

**Л.С. Кравченко, Л.П. Малятова**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО АКТИВАЦИИ  
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ,  
НАЧИНАЮЩИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Модуль V

Челябинск  
2017

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации  
Департамент научно-технологической политики и образования  
ФГБОУ ВО «Южно-Уральский государственный аграрный  
университет»

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*Методические указания для студентов I и II курсов*

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2017

УДК 811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ

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Методические указания по активации самостоятельной деятельности студентов, начинающих изучение английского языка. Модуль V. [Электронный ресурс]: метод. указания / Л. С. Кравченко, Л. П. Малятова. – Челябинск : Ю-УрГАУ, 2017. – 25 с.

Методические указания предназначены для обучения студентов I и II курсов дневного отделения, начинающих изучение английского языка всех специальностей неязыковых вузов.

Данные методические указания содержат материалы для разговорных тем, диалогов и лексико-грамматических упражнений, которые служат основой для формирования общекультурной и профессиональной компетенций, являющихся основой межкультурной коммуникации. Познавательный характер текстов и гибкая система упражнений направлены на интеллектуальное и творческое развитие личности.

УДК 811.111  
ББК 81.2Англ

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## INTRODUCTION

Среди ранжированных требований, предъявляемых к качеству подготовки специалиста, в настоящее время особое место занимают экстрафункциональные компетенции, наряду с собственно профессиональными знаниями, умениями и навыками. Поэтому цель данных методических указаний заключается в формировании у студентов общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций, необходимых специалистам для осуществления межкультурной коммуникации в профессиональной среде.

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов неязыковых вузов, начинающих изучение английского языка или имеющих недостаточные знания в результате изучения английского языка в средней школе и составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов I и II курсов.

При организации учебного материала авторы ставили целью повторение и обобщение основных грамматических тем и лексики, пройденных в средней школе, а также углубленное изучение тех грамматических и лексических явлений, которые необходимы будущим специалистам для осуществления межкультурной коммуникации в профессиональной среде.

Методические указания состоят из 6 уроков и 5 модулей. Основой каждого урока являются тексты, объединенные общей тематикой, затем следуют вопросы к тексту, список активной лексики и упражнения, направленные на активацию самостоятельной работы студентов.

Упражнения к каждому уроку разбиты на 2 группы: 1) лексико-грамматические упражнения; 2) упражнения для развития навыков устной речи. При этом авторы следуют принципу постепенного усложнения как текстов, так и заданий. Обширная тематика и большое количество текстов, заданий к ним и упражнений дают возможность преподавателю варьировать работу в зависимости от уровня подготовки группы и давать индивидуальные задания студентам.

Методические указания практическое овладение английским языком как средством общения, формируют у студентов межкультурную коммуникативную компетенцию.

## UNIT 6

### COUNTRIES AND CULTURES

**Topics for discussions: Great Britain. Sightseeing in London and Great Britain. Royal facts. Holidays in Britain.**

**Grammar: the Present Perfect Tense.**

**Dialogue: Sightseeing in London. Holidays in Britain.**

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя список слов.

#### **Great Britain**

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England, Wales and Scotland. There are no high mountains in Great Britain, the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the most important of the British rivers. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

#### Vocabulary

isle — остров

island — остров

to be situated –	current — течение
to separate – отделять	to influence – влиять
European — европейский	parliamentary – парламентский
total – общий	monarchy — монархия
the English Channel — Ла-Манш	main – основной
to be washed by — омываться	deep – глубокий
to occupy – занимать	part – часть
to consist of — состоять из	high – высокий
deposits — залежи	highly чрезвычайно
iron ore — железная руда	tall – высокий
to discover — обнаруживать	

## II. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the full name of the country? 2. Where is the United Kingdom situated? 3. What islands do the British Isles consist of? 4. What is the total area of the British Isles by? 4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called? 5. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain? 6. What sea do most of the rivers flow into? 7. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in? 8. What is the climate like in Great Britain? 9. What is the population of Great Britain? 10. What city is the capital of the U. K.? 11. What kind of state is Great Britain?

## III. Закончите предложения.

1. The full name of the country is .... 2. The United Kingdom is situated .... 3. The British Isles consist of .... 4. The total area of the British Isles is .... 5. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by .... 6. The western coast of Great Britain .... 7. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: .... 8. There are ... high mountains in Great Britain. 9. The Highlands of Scotland are .... 10. Great Britain is ... very rich in mineral resources. 11. The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence ... 12. The population of the United Kingdom is .... 13. The main nationalities are:... 14. The capital of the country is .... 15. The United Kingdom is ... monarchy.



IV. Расскажите о Великобритании, используя текст упражнения I и предложения упражнения III.

IV. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя список слов.

### **Places of Interest in Great Britain**

Britain is rich in its historic places which link the present with the past. The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and now it is the seat of the Parliament, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church in the neighborhood.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens' Parthenon are in the Greek section.

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeller in wax, in the 18th century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

Liverpool, the "city of ships", is England's second greatest port after London. The most interesting sight in the Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is known for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it's the home town of "The Beatles".

Stratford-on-Avon is situated 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of education.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur's birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

## Vocabulary

to link – связывать	frontage — фасад
place – место	was born – родился
Lud Hill — Лад Хилл	to die – умереть
church — церковь	home town – родной город
the neighborhood	to establish – образовывать
museum – музей	education – образование
Athens – Афины	prehistoric — доисторический
to found – основывать	order — орден
to contain – содержать	priest — священник
model – модель	Canterbury Cathedral Archbishop — архиепископ Кентерберийский
writer – писатель	antiquity — антиквариат; древность
movie star – кинозвезда	mummy — мумия
singer – певец	wax — воск
politician – политик	
sight – вид	

V. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the oldest part of London? 2. What is Westminster Palace? 3. What is called "city of ships"? 4. Why is Stratford-on-Avon famous? 5. What are the famous centres of education? 6. What is Stonehenge? 7. Who is the head of Church of England? What is his seat? 8. What is the largest and the richest museum in the world? What unique collections does it contain? 9. What can one see in Madam Tussaud's Museum?

VI. Приготовьте презентацию о достопримечательностях Великобритании.

VII. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь списком слов.

### **Our trip to London**

We arrived on Friday afternoon at Huston Station and went by taxi to our hotel in the center of London. In the afternoon we went shopping in Oxford Street.

This is a long, straight street through the center of London. It is a busy and popular shopping street. It has five large department stores, including the world-

famous Selfridges and Marks and Spencers. Oxford Street crosses Regent Street, another famous shopping street in London.

On Saturday morning we went on a sightseeing tour. We saw the House of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

Near Parliament Square there are London's most famous landmarks. Westminster, next to the River, is the headquarters of the Parliament. Big Ben is the name of the clock tower on the corner of the parliament building. Westminster Abbey is opposite the Houses of Parliament. Around Parliament Square there are statues of historical figures, including Sir Winston Churchill on the south side. Not far from Parliament Square is 10, Downing Street, the official home of the British Prime Minister.

On Saturday evening we went to the theatre and saw the musical 'Cats'. It was fantastic. London is famous for its theatres. There are over fifty large theatres in London, most of them are in the West End. There is something for everyone – from Shakespeare and the world's classics to the latest musical.

On Sunday morning we went to see the Tower of London. The Crown Jewels were magnificent. The Tower is near the River Thames next to Tower Bridge. William the Conqueror, the Norman king who invaded and conquered England in 1066, built the Tower. It was once a prison for enemies of the king. People say that the ghosts of men and women who died in the Tower still walk there at night. Nowadays visitors go to the Tower to see the Crown Jewels in the Jewel House.

Before we went to the station on Sunday afternoon, we walked through Hyde Park. It was a beautiful way to end the weekend. London is famous for its many beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the largest. It has large lawns and a boating lake called 'The Serpentine' in the centre. It also has an area called 'Speakers' corner. Here anyone can stand on a box and speak about anything they want, including politics and religion. Going to hear the 'soap box' speakers at Speaker's Corner on Sunday is a popular pastime.

#### Vocabulary

to arrive – приезжать

straight – прямой

through – через	soap – мыло
department store – универмаг	pastime – занятие
to go on a sightseeing tour – осматривать достопримечательности	to conquer – завоевать
landmark – достопримечательность	conqueror – завоеватель
headquarters – место расположения	to invade – вторгаться
clock tower – часовая башня	enemy – враг
Tower – Тауэр	ghost – призрак
magnificent – великолепный	crown – корона
to include – включать	jewels – драгоценности
figure – фигура	prison – тюрьма
lawn – лужайка	corner – угол

VIII. Paul и Sandra недавно ездили в Лондон. Ответьте на вопросы о их путешествии (упражнение VI).

1. When did they arrive in London? 2. Where was their hotel? 3. How did they get to their hotel? 4. What did they do on Saturday morning? 5. Where did they go shopping in the afternoon? 6. What show did they see on Saturday evening? 7. Where did they go on Sunday morning? 8. How did they spend Sunday afternoon?

IX. Скажите верны или нет следующие утверждения.

1. The Prime Minister lives in the Houses of Parliament. 2. Oxford Street is famous for its shops. 3. There are more than fifty theatres in London. 4. The Tower of London is about five hundred years old. 5. Hyde Park is London's biggest park. 6. Hyde Park also has an area called "Speakers' corner. 7. Parliament Square is a busy and popular shopping street. 8. Westminster Abbey is in Oxford Street. 9. London Tower was not a prison for enemies of the king. 10. People say that the ghosts of men and women who died in the Tower still walk there at night.

X. Представьте, что вы провели неделю в Москве (Санкт Петербурге и т.д.). Напишите письмо своему английскому другу, рассказывая, где вы побывали.

(Your address) (The date)

Dear Sue,

How are you?

I'm having a lovely summer. Last weekend I went to ....

Write soon and tell me your news!

Best wishes,

(Your name)

XI. Расскажите о достопримечательностях Лондона или приготовьте презентацию на эту тему.

### *Grammar Exercises*

#### **Спряжение глагола Present Perfect**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I have taken (worked)	I haven't taken (worked)	Have I taken (worked)?
She has taken (worked)	She hasn't taken (worked)	Has she taken (worked)?
He has taken (worked)	He hasn't taken (worked)	Has he taken (worked)?
It has taken (worked)	It hasn't taken (worked)	Has it taken (worked)?
We have taken (worked)	We haven't taken (worked)	Have we taken (worked)?
You have taken (worked)	You haven't taken (worked)	Have you taken (worked)?
They have taken (worked)	They haven't taken (worked)	Have they taken (worked)?

XII. Закончите предложения глаголом из списка. Используйте have/has + Past Participle глаголов: break, buy, finish, do, go, go, lose, paint, read, take.

1. 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they ... 2. I ... some new shoes. Do you want to see them? 3. 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he ... to work.' 4. '... you ...the shopping?' 'No, I'm going to do it later.' 5. 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I ... it.' 6. Look! Somebody ... that window. 7. Your house looks different. ... you ... it? 8. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ... it? 9. I'm looking for Sarah. Where ... she ... ? 10. 'Do you want the newspaper?' 'No, thanks. I ... it.'

XIII. Вы задаете Ann вопросы, начинающиеся с Have you ever? Напишите вопросы, используя фразы.

1. (Paris?) ...?
2. (play/golf?) ...?
3. (Australia?) ...?
4. (lose/your passport?) ...?
5. (sleep/in a park?) ...?
6. (eat/Chinese food?) ...?
7. (New York?) ...?
8. (win/a lot of money?) ...?
9. (break/your leg?) ...?

ОТВЕТЫ:

1. No, never.
2. Yes, many times.
3. No, never.
4. Yes, once.
5. No, never.
6. Yes, a few times.
7. Yes, twice.
8. No, never.
9. Yes, once.

XIV. Посмотрите на ответы Ann в упражнении XIII и напишите предложения об Ann и о себе.

Ann	You
1. Ann ....	1. I ...
2. Ann ....	2. I ....
3. She ....	3. I ....
4. She ....	4. I ....
5. ....	5. ....
6. ....	6. ....
7. ....	7. ....
8. ....	8. ....
9. ....	9. ....

XV. Mary – 65 лет. У нее была интересная жизнь. Напишите предложения о том, что она сделала в жизни, используя Present Perfect.

1. (she/do/many different jobs) She .... 2. (she/travel/to many places) She .... 3. (she/do/a lot of interesting things) She .... 4. (she/write/ten books) .... 5. (she/meet/a lot of interesting people) .... 6. (she/be/married five times) ....

XVI. Вставьте gone и been.

1. He's on holiday at the moment. He's ... to Spain. 2. 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's ... to the bank.' 3. 'Hello, Pat. Where have you. ...?' 'I've ... to the bank.' 4. 'Have you ever ... to Mexico?' 'No, never.' 5. My parents aren't at home this evening. They've ... out. 6. There's a new restaurant in town. Have you ... to it? 7. Paris is a wonderful city. I've ... there many times. 8. Helen was here earlier but I think she's ... now.

XVII. Закончите следующие предложения.

1. Jill is in London. She ... since Monday. 2. I know George. I ... for a long time. 3. They are married. They ... married since 1983. 4. Brian is ill. He ... ill for a week. 5. We live in this house. We ... here for ten years. 6. I know Tom very well. I ... him for a long time. 7. We are waiting for you. We ... waiting since 11 o'clock. 8. Alice works in a bank. She ... in a bank for five years. 9. I'm learning English. I ...

learning English for six months.<sup>10</sup> She has a headache. She ... a headache since she got up.

XVIII. Напишите вопросы с How long ...?

1. Jill is in London. How long ...? 2. I know George. How long ...? 3. Mike and Judy are in Brazil. How long ...? 4. Diana is learning Italian. How long ...? 5. My brother lives in Germany. ...? 6. It is raining. ...? 7. Bill is a teacher. ...? 8. I know Margaret. ...? 9. I have a motor-bike. ...? 10. Linda and Frank are married. ...? 11. Alan works in London. ...?

XIX. Напишите for или since.

1. She's been in London ... Monday. 2. She's been in London ... four days. 3. Mike has been ill ... a long time. He's been in hospital ... October. 4. My aunt has lived in Australia ... 15 years. 5. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty ... many years. 6. Mrs. Harris is in her office. She's been there ... 7 o'clock. 7. India has been an independent country ... 1947. 8. The bus is late. We've been waiting ... 20 minutes.

XX. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова в скобках + for или ago.

1. (four days) When did she arrive in London? .... 2. (four days) How long has she been in London? .... 3. (20 years) How long have they been married? .... 4. (20 years) When did they get married? .... 5. (ten minutes) When did Dan arrive? .... 6. (two months) When did you buy those shoes? .... 7. (two months) How long has she been learning English? .... 8. (a long time) How long have you known Jan? .... 9. (an hour) What time did you have lunch?

XXI. Закончите предложения, используя for и since.

1. She is in London now. She arrived there four days .... She has been there ... four days. 2. Jack is here. He arrived here on Thursday. He has ... 3. It is raining. It started an hour ... It's been .... 4. I know Sue. I first met Sue two years .... I've ... 5. I have a camera. I bought it in 1985. I've .... 6. They are married. They got married six months .... They've .... 7. Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ... She has ....



XXII. В этих предложениях глаголы подчеркнуты. Верны они или нет? Исправьте глаголы, если они неверны.

1. Tom arrived last week. 2. Have you seen Pam last week? 3. I have finished my work. 4. I have finished my work at 2 o'clock. 5. When have you finished your work? 6. George has left school three years ago. 7. 'Where's Ann? 'She's gone to the cinema. 8. Napoleon Bonaparte has died in 1821. 8. Have you ever been to Britain? 9. I haven't seen you at the party on Saturday. 10. The weather has been very bad last week.

XXIII. Поставьте глагол в Present Perfect (I have done) или Past Simple (I did).

1. My friend is a writer. She ... (write) many books. 2. We ... (not/have) a holiday last year. 3. ... (you/see) Alan last week? 4. I ... (play) tennis yesterday afternoon. 5. What time ... (you/go) to bed last night? 6. ... (you/ever/be) to the United States? 7. My hair is clean. I ... (wash) it. 8. I ... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning. 9. When I was a child, I ... (not/like) sport. 10. Kathy loves travelling. She ... (visit) many countries. 11. John works in a bookshop. He ... (work) there for three years. 12. Last year we ... (go) to Finland for a holiday. We ... (stay) there for three weeks.

XXIV. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь списком слов.

### **Buckingham Palace**

#### The Palace

There are two addresses in London that the whole world knows. One is 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The other is Buckingham Palace. This famous palace, first built in 1703, is in the very center of London.

It is two places, not one. It is family house, where children play and grow up. It is also the place where presidents, kings, and politicians go to meet the Queen.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema, and a swimming pool. There are 600 rooms and three miles of red carpet. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work in the Palace.

## The Queen's Day

When the Queen gets up in the morning, seven people look after her. One starts her bath, one prepares her clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. She has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own bedroom near the Queen's bedroom. Two people bring her breakfast. She has coffee from Harrods, toast, and eggs. Every day for fifteen minutes, a piper plays Scottish music outside her room and the Queen reads The Times.

Every Tuesday evening, she meets the Prime Minister. They talk about world news and have a drink, perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

### An invitation to the Palace

When the Queen invites a lot of people for dinner, it takes three days to prepare the table and three days to do the washing-up. Everybody has five glasses: one for red wine, one for white wine, one for water, one for port, and one for liqueur. During the first and second courses, the Queen speaks to the person on her left and then she speaks to the person on her right for the rest of the meal. When the Queen finishes her food, everybody finishes, and it is time for the next course.

### Vocabulary

Prime Minister — премьер министр

like – как

to look after – следить

to do the washing-up – мыть посуду

inside – внутри

everybody – каждый, все

the whole world famous – известный

during – в течение

во всем мире

course – блюдо

to grow (grew, grown) up – расти

XXV. Скажите правильные или неправильные эти предложения. Исправьте неправильные предложения.

1. The Palace is more than two hundred years old. 2. It is famous because it is in the centre of London. 3. The same person starts the Queen's bath, prepares her clothes, and feeds the dogs. 4. The dogs sleep in the Queen's bedroom. 5. The Queen and the Prime Minister go out for a drink on Tuesday nights.

XXVI. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is Buckingham Palace two places, not one? 2. Why is it like a small town? 3. Are there a lot of clocks? 4. How many dogs does the Queen have? 5. What newspaper does she read? 6. What sort of music does the piper play? 7. Why do people have five glasses on the table? 8. Who does the Queen speak to during a meal? 9. What happens when the Queen finishes her food?

XXVII. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь списком слов.

### **Royal Facts**

Ten things the Queen could do by using the royal prerogative: dismiss the Government; declare war; disband the Army; sell all the ships in the Navy; dismiss the Civil Service; give territory away to a foreign power; make everyone a peer; declare a State of Emergency; pardon all offenders; create universities in every parish in the United Kingdom.

Eleven things the Queen takes on journeys: her feather pillows; her hot water bottle; her favourite China tea; cases of Malvern water; barley sugar; cameras; her monogrammed electric kettle; her toilet soap; a special white lavatory seat; jewellery associated with the countries she is visiting; mourning clothes and black-edged writing paper in case of bereavements.

The Queen particular likes: horse racing; Scottish country dancing; jigsaw puzzles; long-stemmed, deep-pink carnations; champagne; deerstalking; quiet evenings at home watching television with her supper on a tray; crossword puzzles; bright red dresses.

Dislikes of the Queen: ivy; snails; tennis, including Wimbledon; milk pudding; the cold; grouse; any talk of Edward VIII; Charles Dickens; dictating letters; laying foundation stones; cigar smoke; sailing; listening to after-dinner speeches.

### **Vocabulary**

to dismiss – распускать	служба
to declare – объявлять	peer – пэр, лорд
to disband – расформировывать	state of emergency – чрезвычайное
Civil Service – государственная	положение

offender – правонарушитель	stem – стебель
parish – административное подразделение графства	carnation – гвоздика
feather – перо	deerstalking – охота на оленей
pillow – подушка	ivy – плющ
case – контейнер	snail – улитка
barley – ячмень	grouse – куропатка
kid – лайковый	sound – здоровый, крепкий
mourning – траурный	to enslave – порабощать
were it not – траурный	bereavement – тяжелая утрата
jigsaw puzzle – головоломка	

XXVIII. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь списком слов.

### **British holidays**

The religious festivals of Christmas and Easter are celebrated in many parts of the world. But there are some celebration days in the year which are special only to particular countries.

#### **St. Patrick's Day**

St. Patrick, who lived in the fourth century, is the patron saint of Ireland. He converted the Irish people to Christianity. Today St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on 17<sup>th</sup> March. A celebration is held in all large towns in Ireland but the largest St. Patrick's Day Parades are held in Dublin and New York! Bands from all over the world play in the streets of the cities. Many people wear green clothes, green is the Irish national colour and some bars even sell green beer! Another custom on this day is to send friends a gift of a shamrock, a small three-leafed plant which is the national emblem of Ireland.

#### **Guy Fawkes Day**

In 1606, in London, a man called Sir Guy Fawkes plotted to blow up King James I and the Houses of Parliament. The plot, called 'The Gunpowder Plot', was discovered on 4<sup>th</sup> November and Guy Fawkes and his friends were executed on 5<sup>th</sup> November. Since then, every 5<sup>th</sup> November, British people let off fireworks, light

bonfires and burn a 'guy' (a life-size dummy which represents Guy Fawkes). Some people celebrate in the gardens but nowadays most towns and villages have an organized bonfire display.

### **Hallowe'en**

Hallowe'en is celebrated on All Souls Day on the evening of 31<sup>st</sup> October. It is the day before 'Hallowmas' or All Saints' Day. Immigrants from Scotland first brought the festival to the USA. Many of the customs associated with the festival date back to pre-Christian times. Because of its popularity in the USA, Hallowe'en is becoming more popular in Britain, too.

Children dress up in fancy dress as witches, ghosts and demons. They knock on the neighbours' doors. When the door is opened, the children shout 'Trick or treat!' This means: 'If you don't give us a treat (a sweet or a piece of cake), we'll play a trick on you!' If you say 'Trick' the children will usually do something unpleasant like throw flour or water at your front door.

Another popular custom at Hallowe'en is to cut a face in a hollowed-out pumpkin and put a candle in it so that the "face" glows in the dark

### **Hogmanay**

In Scotland, New Year's Eve is called 'Hogmanay'. On the evening of 31<sup>st</sup> December, families and friends celebrate the end of the old year and the start of the new. They have parties in their homes, then meet outside the local 'kirk' (church) and wait for the bell to ring in the New Year. When it rings, they kiss each other and sing 'Auld Lang Syne' (an old friendship song). Then 'first footing' begins. This is a custom which is centuries old. The aim is to be the 'first foot' (the first person) inside a friend's house with a gift to welcome the New Year. Although the custom is not so common now, people used to bring a piece of bread, a lump of coal and a pinch of salt as a token of food, warmth and wealth for their friends. It is also lucky if the first person to enter your house after midnight is a 'well-built and dark young man'!

### **Vocabulary**

Christmas – рождество

patron saint – главный святой

Easter – пасха

custom – обычай

plot – устраивать заговор

to discover – обнаружить

to execute – казнить

bonfire – костер

festival – праздник

fancy dress – маскарадный костюм

century – век

although – хотя

lump – кусок

treat – угощение

trick – шутка

witch – ведьма

to glow – светиться

eve – канун

bell – колокол

pinch – щепотка

token – знак

wealth – богатство

XXIX. Прочитайте и переведите текст, пользуясь списком слов.

### **Valentine's Day**

Many countries celebrate Valentine's Day on February 14<sup>th</sup>. This modern-day holiday is a celebration of love which gets its name from a Roman priest, Valentine, who secretly performed wedding ceremonies for Christian couples in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

Weeks before the fourteenth of February, shop windows are decorated with red paper hearts, red streamers and boxes of chocolates. Heart-shaped cakes and sweets are baked and gifts such as perfume and jewellery are promoted by department stores. Red roses are ordered from florists, dinner reservations are made and presents are bought in preparation for Valentine's Day. Even cards and small gifts are made by young children at school.

On Valentine's Day, many people wear something red, since it is considered to be the colour of love. Gifts, wrapped in shiny paper and red ribbons, are exchanged, women receive bouquets of flowers and people express their feelings to their loved ones. In the evening, many couples choose to dine at romantic restaurants while others enjoy spending time together at home.

Valentine's Day is a time to let people know how much you love and appreciate them. It is a day which makes everyone feel romantic and happy.

### **Valentine's Traditions**

Hundreds of years ago in English, many children dressed up as adults on Valentine's Day. They went singing from home to home. One verse they sang was:

Good morning to you, valentine,  
Curl your locks as I do mine –  
Two before and three behind.  
Good morning to you, valentine.

In Wales wooden love spoons were carved and given as gifts on February 14<sup>th</sup>. Hearts, keys and keyholes were favorite decorations on the spoons. The decoration meant, "You unlock my heart!"

In the Middle Ages, young men and women drew names from a bowl to see who their valentines would be. They would wear these names on their sleeves for one week. To wear your heart on your sleeve now means that it is easy for other people to know how you are feeling.

In some countries, a young woman may receive a gift of clothing from a young man. If she keeps the gift, it means she will marry him.

Some people used to believe that if a woman saw a robin flying overhead on Valentine's Day, it meant she would marry a sailor. If she saw a sparrow, she would marry a poor man and be very happy. If she saw a goldfinch, she would marry a millionaire.

In Britain, people spend £22 million on Valentine's Day, with traditionally romantic people buying 7 million red roses! (Not all in the same bunch of course!) In the more exclusive parts of central London, a single red rose could cost a young lover up to £10! Your Valentine's Day flower or gift can really show 'how much' you care!

### Vocabulary

priest – священник

streamer – длинная узкая лента

promote – рекламировать

bouquet – букет

appreciate – ценить

excuse – предлог

to unlock – открывать

celebrate – прославлять,

воспевать

to curl – завивать локоны

lock – локон

huge –огромный

silk – шелковый

sleeve – рукав

herbs – ароматические травы

to enhance – усиливать

XXX. Составьте тему «Праздник в Великобритании» и расскажите ее.



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