – учебные предметы
competition – зд. конкурс
fierce — жесткий
public — государственный
bachelor's degree – диплом бакалавра
specialist's degree – диплом инженера
master's degree – диплом магистра
higher education — высшее образование
institutions of higher education — высшие учебные заведения

Задание 2. Read and translate the text. Before reading the text study the vocabulary:

stage — ступень
grammar school — гимназия
national exam — государственный экзамен
General Certificate of Secondary Education — Аттестат об общем среднем образовании
6th form — шестой класс (соответствует 10-11 классу в российской системе образования)
further education — дальнейшее образование
accept — принимать
graduate from — заканчивать
private school — частная школа
provide education — предоставлять образование
boarding school — школа с проживанием
Oxford and Cambridge — старейшие британские университеты
public school — английская частная школа для аристократии
Eton — известная частная элитная школа
assessment — оценивание

System of education in Great Britain

Education in Britain is compulsory from 5 till 16. The first stageis primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three "R": reading, writing and arithmetic.

The second stage is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called comprehensive, they are free and take children of all abilities, without entrance exams. There are also grammar schools which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education or "O" level (Ordinary) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form (at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. If you don't enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc.

The third stage is further education at university or college. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with “A” levels. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

Задание 12. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «The World of Professions»

Раздел 1 Тема 1.3 Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии

Задание 1. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

English as a World Language

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English. One billion people speak English today. That's about 20% of the world's population.

400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million people it's either a second language or a foreign language. English is the first language in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa.

As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. It is used by the government, businessmen and universities. English is the language of politics and diplomacy, science and technology, business and trade, sport and pop music.
80% of all information in the world's computers is in English.
75% of the world's letters and faxes are in English.
60% of all international telephone calls are made in English.
More than 60% of all scientific journals are written in English.

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. Learning a language is not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it's a must.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities. We all need to understand each other. To do that we need an international language, and that's English.

English is a world language. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It's the language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It's also the major language of diplomacy. Geographically it is the most widespread language on earth, second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it hearing a

foreign language is not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and practice. A foreign language is not just a subject learnt in the classrooms. It's something which is used in real life situations.

There are many reasons why we begin to study foreign languages. First of all it's an effective medium of international communication. I'm convinced if we are working in any brunch of science we must read books and magazines in other languages. Learning foreign languages opens up opportunities and careers that didn't even exits some years ago. Knowing foreign languages can help us to find a job in such fields as science and technology, foreign trade and banking, international transportation communication, teaching librarian science and others. A more general aim is to make our intellectual and cultures. Learning a foreign language including learning also culture, traditions and mode of thought of different people. Of course speaking and writing in a foreign language is a difficult art and it has to be learned. Needless to say that English has become very popular today. About 350 million people speak English as its first language.

As for me, I'm completely convinced that to know a foreign language is absolutely necessary for all educated person and modern specialists. Everything depends on our own efforts.

Questions:

1. When did you begin learning English?
2. It is easy to learn foreign languages?
3. Which language in the world is spoken by most people?
4. Why is it necessary to learn English?
5. Why is English not an easy language to learn?
6. What advantages have the people who know foreign languages?
7. What was the process of learning?

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4 Основы делового общения

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Negotiations»

Negotiations

Negotiations are complex because one is dealing with both facts and people. It is clear that negotiators above all must have a good understanding of a subject. They must be aware of the company`s general policy, initial bargaining position as well as fallback position.

However, awareness of these facts may not necessarily suffice to reach the agreement. The role of human factor must be taken into account. The approach and strategy in negotiations are influenced by cool, clear logical analyses. But the personal needs of the actors must therefore be considered. These needs might include the need for friendship, goodwill, credibility, recognition of status and authority, a desire to be appreciated and promoted as well as the need to get home earlier on Friday evening.

Researches, who have studied negotiations, recommend separate people from facts. Moreover, while negotiations indirect and impersonal forms should

be used. Furthermore, a really tough negotiator should be hard on the facts but soft on the people.
Language also varies according to negotiating style adopted: it can be either a co-operative or a competitive mode. Cooperative style is based on win-win principles when both parties want to benefit from the deal. This style is often accepted within one company or between companies with longstanding relations when common goals are being pursued.
Competitive negotiation style can be appropriate for one-off contracts when the aim is to get the best results possible without considering future relations and risks of the breakdown of negotiations. Moreover, the language can become hostile and threatening.
In reality negotiations are a complex mode of co-operative and competitive styles. Negotiating successfully implies dealing with four main components of negotiations: people, facts, co-operation and competition.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.5 Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Employment»

Employment

Getting a job is a very hard period in the life of most people. Companies choose an employee from hundreds of candidates according to special rules, that's why there're special 'typical' factors, influencing on employer's choice. Among such factors are: age, sex, experience, family background and marital status, personality and references. If you're to go to an interview tomorrow, sleep well before it and don't forget your CV at home - is the basic rule. Moreover, there're some recommendations, which can help you, for example, to read annual report, or company newspaper of the company to show your understanding of the corporate strategy on the interview. What's more, you should choose corresponding dress code for the interview. Even such advices are to help you make a good impression; some companies don't want to hire a man, who follows every advice. To illustrate this, I can quote Artemiy Lebedev, the most famous Russian web-designer: "If you enclose a standard stupid resume, written by the rules of American bureaucracy, we would delete it immediately after receiving. If your CV is composed according to all rules, we wouldn't choose you, as we might think, that your profession is to acquire a job". After getting a job, you may have some unexpected troubles with boss, too: e.g. if you dye your hair or wear something not appropriate. The best solution of such situation is to ask a trade union for advice, which can always help you in your fight with an employer. Of course, if you affect company discipline not coming in time or working badly, your dismissal wouldn't be unfair. To conclude, I can say that it is sometimes hard not only to get a job, but also to work in the staff, and if you don't want to be laid off, you should follow company rules, it is a must.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

What is WorldSkills?

Our life today is based on one cornerstone: SKILLS. Skills shape people and their societies: plumbers, electricians, machinists, mechanics, cooks, computer technicians, welders, designers, and many other necessary skill professionals constantly improve our world with the power of skills.

In 1950 when skilled labor collaboration and innovation were needed more than ever the first WorldSkills Competition was hosted in Spain. Today over 70 member-countries and regions participate in the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the world.

The WorldSkills Competition truly reflect the global industry. Tens of thousands of young students and professionals have participated over the years. The WorldSkills Foundation contributes by connecting champions, experts, and partners with project initiatives that improve life and reveal innovative and sustainable activities around the world.

WorldSkills is not just a competition now. It is a movement. Like working in six main areas:

- Promoting skills;
- Career building;
- Skills Competitions;
- Education and training;
- International cooperation and development;
- Research.

WorldSkills is a global hub for skills excellence and development with ongoing activity nationally and globally. WorldSkills raises the profile and recognition of skilled people and shows how important skills are in achievement an economic growth and personal success.

WorldSkills - the global hub for skills excellence and development!

Задание 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What does our professional life constantly depend of?
2. When and where was the first WS Competition held?
3. What are the main areas of WS Competition?
4. What is the aim of WS movement?

Задание 3. Read and translate the following text.

The WorldSkills Competition is our flagship event, held every two years and is the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the world that truly reflects global industry. The Competitors represent the best of their peers and are selected from skill competitions in WorldSkills Member countries and regions. They are all under the age of 23 years (except for four

skills that have the age limit of 25). They demonstrate technical abilities both individually and collectively to execute specific tasks for which they study and/or perform in their workplace.

One of the main legacies of the WorldSkills Competitions is to give visibility and importance to professional education, as one of the true tools of socioeconomic transformation.

The Competition also provides leaders in industry, government and education with the opportunity to exchange information and best practices regarding industry and professional education. New ideas and processes inspire school-aged youth to dedicate themselves to technical and technological careers and towards a better future.

Задание 4. Read the text and make up its plan.

History of WorldSkills

It was 1946 and there was a great need for skilled workers in Spain. Mr José Antonio Elola Olaso, who was General Director of OJE (Spanish Youth Organization), had an insight: it was necessary to convince youth, as well as their parents, teachers and prospective employers, that their future depended on an effective vocational training system.

Mr Olaso chose Francisco Albert-Vidal to further develop this idea together with Antonio Almagro Diaz and Faustino Ramos Diaz, who were on different occasions directors of the Work Centres. Dr Diómedes Palencia Albert, Director at that time of "Virgen de la Paloma" (the most important Spanish Training Centre), was appointed as technical adviser for the whole project. For this challenge the most suitable solution was apparently to promote a competition. So, young people's competing spirit would be aroused, adults would discuss the competition results and visitors would be able to see a great variety of trades being demonstrated.

Right from the start, State agencies, enterprises and religious vocational training schools were interested in the idea.

This simple yet brilliant idea of watching people from different trades at their workstations proved to be a great success. So, in 1947, with the participation of around 4,000 apprentices from a dozen mechanical trades, the first National Competition took place in Spain.

Europe gets in

A great number of observers from various countries were invited to the Iberian Competition and were completely seduced by the idea. As a result, in 1953, at Spain's invitation, youth from Germany, Great Britain, France, Morocco and Switzerland took part in it for the first time.

The idea proves to be successful

As the country that held IVTC for the first time, Spain is considered the founder of the international organization. So far eleven Competitions have been held in Spain. From the beginning Francisco Albert-Vidal headed the General Secretariat and up to 1976 Spain took charge of all expenses, thereby offering various countries the chance of taking part.

The idea to celebrate Vocational Training Competitions can be rightfully compared to Pierre de Coubertin´s initiative to create the modern Olympic Games. 9 Also its motto "great ideas come from the heart" can be applied to the founders of our international organization.

Nowadays, if you visit a WorldSkills Competition, you will be pleased to see the young skilled workers' know-how and seriousness, their pride on having been selected and the pleasure they feel to meet their counterparts from other continents. In spite of language barriers, the experience they gain will certainly affect the professional, personal and human aspects of their lives forever.

From 1999-2011, WorldSkills International saw tremendous growth and change in every aspect of the organization. Under the leadership of Tjerk Dusseldorp, the Board of Directors steered the organization into new areas of professionalism, sustainability, promotion and awareness. They modernized the governance and management of the organization and took ownership of the WorldSkills Competition. They formally changed the name of the organization from IVTO to WorldSkills International as well as modernized all aspects of the professional public image of the organization. In 1999, a Marketing Group worked to develop a 10-year action plan that outlined the goals and objectives for the organization and by 2010, it was completely realized with the highlights being the achievement of 10 multi-national organizations sponsoring WorldSkills and in some cases it was surpassed in areas like membership growth (goal was 50 Members by 2010, there were actually 53 by 2010).

Раздел 3 Тема 3.1 Туризм. Путешествия. Туристская индустрия

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The scientific and technological progress of the 20th century has allowed people to overcome time and distance. The whole world is open now.

To begin with most of us in big cities travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. They go by underground, they change to a bus or they take a taxi. From time to time we have to go to another city or country on business. Then after a year’s work people go on holiday and they do not like to spend it at home.

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

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at

exotic restaurants. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or on the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and lie in the sun.

When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Задание 2. Answer the questions:

1. When do you usually travel?
2. Where do you go?
3. Do you collect information about the places you would like to visit?
4. Do you think that travel broadens one's mind?
5. What places would you like to visit?
6. What do you like better, to travel alone or in a group? Why?
7. Are you fond of travelling?
8. Why do people travel?
9. How many hours a day do you spend travelling?
10. If you could spend a hiking holiday wherever you like, what place would you choose?

Задание 3. Match the words with the correct definition.

1. Tourism 2. Volunteer travel 3. Adventure travel 4. Ecotourism
5. Cultural tourism 6. Educational tourism 7. Business travel 8.Vacations

1. Leisure time away from work or school, devoted to rest or pleasure.
2. Participants of this type of vacations typically "do something good" for charitable cause while experiencing new places.
3. Tourists usually travel to fragile and protected areas. This form of tourism for those who want to conserve the environment.
4. This is a travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes.
5. This type of trips involves traveling on business purposes.
6. The main focus of this tour includes visiting another country to learn about the culture or to work and apply skills learned inside the classroom in a different environment.
7. This type of travel usually includes the idea of risk and traveling to remote and exotic areas.
8. The focus of this style of trip is learning from other cultures to broaden one's perspective.

Задание 4. Read the text and answer the questions.

Travelling

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

Questions:

1. Who were the first travelers?
2. Were their journeys safe?
3. Why did they go on trip?
4. Is it more convenient to travel now?
5. What kinds of transport can you choose from?
6. Is tourism a profitable business? Why?

Задание 5. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Tourism

Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through, one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations,

for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

Задание 6. Answer the questions on the text.

1. How many years ago did people travel overseas for their holidays?
2. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world?
3. We can travel by car, by train or plane, can not we?
4. Are travelling and visiting other places the part of our consciousness or not?
5. What does people help to get more information about achievements of other companies?
6. What are the means of travelling?

Задание 7. Read the text and answer the questions.

Summer Holidays

The beach is a traditional summer destination for thousands of people. Everyone wants to go to the beach! Sun, surf, and sand are a magnetic lure for millions of visitors. The wealth of things to do includes sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing. Ever presented breezes keep the temperature comfortable and the water warn. Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life styles. The newest trends in youth culture often originate there. For example, the roller-skating craze started on the Venice boardwalk.

Though sea, sun and sand are the same, people try to go to a different place every year, because fauna, and flora, and the air are different.

Spending holidays on the beach is a great rest though many people combine sunbathing with visiting museums and places of interest.

Questions:

1. What is traditional destination for summer holidays?
2. Why do people want to go to the beach?
3. What can people do at the beach?
4. What makes temperature?
5. What often originates in the beach cities?
6. Why do people go to different places?

Задание 8. Read and translate the text into Russian.

The World Tourism Organization

The World Tourism Organization Studies and Promotes Global Tourism by Katherine Schulz Richard the World Tourism Organization promotes and studies international tourism. Headquartered in Madrid, Spain, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. More than 900 million times a year, someone travels to another country. The UNWTO is particularly devoted to promoting tourism in

developing countries and has vowed to accomplish some of the UN's Millennium Development Goals.

The UNWTO reminds travelers to be informed and tolerant in order to truly understand different cultures. Geography of the World Tourism Organization Any country that is a member of the United Nations can apply to join the World Tourism Organization.

The World Tourism Organization was founded in the mid-1970s. In 2003, the acronym "UNWTO" was established to distinguish it from the World Trade Organization. Since 1980, World Tourism Day has been celebrated annually on September 27th. The World Tourism Organization is composed of a General Assembly, Executive Council, and Secretariat. These groups meet periodically to vote on the budget, administration, and priorities of the organization. 12 Members can be suspended from the organization if their tourism policies conflict with the UNWTO'S objectives. Goal of Raising Living Standards A cornerstone of the World. Tourism Organization is the improvement of the economic and social living conditions of the world's people, especially residents of developing countries.

Tourism is a tertiary economic activity and part of the service sector. Industries involving tourism provide approximately 6% of the world's jobs. These jobs alleviate global poverty and can be particularly beneficial to women and young adults Airports, train stations, highways, ports, hotels, restaurants, shopping opportunities, and other facilities are built. The UNWTO works with many other international organizations such as UNESCO and the International Olympic Committee. Another critical point of interest for the UNWTO is the sustainability of the environment. The UNWTO works with airlines and hotels to improve energy and water efficiency.

Задание 9. Aanswer the questions on the text.

1. What kind of organization is UNWTO?
2. Into what "regional commissions" does the UNWTO divide the world and why?
3. What are the official languages of the UNWTO?
4. What is the World Tourism Organization composed of?
5. What are the main goals of the UNWTO?

Задание 10. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Development of mass tourism

The most significant economic change for many countries of the world has been the development of mass tourism since World War II. Tourism is a risky business: capital investment can be considerable, whereas the season in which to recoup expenditure may be short and can be disrupted by economic difficulties within a country and in neighbouring countries or by cool, rainy weather in summer. Furthermore, there is fierce competition to attract tourists, not only among different countries but also among the resorts within each country.

Tourism is a growing industry and one of the largest sources of foreign exchange. Enormous sums of money are injected into the economies of some nations by winter and summer tourism.

Employment opportunities in the service sector increase substantially. The tourist trade is one of most important sources of employment and revenue and is served by numerous hotels and boardinghouses, youth hostels, restaurants, and retail businesses. Many cities are also important centres for international conferences and exhibitions.

Задание 11. Give Russian equivalents and use them in the sentences of your own:

the development of mass tourism, furthermore, fierce competition, to attract tourists, resorts, to inject into, winter and summer tourism, tourist trade, sources of employment, revenue, boardinghouses, youth hostels, centres for international conferences and exhibitions, to increase steadily, the lack of, thus, to be actively encouraged by, wealthy foreigners, through all seasons, firmly.

Задание 12. Answer the following questions trying to use the topical words and phrases:

1. What has been the most significant economic change for many countries of the world since World War II?
2. Why is tourism considered to be a risky business?
3. Prove that tourism trade is the one of most important sources of employment and revenue.
4. Name as many types of tourist accommodation as you can.
5. Why has the tourist industry been actively encouraged by the authorities in many countries?
6. Using your own words explain why tourism supports many small businesses that provide food, lodging, fuel, and other supplies and services.

Задание 13. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Statistics and facts on the global tourism industry

The travel and tourism industry is one of the world's largest industries with a global economic contribution (direct, indirect and induced) of over 7.6 trillion U.S. dollars in 2016. The direct economic impact of the industry, including accommodation, transportation, entertainment and attractions, was approximately 2.3 trillion U.S. dollars that year. A number of countries, such as France and the United States, are consistently popular tourism destinations, but other, less well-known countries are quickly emerging in order to reap the economic benefits of the industry. Worldwide, the tourism industry has experienced steady growth almost every year. International tourist arrivals increased from 528 million in 2005 to 1.19 billion in 2015. Figures were forecasted to exceed 1.8 billion by 2030. Each year, Europe receives the most international tourist arrivals. It also produces the most travelers: with approximately 607 million outbound tourists in 2015, the region had more than double that of the second largest tourist origin, the Asia Paciic

region. In 2015, global international tourism revenue reached approximately 1.26 trillion U.S. dollars, having almost doubled since 2005. That year, China had the largest international tourism expenditure, followed by the United States and Germany. The leading city in international visitor spending was Dubai, where tourists spent more than 31.3 billion U.S. dollars in 2016.

Задание 14. Aanswer the questions on the text.

1) What does a global economic contribution comprise? 2) What does the direct economic impact of the industry involve? 3) What countries reap the economic benefits of the sector? 4) What figures for international tourist arrivals were forecasted by 2030? 5) What region receives and produces the most travelers? 6) What was the leading city in international visitor spending in 2016?

Раздел 3 Тема 3.2 Внутренний туризм

Задание 1. Answer the following questions before reading the text:

1) Do you think that Russia is a popular country with tourists? Why? Why not?
2) What kind of country is Russia?
3) What are the most interesting places in this country?
4) What places have you been to?
5) What places would you like to see? Why?

Задание 2. Say what these geographical names mean:

Caucasus Siberia
Urals Baltic Sea Swedes Yenisey
Teutons Baikal

Задание 3. Read the text to learn more about tourism in Russia

Tourism in Russia

Russia has tremendous potential for both developing interior tourism and inviting foreign tourists. There is everything that provides such opportunities: vast territory, rich history and cultural legacy and in some regions - virginal Russia stretches for 10 thousand kilometers from west to east and 3 thousand kilometers from arctic latitudes to sub-tropical regions in the south. The variety of landscapes provides the development of different types of tourism: sport and extreme tourism, mountain skiing tours, sea and river cruising, health recreation tours, children's and youth tourism, ecological and business tourism. There are resorts at the Black sea in the south and at the Baltic Sea in the north, which make Russia a good place to enjoy beach recreation and health recreation at the seas. Mineral water springs of mountain resorts are very popular with many tourists. One can take ethnic tours to the areas populated by northern peoples or take part in tundra deer safari.

Any kind of mountain tourism (mountain climbing and hiking, rafting in "turbulent" mountain rivers, mountain skiing and biking) is possible to do in Russia. The full-flowing, wide and long rivers such as the Volga, Yenisei and Lena seem to have been created for cruising, fishing, rafting riding

catamarans and boating. Seas located in the northwest of the country offer cruises for tourists. Numerous lakes are picturesque and pure. Water in these lakes is not merely seemingly pure: you can drink it from lakes of Karelia or from Lake Baikal.

Forests of Central Russia and the Caucasus, taiga of Siberia and the Far East are full of birds and animals. The fact attracts many hunting tourists. There are many areas of the untouched and virginal nature. That is the ecological tours are the best. As opposed to many European countries, when traveling across Russia one can see no people at all for a long time. Regularly, one does not meet any cars when driving along a forest highway in Siberia for several hours! However, it is very likely that one will see a bear among the trees several times. An experienced hunter will point out flamingos, pelicans and other rare birds as you enjoy transfer to the fishing resort situated in Astrakhan region in the delta of the Volga river. None of those who are fond of nature will be indifferent to the horse riding in the fabulous region of Altai.

In Russian history numerous peoples had left their traces through the years: Vikings, ancient Slavs, Mongols, Polovtsy, Scythians, Swedes, Greeks, Genoese and others. Our ancestors inherited their exteriors, religions, cultures, languages and traditions. It makes modern Russians interesting to each other, stimulating domestic tourism. Great princes, monarchs and emperors acquired and lost lands and peoples; travelers discovered northern territory, Siberia and the Far East and explored new lands, seas and oceans. Democratic and authoritarian rulers replaced each other, and they were building palaces and country estates, creating museums, demolishing churches and Buddha temples. They established concentration camps, set up cornfields, launched space ships, created new types of weapons and rebuilt churches. All these events and acts made modern Russia look the way it does at present. Anyone can see this modern image of Russia during an excursion or cultural tour.

Apart from natural, historical and cultural factors that contribute to the development of foreign tourism of Russia, there are some social factors as well. They are high exchange rate of foreign currency, freedom of travel across most of the country, including such promising tour regions as the Far East, Sakhalin, Kuril Islands, the Urals, Northern Russia as well as Nizhniy Novgorod and Samara, the later two having been closed for foreign tourists in the recent past.

Foreign and domestic tourism in Russia is characterized by a variety of its types, such as ecological, sport, cognitive, business tourism, cruising, they are developing rapidly. Individual and youth tourism are also popular in Russia.

Задание 4. Comprehension check. Answer the questions:

1) What types of tourism are developed in Russia? Why?
2) What part of the country are ethnic tours popular in?
3) Where is cruising, fishing and rafting possible in Russia?

4) What attracts tourists in the forests of Central Russia?
5) Where can experienced hunters admire virginal nature?
6) What makes Russia interesting for foreigners and stimulates domestic tourism?
7) What special factors should be mentioned as well?
8) What new types of tourism are developing rapidly in Russia?
Задание 5. Give the words from the text to the definitions:
1) very big, huge-
2) health recreational places on the seacoast-
3) very beautiful, scenic -
4) to ruin-
5) money used in the country-
6) excursions around the city-
7) fast-
8) to promote-
Задание 6. Say whether these statements are true or false:
a) Russia is famous among international tourists only for cultural legacy.
b) There is no possibility for cruising in the country.
c) Forests of Central Russia can't attract tourists.
d) Russian history is worth studying.
e) Tourists can see the modern image of the country during ethnic tours.
f) Some social factors have been the obstacles in the development of foreign tourism in Russia.
Задание 7. Answer the following questions before reading the text:
1) What large cities of Russia can you remember?
2) Have you ever been to St. Petersburg? Would you like to go there? Why?
3) Why do we usually call this city "a window to Europe"?
4) Who was the founder of the city?
5) What are the places of interest in St. Petersburg?
Задание 8. Say what these geographical names mean:
Hare Island Swiss
Dutch European
Neva
Задание 9. Read the text to learn more about St. Petersburg and its sights

St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, the city symbolizing Russia's European aspect, ranks with the great capitals of the world. The very name of the city suggests its international character. It consists of two meaningful words. The Russian version of the name combines elements of different languages: its first part derives from the Latin word "saint", followed by the Apostle's name, Peter, which means "rock" in Greek, and "burg", a city in German or Dutch. It was founded on Hare Island by Peter the Great in 1703 and it was called so in his honour. The city is situated on the Neva River and has become the "window" to Europe. The Neva is a "cradle" of St. Petersburg, which not only predetermined its emergence as a port vital for Russia, but became the focal

element in the spatial layout of the city never loosing its significance to the present day. It was along the banks of the Neva, stretching within the city for about 24 miles, that the most impressive architectural landmarks of the 18th and 19th centuries are located. St. Petersburg was built by the prominent European and Russian architects. St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia from 1712 till 1918.

St. Petersburg is an industrial, cultural and scientific center in Russia. There are about 80 museums, 20 theatres, exhibition halls, clubs, universities, many colleges, schools, libraries and parks. The Pushkin Drama Theatre, Gorky Drama Theatre, the Mariinsky Theatre of Opera and Ballet are the pearls of Russian arts. In the city there are a lot of parks and gardens where the residents and guests spend their free time.

The Peter and Paul Fortress was built to protect the Neva banks from Swedish invasion. Later D. Trezzini, the famous Swiss architect, reconstructed the fortress. It became a prison, it served as a burial place of the Russian Emperors and members of the royal family (there are 32 tombs), now it's a museum and one of masterpieces of Russian tsars were buried in it.

The Summer Garden is the oldest and most fascinating park. Rare trees, bushes and species of flowers grow there. It's decorated by beautiful marble statues of Italian sculptors and a cast iron grille. There is a bronze monument dedicated to the prominent Russian fabulist Ivan Krylov (by sculptor Klodt) in the Summer Garden. The 89 statues put on display in the garden nowadays reveal the depth of Peter's concept, who wanted to make his gardens a sort of academy.

In St. Petersburg tourists usually start sightseeing from Palace Square, the largest and most beautiful. One can't help admiring the ensemble in Palace Square: the Winter Palace (built by Rastrelli) was the residence of Russian tsars till the revolution.

The Hermitage, one of the oldest art museums in Russia, occupies the Winter Palace and four other buildings. There one can see masterpieces of the outstanding artists: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Rembrandt, Velazquez and other unique work of arts. Walking along the suites of state rooms in the Winter Palace and the Hermitage, you can enjoy really superb examples of interior decoration ranking with the world's best achievements. Worthy of special mention are the Throne Room of Peter the Great designed by Montferrand; the 1812 War Gallery by Rossi; St. George Hall by Quarenghi; the Malachite Drawing Room, the Rotunda and the Alexander Room by Briulov and others. Making the tours of the rooms, you plunge into different ages and familiarize yourselves with cultures of various peoples inhabiting our planet.

The Russian museum is located in the Mikhailovsky Palace, designed by Rossi. Marvelous paintings of the famous Russian artists: Tropinin, Repin, Bryulov, Fedotov, Surikov, Serov, the works of sculptors: Rastrelli, Shubin, Antokolsky are exhibited there.

The streets and squares in the city are very beautiful. Nevsky Prospect is the main street, where there are amazing buildings, shops, hotels and the remarkable Kazan Cathedral (by Voronikhin) with a colonnade and monuments to M. Kutuzov and Barclay de Tolly. The overall length of the Prospect is 4.5 kilometers; its width varies from 25 to 60 meters. In 1738 it was named Nevskaya Perspective and in 1783 renamed Nevsky Prospect. Here in the prospect one can see the magnificent building of Admiralty (by Zakharov) and an ensemble of the Alexander Nevsky Lavra. Famous Russain writers, painters, composers and actors were buried in the Lavra.

The majestic palaces, cathedrals, churches and other buildings decorate St. Petersburg: palaces of Stroganov, Vorontsov, Menshikov, Anichkov, the Triumphal Arch and St. Isaacs Cathedral, erected by Montferrand.

One cannot forget to mention the Smolny Institute and Smolny nunnery, masterpieces of Rastrelli. Girls from aristocratic families studied and lived in the institute.

A lot of bridges cross the Neva, the Fontanka, the Moika and the canals, but the Anichkov Bridge is the most beautiful one. It is 54.6 meters long and 38 meters wide. The bridge owes its name to a certain officer, Anichkov, who built it in wood during the reign of Peter the Great. The present-day structure was designed in 1841 by the engineer f. Gotman.

St. Petersburg inspired many of our great poets, writers, painters, sculptors, composers and actors. Much of the life and work of Lermontov, Griboyedov, Pushkin, Belinsky, Glinka, Tchaikovsky, and Raping was connected with the city.

Citizens, tourists and guests enjoy visiting the suburbs of St. Petersburg: Petergof, Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Lomonosov with wonderful palaces, parks and fountains

Welcome to St. Petersburg and its suburb to get acquainted with their amazing sights.

Задание 10. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions:

1) Where is St. Petersburg situated?
2) Why does the name of the city have international character?
3) What kind of city is St. Petersburg?
4) What is its architecture like?
5) Why has St. Petersburg always been “the cultural capital” of Russia?
6) What streets are popular with the citizens and guests of the city?
7) What outstanding people did St. Petersburg inspire in their work?
8) Are there many bridges in the city? Which is the most popular?
9) What places in St. Petersburg do usually tourists admire?

Задание 11. Give the words from the text to the definitions:

a) a district lying outside a city or town;
b) a splendid residence;
c) a creator of artworks from stone and clay;
d) a principal church;

e) to prepare the preliminary sketch or plan;
f) to feel pleasure in excellence or beauty;
g) a person telling fables;
h) famous, important.

Задание 12. Fill in the gaps, using the words from the text:
to decorate, remarkable, masterpieces, to familiarize, majestic, to mention, fascinating, famous, to inspire, amazing, prominent.

1 The Summer Garden is the oldest and… park.
2 One cannot forget … Smolny Institute and the Smolny nunnery, …of Rastrelli.
3 The … palaces, cathedrals, churches and other buildings, built by … architects … St. Petersburg.
4 St. Petersburg … many of our great poets, writers and painters.
5 Nevsky prospect is the main street of the city, where there are… shops, hotels and the… Kazan Cathedral.
6 St. Petersburg was built by… European and Russian architects.
7 Visiting St. Petersburg you can … yourselves with cultures of various peoples.

Задание 13. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Veliky Novgorod

Veliky Novgorod (“Novgorod the Great”) stands out among the oldest towns of Russia commanding special attention. It is noteworthy not only for its own remarkable history, but for its contribution to the development of medieval Russia as a whole. The territory of Novgorod was the cradle of the early Rus nation. It was here in the 9th century that Rurik dynasty was granted sovereignty, and the members of this house ruled all Russian principalities for the next seven centuries. And it was from here at the beginning of the 10th century that Novgorodian warriors mounted their campaign against Constantinople. For 1000, years, right up until the beginning of the 18th century, Novgorod was a major international trading post between East and west. At the same time it was the oldest religious center in northern Rus, and made significant contributions to the expansion of Christianity and towards preserving the unity of Orthodox Faith.

Novgorod was first mentioned in the chronicles as a settlement founded in 859 AD by the East Slavs. The name “Novgorod” means “New Town” and implies the existence of an earlier town, but historians have not been able to clarify it. The most likely theory is that there was a pre-existing township about 2 kilometers south of the current town on the right bank of the river Volkhov, where after two decades of investigation, archeologists have unearthed settlement layers and storage vessels from the 9th century.

The left bank of the river is known as ‘St Sophia’s side’. This is the heart of Novgorod, where the Kremlin stands: the town’s political, cultural and religious hub throughout the centuries. In the 10th century the kremlin was a small wooden fortress; in 11th century it grew with the addition of Saint Sophia’s Cathedral, the first stone church in the north of Russia; in the 12th

century it acquired the form we still see today. Its perimeter walls are between two and four meters thick and stretch for 1,385 meters to cover an area of twenty hectares. Only nine of the thirteen original towers have survived.

A 15-century building on the Bishop's Court is the Church of St Sergius of Radonezh, built in 1463 by Archbishop Jonah. Novgorod reached its peak in the 15th century, as is reflected in many buildings and artworks dating from that period: the Bishop's Palace, magnificent icons, and the belfry of St Sophia's.

In the centre of the Kremlin square is an imposing bronze monument crowned with orb and cross. This sight of Novgorod is called 'The Millennium of Russia'. It was unveiled in 1862, a year after the abolition of serfdom and one thousand years after the event that marks the birth of Russia: the invitation of Rurik, the leader of the Varangians to Novgorod in 862. It stands 15.7 meters high, 96 thousand tones and has 129 bronze figures, 109 of them crafted in high relief on a rotunda base. There were always a large number of churches, both stone and wooden, on the trading side of the river, their architecture reflecting the tastes of various boyars, ambassadors and merchants who commissioned them from the 12th until the end of the 15th century. The main market church was St Nicholas's Cathedral, founded in 1113. Church of Transfiguration was constructed in 1374 and Church of the Nativity on the Red Field - in 1380, the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was built in 1406. There are a lot of monasteries in the city: Yuryev (1031), Derevyanitsky (1335), Zverinets Monastery of Intercession and others.

Novgorod is famous for its remarkable historical interest; people refer to it as a "museum town". No other old Russian town has managed to hold on to such a wealth of architecture and so many works of both fine and applied arts. Its incomparable past has secured a special place for Novgorod in the history of Russia. The town is known as an important European art center. Its architectural treasures, the legacy of many centuries are included in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.

Задание 14. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Prospects for the Development of Tourism in Russia

Are there any prospects for the development of tourism in Russia? The prospects are numerous and splendid. Can Russia become one of the leading countries in the sphere of tourism? First, there's the state encouraging tourism in almost every place of the country and officially declaring it. Second, there are several trends of its development. Among the tourist trends the most attractive ones for foreign guests are the cultural tourism in Moscow and St. Petersburg, sights of the Golden and the Silver Rings. As inner tourism, hiking and boating in Karelia and the Far East, climbing in the mountains of Caucasus and Altai, swimming in rivers. Natural and artificial seas seem to be very attractive. New trends of business and event tourism are developed on the large scale. As the example of business tourism one can mention arrangement of conferences, seminars, trainings for

the businessmen. Folk celebrations or celebrations devoted to family unity and love are examples of event tourism. Such tours are conducted everywhere in Russia. Among the tasks which have to be solved are broadening the range of tourist sights and events, improving the level of service, building more of five- star hotels, teaching new generations to be the professionals according to the requirements of modern society.

Раздел 3 Тема 3.3 Международный туризм

Задание 1. Read and translate the text into Russian.

International tourism

Going abroad nowadays is a usual thing for many families. Some people, however, stay unsatisfied with the time they have spent in a foreign country. What are the advantaged and disadvantages of travelling abroad or is it worth staying at home?

One of the main advantages is the experience you get from being in a foreign country. While being abroad you have the opportunity to practice the language and socialize with citizens of the country you visit. This is especially beneficial if your occupation is connected with a foreign language.

Furthermore, you get acquainted with a new place and that makes you relax and forget about you routine life.

On the other hand, pretravelling process might be very depressing because of all the documents you should collect in order to enter the chosen country. What is more, you can get into trouble if you are not acquainted with the laws of the country you want to visit. What you are used to doing at home is not always normal for foreigners. Or you can also stay unsatisfied if the country you have chosen does not fit your expectations.

To sum up, it seems that international tourism is a good way of having a rest, but do not be upset if there are some problems with getting a visa. However, it must be remembered that if you think positively your holidays are going to be terrific!

Задание 2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is going abroad nowadays a usual thing for many families?
2. Who has the opportunity to pracrise the language?
3. When have you the opportunity to practice the language and socialize with citizens of the country you visit?
4. You can also stay unsatisfied, can not you?
5. What are the advantaged and disadvantages of travelling abroad or is it worth staying at home?

Задание 3. Read the following text and think or describe unusual / strange local laws you would warn foreign tourists visiting your country about.

A Safe Trip Abroad

Millions of foreigners travel abroad each year and use their foreign passports. When you travel abroad, the odds are in your favor that you will have a safe

and incident-free trip. However, crime and violence, as well as unexpected difficulties, do befall travelers all over the world. No one is better able to tell you this than consular officers who work consulting travelers around the globe. Every day of the year they receive calls from travelers in distress.

Fortunately, most problems can be solved over the phone or by a visit of the foreigner to the Consular Section of his / her native country's embassy or consulate. But there are less fortunate occasions when consular officers are called to meet his native citizens at foreign police stations, hospitals, prisons and even at morgues. In these cases, the assistance that consular officers can offer is specific but limited. To avoid the above mentioned information, study the following travel tips.

Category	Tips
What to bring	Safety begins when you pack. Try to dress conservatively not to mark you are a tourist. Avoid the appearance of affluence. Travel light to move quickly and to have a free hand. Carry the minimum of valuables and cash, use travelers checks and credit cards. Avoid hand bags, fanny packs and outside pockets that are target for thieves. Use inside pockets and shoulder bags with a strap across your chest. Consider getting a telephone card to use from your overseas location.
Local Laws and Customs	Learn as much as you can about the countries you are going to visit and keep track of what is being reported in the media about their recent developments.
Safety on the Street	Avoid crowded places abroad. Don't use short cuts, narrow alleys and poorly-lit streets. Don't travel alone at night. Avoid loud conversations and arguments; keep a low profile. Beware of pickpockets. Learn a few phrases in the local language to signal your need for help, the police or a doctor.
Safety in Your Hotel	Keep your hotel door locked. Don't leave money and valuables in your room. Leave your room key at the receptionist's.
Safety on Public Transport	Take only clearly marked cabs and define the fare. Never pick up hitchhikers.
Money Safety	Don't flash large sums of money when paying the bill. Exchange money only with authorized agents.
Hijacking / Hostages Situations	Remain calm and alert and manage your own behavior. Avoid resistance and sudden threatening movements. If questioned, keep your answers short.

	Don’t try to be a hero, endangering yourself and others.
Unusual laws around the world to stay out of hot water on holiday	
Singapore	To keep the streets clean, in 1992 the authorities decided to ban chewing gum completely. Stick to a mint to freshen up after dinner.
Amsterdam, Netherlands	Smoking tobacco in a public place such as a coffee shop is banned, while puffing away on pure cannabis is entirely legal.
Florida, USA	Unmarried women who parachute here on Sundays can be jailed.
Switzerland	Flushing the toilet in apartment here after 10 p.m. is actually illegal.
Capri, Italy	Wearing flip-flops as‘noisy footwear’ is not recommended.
Eboli, Italy	Kissing in a moving vehicle here can carry a fine of up to €500.
Dubai, UAE	Kissing in public here is illegal.

Задание 4. Answer the following questions:

1) Have you ever been to Canada?
2) Where is Canada situated?
3) What is the capital of Canada?
4) What do you know of Canada?
5) What places of interest are there in Canada?

Задание 5. Say what these geographical names mean:

Asia Montreal
Quebec Ottawa
Toronto
Eskimos

Задание 6. Read the text “Canada” to learn more about this country

Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people; About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80 percent of the population lives within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories.

Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 19S2 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57 percent of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 percent have some French ancestry.

Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of who live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people - American Indians and

Eskimos - make up about 2 percent of the country's population. 77 percent of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80 percent of Quebec's population is French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a vast wilderness into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 6000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator in the service of England, found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south - east coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of-Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking-Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle the country and to develop its great mineral deposits and other natural resources.

Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931. During the middle of 20th century, hard-working Canadians turned their country into an economic giant. Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley. Canada also ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries, and it is a major producer of electric power.

Throughout its history, Canada has often been lack of unity among its people. French Canadians, most of them live in the province of Quebec, have struggled to preserve their own culture. They have long been angered by Canadian policies based on British traditions. Many of them support a movement to make Quebec a separate nation. People in Canada are nine other provinces also frequently favor local needs over national interests.

Задание 7. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions:

1) Is Canada a large country?
2) What is the population of the country?
3) What is the political set up of the country?
4) What people live in Canada?
5) What do you know of Canada's history?
6) Who was the discoverer of Canada?

7) When did it happen?
8) When did Canada become a colony?
9) When did Canada get its independence from Britain?
10) What is Canada like nowadays?

Задание 8. Give correct word to the definition:

a) to be known - …
b) to get - …
c) business of any kind - …
d) a forefather - …
e) included in a city - …
f) a wild region - …
g) a traveler on water in a ship - …
h) seed used in making beer or ale - …

Задание 9. Say whether these statements are true or false:

a) Canada is the second largest country in the world.
b) China has a greater land area than Canada.
c) About 50 million people live in Canada.
d) Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories.
e) Canada was ruled by the USA completely until 1867.
f) In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian navigator found rich fishing grounds off Canada's south-east coast.
g) Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1945.
h) Today Canada is a leading producer of wheat, oats, and barley.
i) Canada has often been lack of unity among its people.

Задание 10. Answer the questions before reading the text:

1) Have you ever been to Turkey? What do you know about this country?
2) What is Turkey famous for?
3) Where is it situated?

Задание 11. Say what these geographical names mean:

Tigris
Aegean Euphrates
Aphrodite Taurus
Bosporus Mediterranean
Byzantine Macedonian

Задание 12. Read the text about Turkey to learn more facts about its history, population and tourist attractions

Turkey

Turkey’s land mass is 814,578 sq. km. The European and Asian sides are divided by the Istanbul Bogazi (Bosporus), the Sea of Marmara, and the Canakkale Bogazi (Dardanelles). Anatolia is a high plateau region rising progressively towards the east, broken by the valleys of about 15 rivers, including the Dicle (Tigris) and the Firat (Euphrates). There are numerous lakes and some, such as Lake Van, are as large as inland seas. In the north, the Eastern Black Sea Mountain chain runs parallel to the Black Sea; in the south, the Taurus Mountains sweep down almost to the narrow, fertile coastal

plain along the coast. Turkey enjoys a variety of climates, changing from the temperate climate of the Back Sea region, to the continental climate of the interior, then, to the Mediterranean climate of the Aegean and Mediterranean coastal regions. The coastline of Turkey's four seas is more than 8,333 km long.

According to a 2005 census, Turkey has about 69 million inhabitants, 41 percent of whom live in the countryside. The major cities are: Istanbul (7.4 mln); Ankara, the capital (3.2mln); Izmir (2.7 mln); Adana (1.9 mln); Antalya (1.1 mln) and Bursa (1.6mln). Turks originated from northeastern Asia, specifically the Altai Mountains and Mongolia. Continued migrations enduring for centuries account for the mixing of Turkish and local populations in the former Soviet Republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan. Evidence of Turkish presence can be felt in the Middle East, in central and Mediterranean Europe, and in North Africa.

Turkey has been called "the cradle of civilizations" and by traveling through this historic land, tourists will discover exactly what is meant by this phrase. The world's first town, a Neolithic city Catalhoyuk, dates back to 6,500 B. C. From the days of Catalhoyuk up to the present, Turkey boasts a rich culture that through the centuries has made a lasting impression on modern civilization and it makes Turkey a paradise of information and cultural wealth. Hattis, Hittitess, Phrygians, Urartians, Lycians, Lydians, Ionians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Byzantines, Seljuks, and Ottomans have all made important contributions to Turkish history, and ancient sites and ruins scattered throughout the country give proof of each civilization's unique distinction.

Turkey also has a very fascinating recent history. Upon the decline of the Ottoman Empire, a young man named Mustafa Kemal, who was a soldier by occupation but in character, a great visionary, took the defeat of World War I and turned it into a shining victory by liberating Turkey of all foreign invaders. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk founded the Republic of Turkey on October 29, 1923. He led his country into peace and stability, with tremendous economic growth and complete modernization. Through decades of change and growth, Turkey till boasts this success, living by its adopted motto of "Peace at Home, Peace in the World". You are discovering what we already know: Turkey is a treasure chest of ancient history. Open it and discover the events and people who have shaped this varied land. Turkey was home to an astounding number of ancient cultures and the cradle of 10 of the world's greatest civilizations. From Assyrian to Byzantine cultures, each group has left relics that can be found in many corners of the country. Where else can you find so many scientists, philosophers, gods, authors, religious and political leaders?

Here are some of them: the god of the art, Apollo; the goddess of fertility and abundance, Artemis; the goddess of love, Aphrodite; Mevlana, the philosopher who said "Come again, whatever you are"; Cleopatra, who chose the Mediterranean coast for her honeymoon; Virgin Mary, St. Mary

Magdalane and St. John, saints who found peace in this land; Yunus Emre, the poet of the love still alive in our hearts; Father Christmas, who still visits childrens' dreams; Alexander the Great, who could not resist the temptation of Anatolia; Thales, the mathematician who predicted the eclipse of the Sun; Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, famous for his laws; King Midas, who wanted to turn everything into gold; Fatih Sultan Mehmet, who conquered Istanbul, one of the most beautiful cities in the world; and those who created the poetry of this city, Orhan Veli, Piyer Loti, Yahya Kemal and Lamartina; the famous admiral Pirie Reis, who prepared the first correct maps of America and Atlantic Ocean; Nasreddin Hoca, famous for his witticisms; Barbarous, hero of the seas; and the charismatic leader who founded the contemporary Turkish Republic, Atatürk...

Adding to this historic panorama are elegant mosques and Ottoman palaces, intriguing bazaars, outstanding cuisine and scenic coastlines dotted with resorts and yachting marinas.

Travelling around Turkey means passing from one scene, legend or world to another. Crossing the endless sunflower fields of Thrace, you will find yourself in the magical vistas of Istanbul. While travelling along the Aegean or the Mediterranean coasts, you will see how the blue sea embraces the fresh green of the forests. Stop by Ephesus, the most fabled city in Asia Minor, you can see one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the remains of the Temple of Artemis. On the Black Sea coast, you will discover many different tones of color and will be fascinated by the intensity of emerald-like greenery. In Central Anatolia, visit the Goreme Valley, an eerie corner of the Earth resembling the lunar landscape.

The varied geographical characteristics of Turkey facilitate many sports and holiday activities. Our country offers you many ideal bays for wind surfing and endless beaches for sand surfing. You can discover a lot by diving into mysterious deep waters. Are you interested in hunting, ornithology in flora or carves? In Turkey, you will find ideal chances for investigating all of these. Do you like hiking; camping at plateaus, parachute diving or balloon excursion? Come to Turkey! Are your hobbies tennis, skiing, climbing or grass skating? Fishing? Having your fun in local festivals is a particular pleasure. And a special pleasure if you win a prize in the contests. But what you really win is coming to Turkey.

Shopping is the indispensable pleasure of any vacation. Its appeal increases because of special handicrafts which vary from one region to another in Turkey. The bazaars, carpet and kilim workshops, and copper working shops are very colourful shopping places where Turkish handicrafts are produced. World famous Turkish carpets and kilims are matchless with respect to quality and beauty. World famous Turkish leather and textile products decorate the shop windows with latest fashion in the larger cities and tourist centers.

Turkey is an element of stability in an otherwise turbulent part of the world. As a modern, secular democracy with free market economy, Turkey

will continue to expand its role as a commercial, political and cultural link between the Middle East, the Caucasus, the Balkans and the West. You will learn more when you come to Turkey...

Задание 13. Comprehension check. Answer the questions:

1) What are the geographical features of Turkey like?
2) Can you say that it's a big country in population? What are the biggest cities?
3) Why has Turkey been called "a cradle of civilizations"?
4) How can you describe the history of Turkey?
5) What outstanding figures is the country associated with?
6) What sights will you admire traveling along the Black, Aegean and Mediterranean seacoasts?
7) Why are tourists attracted to Turkey for a holiday?
8) Why is shopping so special in the country?
9) What is Turkey like?
10) Would you like to go to Turkey? Why? Why not?

Задание 14. Give English equivalents to the following:

Умеренный климат, перепись населения, объяснять что-либо, колыбель цивилизаций, древняя культура, провидец, огромный экономический рост, отпечатки, изобилие и плодородие, затмение солнца, остроумные шутки, искушение, кухня, мечеть, останки храма, загадочный уголок, способствовать чему-либо, таинственное глубоководье, возможности для исследования, походы, неотъемлемое удовольствие, предметы ручной работы, вечная демократия.

Задание 15. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions:

1) Would you like to go to Turkey? Why? When?
2) What places would you offer your customers to see in this country?
3) Why has Turkey become a major tourist destination among Europeans?
4) What holiday activities are possible in Turkey?

Задание 16. Look through the text again. Expand on the statements:

- Turkey is one of the ancient countries in the world.
- You can find much interesting and unusual in fabled cities of the country.
- Turkey is famous for sports and holiday activities.
- Shopping is indispensable pleasure in Turkey

Раздел 3 Тема 3.4 Транспорт в туризме

Задание 1. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Types of transport

People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport by car. Soon you'll be boarding the big airliner and it will carry you to new lands.

When on the plane you may look around. In front of you in the cockpit you'll see the pilot and his crew.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. When on the train you can always see the countryside around you. To have a good trip by train you must book the tickets in advance. When the day of your departure comes, you go to the railway station. The porter helps you with your luggage. You go to your carriage and find out if you have a lower or upper berth in your compartment. Each compartment has its own window, a table, a place for your suitcases and, of course, four berths.

Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit other countries. The ship stops for a day or two in different ports and people go ashore on excursions. The only drawback is seasickness.

Many people prefer travelling by car. This way you can explore the nearby towns and cities. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and that you are not bound by any schedule.

Coach tours are not expensive and very popular. They are planned as holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time.

One of the cheapest and the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. Walking through the wood or along the river, having a rest on the shore of a forest lake, climbing a mountain, you feel yourself a part of nature.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Задание 2. Complete the sentences with English equivalents.

1. Of course the fastest way of travelling is (самолетом).
2. Travelling (поездом) also has its advantages.
3. You have to call the air line (билетную кассу) and (заказать билет заранее).
4. Her suitcases weigh more than 20 kilograms so she has to (платить за дополнительный вес).
5. You can (заказать каюту) and travel by ship.
6. Modern trains have very comfortable (спальные вагоны).
7. After you've filled in (иммиграционный бланк) you must go through passport control.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Travelling by Car

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as

fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold - ups», round-abouts, detours and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees find people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed. Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

Задание 4. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is travel by car a more personal experience or not?
2. Who can go as slowly or as fast?
3. What has some disadvantages?
4. What can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend?
5. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, can not you?

Задание 5. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Travelling by Plane

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. Nowadays people mostly travel by air. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavorable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights. You must register your tickets, weigh in and register the luggage. The economy class limitation is 20 kg. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg. Excess luggage must be paid for. Passengers are permitted, to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attache cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at the airport. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane.

In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination. When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage.

Задание 6. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is one of the latest means of travelling by plane?
2. You will reach the place of destination very quickly, will not you?
3. What must you register before the plane?
4. Is the economy class limitation 20 kg. or 40 kg?
5. Where is the air always fresh and warm?

Раздел 3 Тема 3.5 Индустрия гостеприимства

Задание 1. Read and translate the text into Russian.

The accommodation industry.

A hotel is a temporary home for people who are travelling. In a hotel the traveller can rest and has access to food and drink. The hotel may also offer facilities for recreation, such as a swimming pool, a golf course or a beach. In many cases the hotel also provides free space for the traveller's means of transportation. All of these services are designed to accommodate the traveller, so the hotel business is often referred to as the accommodation industry.

Travel and hotels have always been closely related. In Europe and America, inns and taverns were spaced along the roads at the distance a horse could travel in a day. The inns were primitive by modern standards. The traveller usually had to share his bed with at least one other person. The old-fashioned inns, however, did provide food and shelter for both men and horses and therefore became a symbol for hospitality. Indeed, the word "inn" has been used recently by many modern hotels and motels.

Nowadays people travel on business and as tourists much more than in the past. Never before in the history of the world they have traveled so much as they do today.

Fascinating though it is for tourist, travelling has however become the most tiring of all the occupations for many businessmen and experts.

Choosing a comfortable hotel to stay at is therefore a matter of some importance. There are plenty of good hotels, motels and guest-houses in the world conveniently located for major business centers. And accommodations as well as rates vary from hotel to hotel.

The word "motel" was created by combining motor and hotel. When automobiles were first used, flimsy and inexpensive tourist cabins were built beside the highways. Then, as people demanded greater comfort, the cabins were replaced by tourist courts and then by the modern hotels. Motel or motor hotels providing parking facilities for cars were also constructed in many large cities, where they now compete with the other commercial hotels.

All hotels do not serve the same clientele. In fact, it is possible to place hotels in four broad categories.

The first is the commercial hotel, which provides services essentially for transients, many of them travelling on business. Many city hotels and diversely located motels fall into this group.

The second category is resort hotels. A resort is a place to which people travel for recreation. It may offer mountain scenery, the combination of sun and sea, or features that are entirely man-made, like Disneyland in California. Located in vacation areas, they often provide recreational facilities of their own as well. There are Health Spas – hotels offering medical treatment, physical exercises and other recreational facilities.

A third type of hotel aims its services largely at the convention trade. Conventions are meetings, usually held yearly, of various business or professional groups. There are Congress Hotels – hotels with meeting and exhibition facilities, audio-visual equipment and banquet rooms for large and small groups.

The forth category is resident hotels. People who do not wish to keep house themselves can rent accommodations on a seasonal basis or even permanently in many hotels. There are “Bed and Breakfast”. You’ll find “Bed and Breakfast” (“B and B” for short) in towns and villages in Britain. Some B and B are private houses, others are old-world country pubs, yet more are farmhouses. All will give you a friendly welcome and a chance to meet the British in their own homes. You don’t need to book, just look for the sign saying B and B and walk up and knock at the front door. If you would like to travel around rural Britain, then staying at the numerous farmhouses offering bed and breakfast is ideal, and good value for money. There are Holiday Village Hostels – a number of small individual cottages or bungalowes normally with cooking facilities, modest, moderately priced, normally with sleeping and breakfast facilities only.

Another way of categorising hotels by its quality of service they offer.

At the top are the luxury hotels, which generally offer their guests the greatest comfort and convenience possible. There are Deluxe Hotels, the most luxurious and more expensive.

At the bottom are those that provide merely a place to sleep. A system for rating hotels according to quality is widely used in France and a number of other countries. This system puts the top hotels in a special deluxe category, with others receiving from five stars to one star or "A's". The standard features include private bathrooms, room telephones, recreational facilities and so on.

The difference in quality between hotels is not entirely a matter of equipment or furnishings. The proportion of employees to guests and guest rooms is also a matter of prime importance. In general, the accommodations industry is labour-intensive; that is it employs a large number of people to perform its services. In a luxury hotel, there may be three employees for every guest room. In a large commercial hotel in a big city, the ratio is usually closer to one employee per guest room.

Most hotels offer single and double rooms, twin rooms and studio rooms, suites and junior suites.

Single room – a room occupied by one person. Double room – a room with one large bed for two persons. Twin room – a room with two single beds for two persons. Studio room – a room with one bed and a convertible sofa. Can be used as a single or a twin.

Suits – accommodation consisting of several rooms, usually a sitting room connected to one or more bedrooms.

Junior suite – a large room with a partition separating the bedroom furnishings from the sitting area.

When choosing make sure that you are clear as to what is included in the price. Charges vary according to season, location and number in party.

Задание 2. Find in the text synonyms to:
(1) hotel (2) facility (3) accommodation (4) luxurious (5) employee.

Задание 3. Find English equivalents in the text and use them in the sentences of your own:
(I) временный кров (2) предоставлять возможности для отдыха (3) средства передвижения
(4) разработаны для размещения путешественников (5) индустрия размещения (6) должен был делить кровать (7) символ гостеприимства (8) старомодные гостиницы (9) утомительное занятие (10) относительно низкие цены (II) требовать большего комфорта (12) тонкие и недорогие кабинки(13) предоставлять обслуживание (14) банкетный зал (15) качество обслуживания (16) оборудование и обстановка (17) работники (18) система классификации отелей

Задание 4. Match the following words according to their meaning, give Russian equivalents of the words:

motel (motor lodge) number of hotels under one management
hotel fashionable place with a spring of mineral water
guesthouse private house with only the place to sleep and breakfast next morning
resort hotel building with rooms for people to stay
hotel chain hotels for motorists
congress hotel small private hotel for businessmen
commercial hotel private house for visitors
“B and B” place to stay for holidays
health spa-hotel a small hotel
inn business center

Задание 5. Match the following words with their Russian equivalents:
single room номер на двоих
double room полулюкс
twin room номер на одного
suite номер с 2-хспальной кроватью
junior suite люкс

Задание 6. Which is the odd word out?
a) to stay, to lodge, to put up, to locate oneself, to settle down, to accommodate oneself, to give welcome;
b) spa, motel, suite, B and B, hostel, deluxe hotel, business center.

Задание 7. Answer the questions on the text:
1. What is a hotel? What does it provide for a traveller?
2. Why do people travel more nowadays?
3. Is it easy to choose a hotel to stay at? Why?
4. What are four broad categories in which it is possible to place hotels?
5. What types of hotels do you know? Where do you prefer to stay if you have arrived: a) at a town on business b) at the seaside to spend holidays c) at a countryside to enjoy nature d) at a town as a tourist for a couple of days.
6. From what words was the word "motel" derived? What kinds of accommodations were offered?
7. What is the other way of dividing hotels into categories? What kind of hotels are at the top? At the bottom?
8. What kind of room will you require, if you are going to stay a) alone b) with your whole family?
Задание 8. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons. Prove your opinion with the quotation from the text.
For disagreement: For agreement:
- That's not quite right... - That's right...
- Oh, no, quite on the contrary... - Exactly...

- It says in the text... - I agree entirely...

1) A hotel is a temporary home for people who are travelling.
2) The hotel usually does not offer facilities for recreation and never provide shelter and food.
3) By modern standards inns were a sort of luxury hotels with all kinds of recreational facilities.
4) The word "motel" was created by combining motor and hotel; it usually provides parking facilities for cars.
5) All hotel do not serve the same kind of guests.
6) Luxury hotel are at the bottom of the list comparing with the other kinds of hotels.
7) The difference in quality between hotels is not entirely a matter of equipment or furnishings.
8) A hotel in the ... category may employ as many as three staff members per guest room.

Задание 9. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

(1) The hotel may also provide facilities ... recreation. (2) ... Europe and America, inns and taverns were spaced ... the roads ... the distance a horse could travel ... a day. (3) Modern mass transportation, that is, the movement ... large numbers ... people ... relatively low prices, began ... the development ... the railroads ... the 19th century. (4) Another way ... categorizing hotels is the quality ... service they offer. (5) This system puts the top hotels ... a special deluxe category, …. others receiving ... five stars ... one star or "A's". (6) ... a luxury hotel, there may be three employees ... every guest room. (7) The proportion ... employees ... guests and guest rooms is also a matter ... prime importance. (8) Engineering and maintenance ... a small establishment may be done ... contract ... local firms, whereas a large hotel will hire its own staff... these functions. (9) ... a large commercial hotel ... a big city, the ratio is usually closer ... one employee ... guest room. (10) The traveller usually had to share his bed..… …. least one other person, and as many as four other persons ... some remote areas.

Задание 10. Fill in the spaces in the following sentences with the appropriate word or phrase:

1) The word motel is a combination of the words ... and ....
2) ... include such things as shelter, food and special services for travellers.
3) ... and ... were places for the accommodation of travellers in Europe and America when most people travelled by horse.
4) A ... is an establishment that provides not only accommodations for travellers but also parking space for their cars.
5) A ... area is a place that people visit for recreational purposes.
6) A ... hotel provides accommodations for people who do not wish to keep house themselves.
7) The accommodations industry is ... because it employs a large number of people.

8) A hotel in the ... category may employ as many as three staff members per guest room.

Задание 11. Read and translate the text into Russian.

Types of Hotels

Hospitality Industry and Types of Hotels. Hotel industry is a sector of business that revolves around providing accommodations for travelers. Success in this industry relies on catering to the needs of the targeted clientele, creating a desirable atmosphere, and providing a wide variety of services and amenities. Managing hotels has grown from its modest roots in providing the bare essentials of lodging into a large, multi-faceted, and diverse industry. The foundation of the hotel industry is, of course, the business of providing lodging. Travelers depend on hotels to supply a secure, pleasant place for a temporary stay. Whether the guests are business people on the road for work, families on vacation, or groups of tourists, they all need comfortable accommodations, and the hotel industry is where they turn to find them. Most hotel rooms are designed for a short stay, and come equipped with a bed, bathroom, linens, and basic features such as a phone and television.

Quality is perhaps the most variable feature of the hotel industry. Modest hotels charge minimal fees and provide only the most essential amenities, whereas luxury hotels, geared toward wealthy travelers, can be extremely expensive. The most basic hotels might offer small, one bedroom units, but pricier hotels come equipped with vast suites. Both extremes on this spectrum have clients, a fact which serves to emphasize the massive reach of the hotel industry. As long as the rooms are filled and the customers receive the services they anticipate, a hotel, no matter how big, small, affordable or luxurious, can consider itself successful. Generally, there is much more than renting rooms woven into this industry. Many hotels have in-house bars and restaurants that require their own staff. For example, savvy proprietors know that a hotel in close proximity to a heavily visited city, monument, stadium, or theme park will benefit from meeting the demands of large influxes of travellers. It is no secret that the hotels in different countries have their own peculiarities.

Even such a common place as a registration desk can be called absolutely different. But in the hotels of the huge international chains such as Hilton or Accor, you won’t need much effort to determine the location of the main hotel services. Tourism takes a huge niche in the global economy and is a very lucrative business.

Задание 12. Aanswer the questions on the text.

1. What is the “hotel industry”?
2. What is the foundation and basic features of the hotel industry?
3. How can you define the most variable feature of the hotel industry?
4. What specific services can be expected at a hotel?

5. What is the basis of hotel classification? Is it universally accepted throughout the world?

Задание 13. Read and translate the text into Russian

Hospitality through centuries

The word hospitality comes from ‘hospice’, an old French word meaning ‘to provide care and shelter’. The first institutions of this kind, taverns, had existed long before the word appeared. In Ancient Rome they were located on the main roads, to provide food and fresh horses and overnight accommodation for officials and couriers of the government with special documents. The contemporaries proclaimed these inns to be ‘fit for a king’. That is why such documents became a symbol of status and were subject to thefts and forgeries.

Some wealthy landowners built their own taverns on the edges of their estates. Nearer the cities, inns and taverns were run by freemen or by retired gladiators who would invest their savings in this business in the same way that many of today’s retired athletes open restaurants. Inns for common folk were regarded as dens of vice and often served as houses of pleasure. The owners were required to report any customers who planned crimes in their taverns. The penalty for not doing so was death. The death penalty could be imposed merely for watering beer!

Задание 14. Give Russian equivalents and use them in the sentences of your own:

hospitality, to provide care and shelter, to be subject to thefts and forgeries, to be regarded as, common folk, to be run by, ordinary travelers, private households, the favored method of transportation, the fare.

Задание 15. Give English equivalents use them in the sentences of your own:

современники, вот почему, инвестировать свои сбережения, смертная казнь, ушедший на пенсию/в отставку, цель/намерение, придорожные гостиницы/постоялые дворы, завсегдатай/постоянный посетитель, разборчивый/привередливый, путешествие из … в … занимало … дней.

Задание 16. Write out from the text the whole sentences which contain the words and phrases given below and translate them into Russian:

to provide food and fresh horses and overnight accommodation, to be required to report, the pilgrims preferred to stay in, with several stopovers, to purchase from the house.

Задание 17. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. What is the origin of the word ‘hospitality’?
2. Where were the ancient Roman taverns located?
3. What was the most important function of a Roman tavern?
4. Who ran the inns and taverns situated nearer the Roman cities?
5. What did the contemporaries say about these places?

Задание 18. Read and translate the text into Russian

Ethics in hospitality industry

Hospitality industry is among the fastest growing economic sectors worldwide. The industry by itself is recognized as multi-billion dollar and still progressing industry. It basically involves hotels and other forms of accommodations, fast food outlets, bars, retail stores, restaurants. While this industry enables the provision of vast services for the clients, work opportunities are also diverse.

Business ethics is essential in the hospitality industry for a number of reasons. One of which is the issues typically encountered in this type of business. Accessibility, health and safety issues including fairness, equal treatment, contingency planning, individual and institutional responsibilities, emergency response mechanisms are some industry matters related to business ethics. Furthermore, the factors and operations surrounding tourism-oriented businesses require ethical actions and practices. For instance, considering that its main objective is to serve people or tourists, a service that is morally acceptable should be delivered. This form of business also makes use of natural or environmental resources for its operation; the protection and conservation of these resources on the other hand require ethical protocols. These then stresses the strong relation of the hospitality industry with business ethics.

Задание 19. Find the words in the text by their meanings: a) the way in which someone conducts oneself b) a problem involving a difficult choice c) the activity of providing food, drinks, etc. for people who are the guests or customers of an organization d) a factor that plays a significant part in bringing about an end or result e) composed of distinct or unlike elements or qualities

Задание 20. Find the Russian equivalents of the following phrases in the text: 1) lines between right and wrong are blurred 2) one of the important economic contributors to most countries 3) in order to maintain the strong status of the industry 4) managers employ the appropriate business tactics 5) recognized as multi-billion dollar and still progressing industry 6) this industry enables the provision of vast services for the clients 7) emergency response mechanisms 8) surrounding tourism-oriented businesses 9) considering that its main objective is to serve people or tourists 10) the protection and conservation of these resources

Задание 21. Match up the words to make word partnerships. Find them in the text: ethical economic progressing business equal individual environmental resources treatment industry contributor behavior ethics responsibilities

Раздел 3 Тема 3.6 Саморазвитие в профессии

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Innovation in business

What does it mean to be innovative in business?

In order for a business to survive in today's world, it is important that we regularly review what we are doing and how we are doing it. By considering new ideas and new ways of doing things, and trying to innovate, we can improve on our products/services, increase sales, reduce costs and make our processes more effective and efficient. Innovation is key to increasing profits.
There are several ways a company can be innovative with their products and services. Today we will look at four of them.
1. Using the latest technology to improve your product/service
When we think of innovation, we often think of new technologies. While they might be impressive, we should not use new technologies just because they are available. It is important to consider how the technology can improve our product/service and make a difference to our customer. Companies that produce cars, toiletries, household appliances, etc. often have a large R&D department to work on making their products better.
2. Responding to customer demands by changing what is on offer
By listening to customer feedback, we can get their opinions on how we are doing and find out about what it is that they want. We also need to be aware of changes in customer demands and keep up with the times. When fast-food restaurant McDonald's realised that the market wanted healthier choices, they introduced fruit and salads, while removing the 'super-size' option from their menus.
3. Offering a new product/service to reach new customers
Your business might be doing well, but there is no growth or development and there is a risk that your competitors might take away some of your customers. Innovation sometimes means developing a new product that targets a different market. Although video games were often played by boys, in 2006, video games giant Nintendo introduced the game console Nintendo Wii, successfully targeting girls and older customers with games like Cooking Mama and Brain Training.
4. Changing the way you provide a service
By looking at the changes to the customer's lifestyle and needs, we sometimes realize that there might be better ways to serve them. Customers who do not have a lot of time might prefer to have their food or their shopping delivered to their homes, or they might like to do their banking online rather than in an actual bank.
Not all innovation will bring success to our businesses, but it can give us the opportunity to grow and learn more about what we do and what our customers might want.
Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

Professional Development

What Is Professional Development?
Professional development refers to the continued education or training of a person in order to advance or maintain their career. This could be highly structured, as in the case of formal academic coursework, or it could be as

simple as informal learning opportunities related to an individual's work or professional goals.

The aim of professional development is to help develop new skills you may need to advance in your field, and to ensure that your working knowledge is up-to-date.

Professional development is often collaborative and more intensive than casual learning. It may include an end stage in which you evaluate the process.

Certain professions require professional development as part of the job. Physicians, for instance, must ensure that their knowledge is thorough and up-to-date in order to renew their license, making professional development a must.

Why is professional development important?

Professional development is important because it leads to beneficial growth. It improves your abilities and offers rewarding opportunities. Employees who focus on their professional development are able to handle increasingly new and challenging tasks. This creates the skills and experience that help you stand out and can lead to many rewards including bonuses and promotions.

Employees who do not work towards their professional development put themselves at risk of job insecurity. You will not be able to handle changes that come with time.

Employers look for employees who have developed their skills to meet the needs of the moment. So if you do not work on your professional development, at best you can hope to be stuck in your current job, and at worst, you may lose it!

Benefits of professional development

Professional development comes with many benefits. Not only does it help you grow as a person, but also:

Improves hiring/promotion potential. When you learn more skills, you become more essential as an employee. Either with your current employer or elsewhere, someone will want to capitalize on your growth.

Increases confidence. You will feel better about your professional life when you work on your development. You expand your skill set and experience new responsibilities, which will affirm your capabilities. Your development can help you take on new challenges because you know you have the abilities to do it.

Adds personal value. Your professional development makes you a better employee, but it also can make you a better person. Since you have decided to grow, you have taken up a challenge that that you can feel good about on following through.

Provides mentorship. Professional development opportunities usually come with some form of mentorship. This guidance helps you better navigate your career.

Expands network. Employees who work on their professional development find themselves among other developed professionals, whether it's through training or by being noticed for their abilities.

Factors of professional development

Professional development is a broad term that encompasses all types of approaches.

Formal. Professional development. may include formal vocational education through post-secondary or poly-technical training programs as necessary parts of earning certain credentials or qualifications needed for the advancement or retaining of employment. Formalized pre-service or in-service professional development programs are another option.

Informal Professional development might also take the form of informal pre-service or in-service professional development program. They can be group work or individual work.

In the case of individual work, professional development may be pursued independently of the employer, or independently with the help of programs offered by the human resource department.

On-the-job. On-the-job professional development aims to develop and advance employees' process skills, or leadership skills, by increasing work effectiveness and optimizing team functioning. It also aims to enhance employees' specific task skills.

Amount of commitment. Professional development opportunities vary widely in terms of time and energy commitment. They may be semester-long academic classes or single, hour-long workshops.

Professional development providers offer an incredible variety of services, all with unique information, points-of-view, and formats for their learning experiences.

Types of professional development

Professional development aims can be addressed in three key ways: job assignments, skill-based training, and developmental work relationships.

Job assignment. Job assignment based professional development is focused on the principle of learning through direct practice. With this approach, employees will be assigned new work responsibilities, from entirely new jobs to short-term projects. These new assignments are ideally designed to be difficult and require brand new ways of thinking compared to the employee's usual workload.

Skill-based training. Skill-based training refers to any professional development akin to a class, a workshop, a seminar, or other learning situations that don't directly accomplish business goals. Skill-based training gives employees the chance to learn new conceptual information, practice learning this new information hands-on, and then receive feedback on their performance.

Skill-based training works best when it is focused, and when post-training evaluation is utilized. Supervisors should have a clear understanding of an employee's reason for wanting to partake in a specific training program. They

should also be sure to debrief the experience to solidify what has been learned and how it can best be put into action.

Development work relationship. Developmental work relationships are exactly what they sound like, fostering work relationships in order to develop professional skills. Developmental work relationships may take the form of employees assessing or challenging each other's work, offering support, or a combination of these forms.

Examples of professional development

Below are a few specific examples of some different approaches to professional development that are common in the workplace:

Increased job responsibilities. This is a direct form of development in which employees take on new, challenging responsibilities or projects.

Mentoring. Mentorship allows employees to develop through close work with someone senior to them within their organization. Mentors provide and suggest opportunities while closely observing and giving opportunities for reflection.

Lesson study. This approach involves solving practical problems related to instruction or intervention through collaboration and individual work in structured settings.

Coaching. Similar to mentorship but with a more direct and intensive focus. Coaching allows someone to improve specific skills through observation, action, and reflection.

Continuing education. With this approach, employees enroll in formal degree programs, workshops, and courses. This may be for general development or for specific aims such as pursuing certificates or other credentials.

Technical assistance. This approach helps employees improve their usage of technology and equipment by offering information and resources.

Consultation. This is a formal type of professional development that typically involves professional consultants. Consultants will instruct employees via a systematic problem-solving process.

Research. This approach to professional development allows employees to conduct independent research on topics and then present the findings of this research to others.

Communities of practice. With this approach, constructive communities are formed around practicing and developing an understanding of a specific skill.

Case method. This method aims to teach through identifying with a role other than the one the employee currently holds. It helps foster an understanding of how decisions are made by others.

Reflective supervision. This is a process in which employees are encouraged to reflect upon their own learning as a way to further develop understanding.

How to improve your professional development

Professional development opportunities can assist people both in and out of work. They also play a crucial role in helping labor markets and industries adjust to what the future of work may look like.

When it comes to planning professional development for your organization, keep these three crucial parts in mind for an effective strategy:

Make it challenging. Arguably the most important part of professional development, perhaps of learning in general, is the element of challenge. In order to learn, individuals must be (gently) pushed outside of their comfort zone. Challenging situations help people to think and act in new, creative ways.

Have clear aims and an assessment process. To have a successful professional development program, you first have to define what success looks like. You also need to have clear methods of assessing an individual's work in accordance with this definition of success.

Use new skills. Good professional development programs not only help employees learn new things, but they have clear plans for how these new skills can be used in the workplace. It's important to have someone providing feedback and assistance as employees take on new responsibilities related to their new skills.

An employee's level of involvement in professional development programs is largely decided upon by the employee and their supervisor. Ideally, each employee will have at least one assigned activity within the program.

Assigning activities to employees could be based on either their previous evaluations and identified areas for improvement, or their future career goals.

Professional development tips

If you are reading this article from the perspective of someone who wants to maximize their own professional and personal development, look no further. The desire to learn and improve yourself is a crucial quality for anyone who would like to be in charge of their own career future. All skills are built off of being a good learner.

However, a desire to learn can only take you so far. Eventually, you have to gain real-world practice.

While these opportunities may be seemingly few and far between for you, there are a number of steps you can take to set yourself up for success and ensure that you are taking every opportunity available to learn.

Below are ten ways you can play a more active role in your own professional development process:

Set aside unstructured learning time. To make the most out of your professional development, you need to incorporate it into your life in a way that is genuinely meaningful for you.

Really ask yourself what your goals are, both in your career and in your life, and recognize that learning and growing are the only ways to achieve these goals.

Set aside time for yourself to learn without structures, schedules, or rules to get in touch with why professional development is important to you.

Develop a reading habit. Luckily, we live in a time and place where we have access to a wealth of human knowledge, both online and printed in books.

Reading regularly not only helps expose you to new information and perspectives, but it develops your attention span and processing skills.

Try to read everyday, even if it's just a few pages before bedtime. There are countless books written on business-related subjects, but we recommend broadening your reading list. Try reading a variety of different subjects and materials.

Develop a writing habit. On the flip side of reading is the art of writing. Writing has numerous benefits for leaders. Writing regularly will help you get a deeper understanding of the content you're writing about, improve your creativity, and enhance your communication skills.

Try to write on different subjects and in different formats, you could even try keeping your own blog as a way to get your writing out there. You may even be able to use this blog, or any of your writing, to prove your expertise on a subject.

Build awareness. Building an awareness of both yourself and the world around you may seem simple, but it is anything but. If you want to be an effective leader, you'll need to develop skills of awareness in all areas of life. Without awareness, you'll be blindly going from task to task without direction.

Awareness can be built through practices like meditation and mindfulness. Check in with yourself throughout the day through the lens of an objective observer, notice what decisions you are making and why. Use your observations as data to see what works for you and what doesn't.

Reflect often. Along with building awareness, take the opportunity to reflect on your path often. Taking the time to examine your past decisions will help you gain a better understanding of where you may be running into challenges and other areas of improvement.

Before making major decisions, try seeing your situation from the opposite point of view. Be sure you can explain why you are making certain decisions and what the intended outcome of these decisions is.

Get feedback from others. While reflection can take us quite far in being honest with ourselves, we are still inevitably going to have blindspots. To curtail your own blindspots in the learning process, gather feedback from colleagues, supervisors, and anyone else who would be able to provide constructive input.

If you have employees that report to you, or others from whom you may want feedback but who may be hesitant to give it, try asking for anonymous feedback. You could engage with a third-party feedback gatherer or implement a program for anonymous feedback.

Try teaching. Teaching others about a subject is a powerful tool for understanding a subject more deeply. Try using your skills to help others develop their skills. It will not only help you with professional development but it can directly help others as well.

Teaching something helps you look at the material in entirely new ways, and helps to simplify and solidify the information in your brain. You may even end up learning something from those you are teaching.

Attend professional training programs. There are lots of short-term programs out there being offered to enterprising individuals; see if you can search some out.
Though reading and intaking new information is invaluable, training programs offer the opportunity to practice and get hands-on experience.
Training courses could take the form of classes, workshops, seminars, and other programs with relatively low time investments. These programs also offer incredible opportunities to network.
Network with peers. Meeting peers within your industry is one of the most important ways to help yourself progress professionally. Develop as many professional relationships as you can to keep up with new developments in your industry and gain new perspectives.
Forming relationships with others who share the same passions and motivations as you will open you up to plenty of career opportunities. Invest some time in getting to know those you work with, and even those who you hope to work with one day.
Find a mentor. Peer relationships are incredibly valuable, but in order to get where you want to go, you may need to get some advice from someone who's already there. Find leaders and inspiring figures within your life who have been in your position before and ask if they would be open to discussing your professional goals and giving feedback.
Mentors and coaches will give you the honest insights that you may not hear simply going about the regular business of your job. The best mentors are those who are willing to give you tough, but constructive criticism to inspire your professional growth.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text.

My speciality

My speciality is tourism and hospitality. My future qualification is tourism and hospitality specialist.

Tourism and hospitality industry is one of the most promising and profitable types of business. The growth of business activity and business trips, the desire to discover new experiences leads to an increase in demand for hotel services, both in Russia and around the world.

Types of professional activity:
organization and control of the current activities of the services of tourism and hospitality enterprises;
provision of tour operator and travel agency services;
provision of excursion services;
provision of hotel services;
provision of catering services.

Description of the profession

A tourism and hospitality specialist is a specialist who takes care of solving all organizational issues in hotels, hostels, tourist complexes. His main task is to provide a high level of service and hospitality that will satisfy

all guests of the establishment. It also provides tourism services: the development of new tourist routes and the creation of a tourist product, attracting customers and working with them, planning tours, preparing documents, tourist support, excursions.

Professionally important qualities include:

- communication skills (the ability to get in touch, build relationships, etc.);
- verbal abilities (the ability to speak clearly, expressively);
- oratorical skills (the ability to competently express one's thoughts, the ability to convince);
- the ability to make decisions in uncertain situations;
- the ability to solve problem situations in a short time;
- the ability to manage oneself;
- good development of figurative and verbal-logical memory;
- well-developed organizational skills;
- the ability to influence others.

Hotel business and tourism attracts applicants with development prospects. This area does not limit graduates in choosing self-realization. Acquired competencies are important for every company in the country. Graduates can work in any industry related to recreation and public service. Examples:

Hotel manager. Closely interacts with clients: selects rooms and populates, is responsible for catering and cleaning, plans and participates in improvement and growth strategies and can communicate with the media.

Event manager. Organizes entertainment and business events.

Brand manager. Responsible for promoting the company's brand, taking it to a new level, increasing sales, looking for new points of customer search.

Tourism manager. Selects tours, negotiates with hotel owners, carrier companies, tour agencies.

2. Тестирование по лексике и грамматике

Тестирование проводится для определения степени усвоения материалов на практических занятиях, а также выполнения самостоятельной работы в рамках часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу обучающихся, в СУО «Moodle».

1 семестр

1. My cousins are schoolchildren. …….study very well.
Ответ №1 he
Ответ №2 they
Ответ №3 your
Ответ №4 Her

2. Pass ……some bread, please.
Ответ №1 his

Ответ №2 me
Ответ №3 your
Ответ №4 Their

3. We are students of the Siberian State Industrial University. There are 25 students in ……group.
Ответ №1 they
Ответ №2 me
Ответ №3 us
Ответ №4 our

4. «Did you see our boss yesterday?» «No, I didn't. I haven't seen ……for ages».
Ответ №1 he
Ответ №2 she
Ответ №3 him
Ответ №4 his

5. My relatives have three children. ……children are wonderful!
Ответ №1 them
Ответ №2 they
Ответ №3 their
Ответ №4 he

6. I …..at the Art Gallery yesterday.
Ответ №1 is
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 was
Ответ №4 am

7. The students are writing a serious test now. Everybody …..very attentive.
Ответ №1 is
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 were
Ответ №4 am

8. They say that it……very cold next winter.
Ответ №1 was
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 will be
Ответ №4 is

9. ……you ready for the test now?
Ответ №1 are
Ответ №2 is

Ответ №3 were
Ответ №4 am

10. ……..the students…..at the laboratory tomorrow?
Ответ №1 was
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 will be
Ответ №4 is

11. Everybody ……the right to get higher education.
Ответ №1 have
Ответ №2 haves
Ответ №3 has
Ответ №4 will has

12. Who …..a pet at home?
Ответ №1 has
Ответ №2 have
Ответ №3 haves
Ответ №4 haven't

13. We cannot go there. We …… free time.
Ответ №1 do not have
Ответ №2 have not
Ответ №3 does not have
Ответ №4 haven't

14. She dreams that she…….a new house next year.
Ответ №1 had
Ответ №2 has
Ответ №3 will have
Ответ №4 haven't

15. ……..you…… any chance to get that job last year?
Ответ №1 will have
Ответ №2 Did have
Ответ №3 Do have
Ответ №4 Have not

16. Which is ….: the United States or Canada?
Ответ №1 large
Ответ №2 larger
Ответ №3 More larger
Ответ №4 More large

17. What is the name of the …. port in the USA?
Ответ №1 bigger
Ответ №2 biggest
Ответ №3 More big
Ответ №4 Mostbig

18. Moscow is the …. city in Russia.
Ответ №1 largest
Ответ №2 Most large
Ответ №3 More large
Ответ №4 Large

19. The London underground is the …. in the world.
Ответ №1 oldest
Ответ №2 older
Ответ №3 Most old
Ответ №4 Moreold

20. St Petersburg is one of the ….. cities in the world.
Ответ №1 beautiful
Ответ №2 most beautiful
Ответ №3 more beautiful
Ответ №4 beautifilest

2 семестр

A. *Which verb forms are used in the following sentences?*

1. Several articles are being translated by the students of our group.
a) Presents Continuous Active
b) Past Continuous Passive
c) Presents Simple Passive
d) Presents Continuous Passive

2. The experiment was completed in our laboratory yesterday.
a) Past Continuous Passive
b) Past Simple Passive
c) Past Simple Active
d) Past Continuous Active

3. The industrial development of any country depends on its energy resource.
a) Past Simple Active
b) Presents Simple Active
c) Past Simple Passive
d) Presents Continuous Passive

4. His lectures are always attended by many students.
a) Presents Continuous Active
b) Past Continuous Passive
c) Presents Perfect Active
d) Presents Simple Passive

5. The secretary was typing the manager's report at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.
a) Past Simple Passive
b) Future Simple Passive
c) Past Continuous Active
d) Future Continuous Passive

B. Which is the best translation?

1. This plant was being built when we came here.
a) Завод был уже построен, когда мы приехали сюда.
b) Завод построили, после того как мы приехали сюда.
c) Когда мы сюда приехали, завод строился.
d) Мы приехали сюда на строительство завода.

2. Our geologists have discovered vast deposits of natural gas in the eastern areas.
a) Наши геологи открывали огромные месторождения природного газа в восточных регионах.
b) Наши геологи открыли огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.
c) Наши геологи откроют огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.
d) Наши геологи открывают огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.

3. The new metallurgical plant will be equipped with up-to-date machinery.
a) Новый металлургический завод был оборудован современными станками.
b) Новый металлургический завод будет оборудован современными станками.
c) Новый металлургический завод оборудовали современными станками.
d) Новый металлургический завод оборудуют современными станками.

4. Our students have practical training at the mines.
a) Наши студенты проходят практику на шахтах.
b) Наши студенты проходили практику на шахтах.

c) Наши студенты прошли практику на шахтах.
d) Наши студенты пройдут практику на шахтах.

5. He has been offered a very interesting job institute.
a) Он предложил очень интересную работу в институте.
b) Он предлагал очень интересную работу в институте.
c) Ему предлагали очень интересную работу в институте.
d) Ему предложили очень интересную работу в институте.

C.Which verb form will you use to translate the following sentences?

1. В различных районах Москвы строятся новые линии метро.
a) have built
b) have been built
c) are being built
d) are building

2. Эксперимент был закончен к концу месяца.
a) had been completed
b) had completed
c) was completed
d) have been completed

3. Первая линия Московского метро вступила в строй в 1935 году.
a) has gone into operation
b) have gone into operation
c) had gone into operation
d) went into operation

4. Инженеры нашей фирмы разработали много новых приборов.
a) developed
b) have developed
c) has developed
d) were developed

5. Наши друзья вернутся из экспедиции на следующей неделе.
a) will be returned
b) are returned
c) is returning
d) will return

D. ***Which is the general question to following sentences?***

1. The sentences solve very important questions.
a) Does their scientists solve very important questions?
b) Their scientists very important questions solve?
c) Who did solve very important questions?

d) Do their scientists solve very important questions?

2. The engineer will test his automatic device in the laboratory.
a) Will test the engineer his automatic device in the laboratory?
b) Will do the engineer test his automatic device in the laboratory?
c) Will the engineer test his automatic device in the laboratory?
d) The engineer will test his automatic device in the laboratory?

3. The workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant.
a) Installed the workers the X-rays unit at the plant?
b) Do the workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant?
c) Did the workers install the X-rays unit at the plant?
d) Did the workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant?

4. Ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry.
a) Do ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?
b) Are ferrous metals widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?
c) Are used ferrous metals widely in all branches of machine-building industry?
d) Are ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?

5. Tomorrow they are flying to Moscow.
a) Are they flying to Moscow tomorrow?
b) Are tomorrow they flying to Moscow?
c) Are flying they to Moscow tomorrow?
d) Where are they flying?

3. Диалог

(Подготовка диалога в рамках самостоятельной работы с последующим воспроизведением его на практическом занятии. Образцы диалогов представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе)

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1 Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи

Диалог на тему «Иностранный язык как средство международного общения в современном мире»

- Tom, why do you learn English at school?

— Well, it is taught as a school subject and we have to learn it.
— I see. But is it important for you to study it?

— Of course, it is. First of all, it is necessary when you travel to English-speaking countries. Besides, a good command of English is usually required if you want to get a good job.
— And today a lot of information in the world's computers is also in English. I believe you like foreign languages, don't you?
— Yes. I am sure that modern people must speak more than one language. And I am proud that I can watch American films, listen to English songs and read "Harry Potter" in the original.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.3 Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии

Диалог на тему «Проблема выбора профессии и дальнейшее саморазвитие»

- Susan: Oh, my god! It's like a nightmare! The final exams are coming, and I still have not chosen the place to enter.
- Jane: Stop to panic. Let's try to determine which profession suits you most of all.
- C: But how can we do it?
- D: It's very easy. I will ask you questions, and you will honestly answer them. Then we will analyze and understand what your future profession.
- S: How do you know all this?
- D: Have you forgotten? I attend psychology courses once a week. We have recently discussed such problem.
- S: Really?
- D: Yes, you will be surprised, but you are not alone to have such a problem.
- S: That calms me a little. Well, come on, let's start.
- D: What kind of work do you prefer: working with people, with animals or with documents?
- S: I'm afraid of animals, and a little shy to communicate with people. I prefer to work with documents.
- D: I see. In which subject do you have better grades: math or languages?
- S: I'm very bad at math, but I like languages. Especially, foreign ones.
- D: Do you like children?
- S: Oh, yes. I always play with children when guests come to us. I think they like to spend time with me too.
- D: Well, even having conducted such a small questioning, it became clear to me that you need to choose a profession that relates to children, languages and documents. For example, an interpreter, a school teacher of foreign language or a kindergarten nurse.

- S: Well done! Now I have something to think about. Your advice really helped me, thank you!
- D: Not at all. I was glad to do it.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4 Основы делового общения

Диалог на тему «Звонок в компанию по поводу получения ответа на свое письмо»

Answering the phone (formal)
- Hello? Serena speaking. (caller unknown)
- John Sayles is speaking. Who's calling, please? (caller unknown)
- Doctor Martin's office. May I know who's calling, please? (caller unknown)
- Thank you for calling Jeans Plus. Jody speaking.
- Hello Maria. Nice to hear from you.
- Hello Dr Jones. How can I help you?
- City Library. Kim speaking. What can I do for you, Robert?

Introducing yourself

2 Hey George. It's Lisa calling.

3 Hello, this is Julie Madison calling.

Asking to speak with someone
- Can I talk to Josef? Tell him Marilyn's calling.
- May I speak to Mr. Green in the accounting department, please?
- Good morning. Is Dr Martin available, please?

Connecting someone
- Just a sec. I'll get him.
- Hang on a moment. I'll see if she's in.
- One moment please. I'll see if he's available.
- Hold the line please. I'll put you through in a moment.
- Please hold while I put you through to the manager's office.
- All of our staff are busy at this time. Please hold for the next available person.

Making a request
- Could you please repeat that?
- Would you mind spelling that for me?
- Could you speak up a little, please?
- Can you speak a little slower, please. My English isn't very good, I'm afraid.
- Could you let me know when she'll be in the office, please?
- Would you mind calling back in an hour? I'm in a meeting just now.
- Can you call again? I think we have a bad connection.
- Please hold for just a minute. I have another call.
- Please don't call this number again.

Taking a message

- Can I take a message?
- Would you like to leave a message?
- Sammy's not in. I can tell him you called if you like.
- No, that's okay. I'll call him later.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.5 Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера

Диалоги на темы «Личная встреча с работодателем», «Беседа претендента на вакансию по телефону»

Job Interview

4 Good morning, Miss Jones. So you applied for a job in our team. Am I right?
5 Yes, I did. I sent my resume for a position of a restaurant manager.
6 That`s good. I`d like to know a bit more about you. Probably you could tell us about your education first.
7 Well, I left school at 17 and then for the next five years I studied at Kazan Federal University. I graduated the Department of economics with high honors and was qualified as a manager of enterprise. And after that I did a one-year computer course.
8 Well. Your education sounds great, Miss Jones. And have you got any experience? Have you worked before?
9 Certainly. First I worked as a manager at children’s clothes shop. I stayed there for four years and then I moved on to my present company. They offered me a job of a manager in a big cafe.
10 That`s very interesting. Why aren’t you happy with your present job, Miss Jones? Why are you going to leave them?
11 Well. The salary isn’t so bad, I must admit. But the work schedule isn’t convenient for me. And I often do a lot of overtime there. Besides you have an excellent reputation and I hope to have more opportunity and growth potential in your company.
12 I see. Do you mind business trips? And are you fluent in Italian or German?
13 Oh, foreign languages are my favorites. We did Italian and German at the University and I use them when I travel.
14 Very good. Can you tell me about your good points then?
15 Well… I start my work on time. I learn rather quickly. I am friendly and I am able to work under pressure in a busy company.
16 OK. That’s enough I think. Well, Miss Jones. Thank you very much. I am pleased to talk to you and we shall inform you about the result of our interview in a few days. Good-bye.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему

Диалог на тему «Участие в World Skills»
Make up a dialogue “Participation in WorldSkills” using the following questions and the information in brackets:
- What is WorldSkills? (this is a movement for the development of professions, which is gaining more and more power all over the world and in Russia)
– When was the first Championship organized? (1946)
- Who initiated the competition of professional skills? (Francisco Albert Vidal)
-How often are world professional skills championships held? (every 2 years)
- Who are the participants of the Championship? (young professionals aged 17-22 years old)

Раздел 3 Тема 3.1 Туризм. Путешествия. Туристская индустрия

Диалог на тему "At the travel agency"
- Good morning! Come in, please, and make yourself comfortable.
- Good morning! I saw your advertisement and I would like to choose a tour for the end of September.
- Yes, we can offer you tours to any country of the world.
- What can you recommend me?
- Are you going by yourself?
- No. I need a trip for three. We are taking our 3-year old baby with us. We’d like to have a good and not very expensive holiday.
- Oh, then I would recommend you to see Paris and Disneyland in September. You can spend unforgettable days there.
- Thank you but we’ve already been to Paris last year.
- I see. How about going to Switzerland, to a skiing-resort in the Alps? Snow, fresh air, beautiful mountains …
- Mmmm. That sounds quite nice but skiing isn’t my cup of tea. Besides, our son is too small for that kind of travelling.
- I agree with you. You’d better go to some warm and exotic place then. How about a tour to Cyprus?
- I think that’s the best idea!
- How long are you planning to stay there? And have you finally determined the dates?
- That would be 2 weeks. From the 25th of September till the 9th of October.
- Let’s have a look at the best hotels of Larnaka in the catalogue. We need to choose a hotel now. And that’s the most important thing, to my mind. How many stars do you want?
- Well, it doesn’t matter. It should be nice for the family with a baby and have all necessary conditions.
- Ok. Let me recommend you this 4-star hotel then. It is new, comfortable and located just near the sandy beach. A lot of our customers with children were satisfied with it and its service.

- The pictures are very attractive. I can see a lot of greenery around the hotel and the rooms are spacious, well-equipped and overlooking the Mediterranean sea. Is there a children's club there?
- Yes, there is. There is also childcare and a swimming pool for kids with a slide too.
- Is it expensive? How much does it cost?
- They currently offer a good discount and the room in your case will cost only $50 per night. Breakfast is included.
- That's great! I think we'll take it.
- OK. Then we need to check if there are tickets available for these flights on the days you mentioned.

Раздел 3 Тема 3.4 Транспорт в туризме

Диалоги на темы "Путешествие на самолете", "Путешествие на поезде", "Путешествие на корабле", "Звонок в турагентство", "На таможне"

Travelling by plain

- Excuse me. Is it possible to have another blanket, please? I am a little cold.
- Sure. Would you like just one or two?
- One will be enough I think.
- OK. I'll be right back with your blanket. Would you like anything else?
- Yes. Can I get something to drink too?
- Sure. We should avoid dehydration during these long flights. What would you like to drink?
- I'd like some orange juice, please. And no ice in it, of course.
- Oh yes. I'll bring it to you in a minute. By the way you can unfasten your seat belts. It is safe to do so now. And why did you put this bag under your seat? I think it is very uncomfortable for you. You should put it on the shelf above your seat, into the locker.
- OK, thanks. I will do that. Could you tell me how long it'll take to reach Thailand?
- Well, you know it's a long journey. We still have 6 more hours before landing.
- Will there be any food before we land?
- Sure. We'll serve another meal in 3 hours. But if you are hungry I can bring you a little snack if you want.
- Yes, that would be great.
- No problem. … Here you are, sir. And here is an arrival card for the immigration service. Please, fill in this form using black ink before we land.
- Thank you. But I need a black pen. Could you lend me one?
- One moment, please. Another flight attendant will be bringing pens around shortly.
- Thanks a lot.
- Enjoy your flight.

Travelling by train

- George: Oh, I see a ticket-office. Good morning!
- Clerk: Good morning!
- George: I want three tickets to Boston for tonight.
- Clerk: Three single or three round tickets?
- George: Three round trip tickets, please.
- Clerk: What class would you prefer?
- George: First class, please.
- Clerk: Here they are. Your train is leaving at 23.05.
- George: Thank you very much. Does the train arrive in Boston at 09.00?
- Clerk: Yes, you are right.
- George: Thank you for your help.
- Clerk: I wish you a pleasant journey.

On the Ship

– Do you happen to know when our ship is due in Amsterdam?
– According to the timetable we are due there at noon tomorrow, but I think we are one hour late.
– Oh, it doesn't matter, we'll catch up.
– The sea has been quite calm since the beginning of the voyage, but I'm afraid the night might bring us a storm.
– There is nothing to be afraid of, I'm sure we'll come on schedule and have a good landing tomorrow.
– Well, good night, then. I'm going to my cabin now. I feel somewhat sleepy.
– Happy dreams.

Calling Your Travel Agent

– Cathai Pacific Airways. Can I help you?
– Yes. I need a flight from Tokyo to New York for Friday. Do you have any seats?
– Let me see. Yes. I have one on the 5:30 flight.
– Five thirty! What's the check-in time?
– One hour economy. Thirty minutes business class. Will you take that?
– Ni, I won't get to the airport in time. When will the next flight leave?
– There won't be another direct flight on Friday. There will be one on Saturday at the same time.
– Fine, I'll take that.
– Just let me check. Oh, I am sorry. That flight's full.

At the Customs

17 The passport control officer is coming. He will ask you for your passport and visa.
18 Here it is. I believe he will ask me about the purpose of my visit.
19 That's right. Besides, he may look through your luggage.
20 Do I have to answer all of his questions?
21 No doubt, and try to be polite as well.

22 I see. I have got a bottle of perfume and a bottle of whiskey. Are they liable to duty?
23 I don't think so. I've got a box of liqueur chocolates. It's duty free.
24 I wonder if it's necessary to declare tobacco.
25 There's 100% duty on it if you exceed 300 gr. Then, you pat the duty. Anyhow as soon as we go through customs our journey will be coming to an end. I'm happy about it as I'm quite exhausted.

Раздел 3 Тема 3.5 Индустрия гостеприимства

Read the telephone conversation between the receptionist and client. Put the lines from the conversation in the right order.
Receptionist: Hello, the Grand Hotel. Cathy speaking. How can I help you?
Client: reservation / make / like / a / I'd / to / please
Receptionist: Certainly. When is it for?
Client: It's for two nights, the thirteenth and the fourteenth of this month.
Receptionist: single / want / do / room / or / double / a / And / you / a ?
Client: A single, please.
Receptionist: OK. Yes, that's fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?
Client: Robert Palmer.
much / you / Can / it / tell / how / is / me ?
Receptionist: Yes. That's 95 pounds a night. Can I have a credit card number, please?
Client: Yes, sure. It's Visa. 4929 7983 0621 8849.
Receptionist: Thank you.
Number / could / And / phone / I / have / a ?
Client: Uh huh. 01727 489962.
Receptionist: That's fine.
forward / look / seeing / on / you / We / to / thirteenth / the.
Bye-bye.
Client: Thanks a lot. Goodbye.

Imagine you would like to make a reservation. You are arriving at the hotel on the 15th of July for two weeks. Your partner is a receptionist. Make up a dialogue using the previous conversation as an example.

Checking into the hotel
Receptionist: Good evening. What can I do for you?
Mr. Ivanov: Good evening. I'm Mr. Ivanov. I've booked accommodation from the 5th of June.
Receptionist: Just a moment, sir. I'll check the reservation. Will you spell the name, please?
Mr. Ivanov: OK. I-v-a-n-o-v.

Receptionist: Right. We can give you a nice single room on the 3rd floor. Fill in this check-in card, please: full name, address, nationality, occupation, date and place of birth.
Mr. Ivanov: Here you are. What's the number of the room?
Receptionist: 305. The porter will help you with the luggage and take you to your room. Here is the key.
Mr. Ivanov: Thank you very much.

Imagine you are checking into the hotel. Make the conversation taking the previous one as an example.

Mr. Ivanov phones the Reception from his room to get the room service. Read the dialogue and act it out.
Maid: Good evening, sir. What can I do for you?
Ivanov: Good evening. Could I have my jacket and trousers pressed, please?
Maid: Yes, sir. I'll do it right away. What's your room number?
Ivanov: 305. And another thing, is the restaurant open now?
Maid: Yes, sir. Can I get you anything?
Ivanov: A bottle of mineral water, please.
Maid: All right, sir.
Ivanov: Thank you. Will you wake me up at 8 o'clock, please. I'm afraid to oversleep.
Maid: Don't worry, sir. I'll call you.

Work in pairs. You are in a hotel. Student A is the receptionist, and student B is a guest. The guest has several requests and phones Reception from his/her room. Change roles after 4 conversations.
Example. Situation: there are no towels.
A: Hello. Reception. Can I help you?
B: Yes, please. There are no towels in my room. Could you send some up, please?
A: Certainly. I'll see to it straight away.
B: Thank you. Bye.
Use these situations:

You'd like to have your clothes pressed.
You want to know what time the restaurant opens in the morning.
You'd like some tea and a sandwich in your room.
You want the telephone number of the railway station.
You want Reception to recommend a good place to eat.
You want to be woken at 7 o'clock in the morning.
You can't get the television to work.
You'd like to order a taxi to take you to the airport.

4. Презентация

Презентация – средство или метод, который используют в обучении (особенно иностранным языка) и подготовке работников и специалистов. Подготовка презентации проходит в рамках самостоятельной работы с последующим представлении ее на практическом занятии.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2 Роль образования в современном мире

Презентация на тему «Роль образования в моей жизни»

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства (World Skills International)

Презентация на тему «Описание задания мирового чемпионата World Skills International»

Раздел 3 Тема 3.2 Внутренний туризм

Презентация на тему "Популярные туристские направления в России"

Раздел 3 Тема 3.3 Международный туризм

Презентация на тему "Популярные туристские направления за рубеж"

Раздел 3 Тема 3.6 Саморазвитие в профессии

Презентация на тему «Моё будущее в профессии»

5. Оценивание обучающегося на экзамене

Промежуточная аттестация производится на основе текущего контроля успеваемости при условии выполнения всех заданий в семестре, предусмотренных фондом оценочных средств по дисциплине.