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«Байконурский электрорадиотехнический техникум имени М.И. Неделина»
(ГБ ПОУ «БЭРТТ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора
по учебной работе

 М.М. Иванова
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Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов
специальностей:

- 46.02.01 «Документационное обеспечение управления и архивоведение»,
- 09.02.03 «Программирование в компьютерных системах»,
- 08.02.09 «Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования промышленных
и гражданских зданий»

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Рассмотрено
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"05" 04 2021г.

Согласовано
Методист

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Практическое занятие № 32

Тема урока: «Москва: вечно молодая и красивая», «Глаголы to do, их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных».

Цель урока:

1. Обучающая:

- развитие лексических и грамматических навыков.
- формирование грамматических навыков чтения и говорения.
- развитие умения переводить и пользоваться словарем.

2. Развивающая:

- развитие способности к распределению внимания, к запоминанию.
- расширение кругозора и поддержание интереса к изучению английского языка.

3. Воспитательная:

- формирование потребности и способности к критическому мышлению.

Наглядные пособия: словарь, методическое указание.

Тип урока: практическое занятие.

Методы: словесные, наглядные, практические.

1.1. Актуализация базисных знаний.

VOCABULARY

Study the followed words and expressions.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Muscovite – Москвич | to adjoin –примыкать, граничить |
| to be governed – управляться | market place –рыночная площадь |
| city council – городской совет | spot –место |
| mayor –мэр | popular assembly –народное собрание |
| borough – округ | cathedral – собор |
| hub –средоточие | liberator – освободитель |
| network –сеть | GrandDuke – великийкнязь |
| civilian –гражданский | To occur – случаться |

offensive – наступление

to host – принимать (гостей)

virtually – практически

to launch – запускать, начинать

2. Предъявление нового материала. Студентам предлагается прослушать текст «Москва: вечно молодая и красивая».

Ex 9. Read the text.

Moscow: Forever Young and Beautiful

Alexander is a Muscovite and he knows a lot about the history of Moscow. Moscow is the capital of Russia and of the Moscow region. It is the administrative centre of the Central district. It is situated on the Moscow River. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading economic and cultural centre. Moscow is governed by a city council and a mayor and is divided into boroughs. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15th century. The hub of the Russian railway network, Moscow is also a port and has several civilian and military airports.

Adjoining the Kremlin in the east there is Red Square. It originally was a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies. Red Square is still used as a parade ground and for demonstrations. One of the most wonderful examples of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharskiy.

The village of Moscow was first mentioned in the Russian Chronicles in 1147. And this year it was founded by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian national state, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan 4 became the first Tsar.

Built largely of wood until the 19th century, Moscow suffered from numerous fires. The most well – known of them occurred during Napoleon's occupation in 1812. Rebuilt, Moscow developed as a major textile and metallurgical centre. During the 19th and early 20th centuries it was the principal centre of the labour movement and social democracy.

During World War 2, Moscow was the goal of the German offensive. Although the German columns were stopped only about 40 km from the city's centre, Moscow suffered virtually no war damage.

The city hosted the Olympic Games in 1980.

In the 1990s the city began to attract foreign investment and became increasingly westernized. Many reconstruction projects were launched. Nowadays Moscow is even more beautiful with its modern cafes, shops and offices of European standard.

Задание 1. Match the words in the left and right columns.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Moscow State University | 1. department store |
| b. the Arbat | 2. theatre |
| c. Petrovsky Passage | 3. stadium |
| d. the Tretyakov Gallery | 4. cinema |
| e. the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier | 5. educational institution |
| f. the Bolshoi | 6. restaurant |
| g. Luzhniki | 7. hotel |
| h. Metropol | 8. museum |
| i. Praga | 9. monument |
| j. Pushkinsky | 10. street |

Задание 2. In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions.

What do you know about Red Square?

In Russian "red" (Krasnaya) means "beautiful". It's previous name was Poshar (Fire).

Are you a Muscovite? Where do you live?

What places of interest do you know in Moscow?

What do you know about...(*Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Kremlin, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts etc*)?

What would you do for entertainment in Moscow?

Задание 3. What Moscow attractions are described?

1. It was the World's tallest structure from 1967 to 1975 (surpassed by the Canadian CN Tower in 1976). Its height is 540 m, and it contains 3,544 stairs. It was constructed to mark the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. It is named after the district of Moscow in which it is located.

2. It was opened in 1939 to present the various achievements of the Soviet national economy. By 1989 the Exhibition had 82 pavilions. Each pavilion was dedicated to a particular industry or a field: space, education, radio-electronics, culture etc.

Задание 4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Moscow is governed by a mayor.

2. Moscow has several ports.

3. Minin and Pozharskiy founded Moscow in 1147.

4. The monument to Yuri Dolgorukiy stands in Red Square.

5. St Basil's Cathedral is located within the territory of the Kremlin.

6. The first Russian Tsar was Ivan the Terrible.

7. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian Federation.

8. During World War 2 Moscow was occupied by the German troops.

9. Moscow suffered from numerous fires. The most known of them occurred during World War 2.

10. In the 1980s many reconstruction projects were launched.

Задание 5. Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Rapid transit system (2), stations, underground, route, subway, railway, line
The Moscow Metro is a that serves Moscow and the neighbouring town of Krasnogorsk. Opened in 1935 with one 11 – kilometer and 13 stations, it was the first system in the Soviet Union. Currently the Moscow Metro has 182 Its length is 301.2 kilometres. The system is mostly , with the deepest section located at 84 metres below ground, at Park Pobedy station. The Moscow Metro is the world's second most heavily used after Tokyo's

Задание 6. Give simple information about the pictures using the following prompts.

The ... is located ... (in ... street, near the ... metro station, on the outskirts of Moscow etc).

It was built in ... (year, century) by ...

It is ... (beautiful, gigantic, monumental etc).

I know / don't know much about its history.

Last time I visited it in ... / I've never visited it ... (but I'd like to ect).

1.2. «Глаголы to do, их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных».

Если говорить вкратце то, что «to do» — означает делать что-нибудь, а «to make»- означает что-либо производить или создавать.

Употребление глагола «to do»

Английский глагол «to do» используется в следующих случаях:

1. Когда говорим о какой-либо работе или деятельности, при этом ничего не производим и не создаем. Просто занимаемся своим делом или выполняем работу на дому.

Например, I do crosswords. — Я разгадываю кроссворды. She does exercises every morning – Она по утрам делает зарядку.

2. Когда говорим, что чем-то занимаемся, но не уточняем чем именно.

Например, I want to do nothing – Я ничего не хочу делать.

3. Когда можно заменить естественные глаголы, значение которых заранее известно:

Например, I'll do the pizza if you do the dishes – Я приготовлю пиццу, если ты вымоешь посуду. Do I need to do my hair? – Мне нужно расчесать волосы?

4. Используется в значении «изучать».

Например, do subjects, do courses.

5. Устойчивые выражения, которые учим наизусть:

Do an exercise – сделать упражнение
Do homework – делать домашнюю работу
Do housework – делать работу по дому
Do an experiment – проводить эксперимент
Do bad (good) – делать плохо (хорошо)
Do one's hair – делать прическу
Do harm (evil) – делать вред (зло)
Do an injury – нанести травму
Do a job – выполнять работу

2. Актуализация грамматических навыков.

Упражнение № 1

Вставьте Do / Does.

1. _____ you know Bread Pitt?
2. _____ you live in Italy?
3. _____ he have a dog?
4. _____ I know him very well?
5. _____ you play the drums?
6. _____ the children learn to cook at school?
7. _____ they understand him?
8. _____ her mother like ice-cream?
9. Where _____ your grandparents live?
10. _____ she upload pictures?

Упражнение 2. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

Reserve, partners, online reservation, accommodation, wishes and means, approach, tourist, luxurious, discounted rates, business.

If you are to visit Moscow as a or on , or you are planning to meet your in Moscow and need , we are glad to offer you a Moscow hotel reservation at You can a hotel of any level – from tourist class to 5-star ho-

tels. It is an easy with individual to every client. If you are undecided about which hotel to stay in, we will recommend you something according to your, trying to make the best possible choice for you.

Упражнение 3. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy (to want) to celebrate some successful negotiations and was looking for a place to celebrate a feast. The place (to happen) to be Moscow.
2. In 1237 the Mongols (to burn) the city to ashes.
3. In 1328 Moscow (to earn) the status of capital of the Russian region.
4. In 1571 the Mongols (to attack) the city again and (to burn) in completely.
5. A severe plague (to ruin) the city in 1654. It (to kill) a lot of inhabitants.
6. In 1712 Moscow (to lose) its capital status to St. Petersburg.
7. In 1812 the war with Napoleon (to lead)to big fires in Moscow destroying almost everything.
8. On 12th March. 1918 the City of Moscow (to become) the capital of Soviet Russia.
9. When the USSR (to divide) in the year 1991, the city (to continue) to be the capital of Russia.
10. Moscow (to celebrate) its 850 Anniversary in 1997 and today (to be) one of the more respected cities in the world.

