**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ**

**ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Факультет | Декоративно-прикладного творчества |
| 2 | Направление подготовки: | Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы |
| 3 | Наименование дисциплины: | Иностранный язык –  АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК |
| 4 | Курс обучения | 1 |
|  | ФИО преподавателя | Мещеряков Владимир Борисович |
|  | Способ обратной связи с педагогом – электронная почта педагога | Vladibor57@mail.ru |
| 5 | Дополнительные материалы (файлы, ссылки на ресурсы и т.д.) |  |
| 6 | Срок предоставления выполненного задания | – По окончании периода дистанционного вза-имодействия |

**Инструкция для студентов по выполнению задания**

Все задания должны быть выполнены в полном объеме в соответствии с требованиями и в указанный срок (см. таблицу). В случае затруднения при выполнении задания Вы можете обратиться к преподавателю за консультацией, используя тот способ связи, который указан в таблице.

**Задание № 1.**

**Текст задания:**

1) Подготовить чтение и перевод текста *Customs and traditions in England*, ответить на вопросы к тексту и выучить лексический минимум.

2) Выполнить упражнения по Учебнику английского языка для гуманитарных специальностей вузов Буровой З. И. № 5 на стр.160 письменно, №№ 7 и 8 на стр.162 устно.

3) Написать письмо другу с описанием места своего последнего места отдыха, новых знакомств, достопримечательностей и своих впечатлений от поездки, с рекомендациями своему другу обязательно посетить это место во время его отпуска в будущем году. Смотри образец письма и схему его написания в *Enterprise2 Coursebook* стр.9

**Задание № 2.**

**Текст задания**:

1)Составить план пересказа текста Customs and traditions in England и пересказать текст на английском языке.

2) Выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения по учебнику *Enterprise2 Coursebook* №№ 29, Writing, 32,33 стр. 11. Упр. 33 выполнить письменно.

**Задание № 3.**

**Текст задания**

1. Учебник *Enterprise2 Coursebook* Unit 2 ,стр.12-13, упражнения №№ 1-9, включая чтение и перевод текста *Night and Day Around the Milky Way (*стр.13)
2. Повторение грамматики Present Simple по учебнику *Enterprise2 Coursebook.* Упр. №№ 10-15 стр.14

**Задание № 4.**

**Текст задания**

1. Учебник Буровой З.И..Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий Step 59 (§58 в конце учебника Буровой З.И.) Упр. №№ 4-10 стр.211-212. Упр. 9 стр.212 письменно.
2. Учебник Буровой З.И. Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense (Простое прошедшее время) Step 64 (§62 в конце учебника Буровой З.И.) Упр. №№ 5-7 стр 232-233 устно.

**Задание № 5.**

**Текст задания**

1. Учебник Буровой З.И. Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense (Простое прошедшее время) Отрицательная форма Step 65 (§62 в конце учебника Буровой З.И.) Упр. №№ 9-11 стр. 233-234 устно.
2. Закрепление грамматики Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense (Упр.4-8 стр.11-12 учебник Enterprise2 Grammar)
3. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, закрепление. Упр.1 стр.15, упр.2-4 стр.16 учебника Enterprise2 Grammar

**Задание № 6.**

**Текст задания**

1. Учебник Буровой З.И. Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense (Простое прошедшее время) Вопросительная форма Step 66 (§62 в конце учебника Буровой З.И.) Упр. №№ 12-13, стр. 235 устно
2. Оборот used to (упр.9 стр.12 учебника Enterprise2 Grammar)
3. Закрепление грамматики Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense. (Revision: Units 1-2, упр. 12-14 стр.13)

**Задание № 7.**

**Текст задания**

1. Учебник Буровой З.И. Past Continuous Tense (Простое продолженное время) Step 67 (§63 в конце учебника Буровой З.И.) Упр. №№ 14-15 стр. 236, упражнение 15 письменно.
2. Прочитать и перевести текст *How I Spent the Week-end* по учебнику Буровой З.И. стр. 239-240. Выучить слова упр.17 стр.238

**Задание №8.**

**Текст задания**

1. Закрепление грамматики Past Indefinite (Simple)/ Past Continuous Tenses <http://englishvoyage.com/exercises/past-continuous>; <http://husainova.school2-lens.edusite.ru/p61aa1.html>
2. Составить рассказ «Как я провел свои выходные», взяв за образец текст *How I Spent the Week-end* (стр. 239-240)

**Задание № 9.**

**Текст задания**

1. Диалог на стр.240-241 после текста *How I Spent the Week-end* прочитать, перевести и выучить наизусть.
2. Закрепление грамматики Past Indefinite (Simple)/ Past Continuous Tenses. Выполнить упражнения и тестовые задания по ссылке <http://englishleo.ru/ex-past-cont-simp.php>; <http://englishinn.ru/past-simple-vs-past-continuous-uprazhneniya-dlya-prodolzhayushhih-uroven-2.html>

**Задание № 10.**

**Текст задания**

1. Подготовить доклады и презентацию на секцию “Presidency in the USA” в рамках внутривузовской студенческой конференции «Культурные инициативы»
2. Прочитать и перевести текст English meals. Перевести и выучить наизусть лексический минимум после текста English meals. Подготовить пересказ текста на английском языке. Самостоятельно составить рассказ Russian meals, взяв текст English meals в качестве образца. Составить рецепт любимого блюда на английском языке, красиво его оформить и сдать в печатном виде (формат А4).
3. Выполнить тестовые задания на Past Indefinite (Simple)/ Past Continuous Tenses по ссылке <https://onlinetestpad.com/ru/test/74079-english-test-past-simple-or-past-countinuous>; <https://www.englishdom.com/blog/test-past-simple-past-continuous/>

**Задание № 11.**

**Текст задания**

1. Прочитать и перевести текст по учебнику Буровой З.И. “I study at the Institute” на стр.156-157. Выучить слова к тексту из упр.32 на стр.154-156. Проделать упражнения за закрепление лексики №№ 2,3,5,6 на стр.159-161. Ответить на вопросы по содержанию текста упр.4 стр.160.

**Задание № 12.**

**Текст задания**

1. Прочитать и перевести на русский язык текст “University education in UK” и ответить на вопросы после текста.
2. Прочитать и перевести на русский язык текст “US University Education”.
3. Подготовить пересказ на основе двух текстов, сравнив университетское образование в Великобритании и США, используя материалы текстов и дополнительные материалы из Интернета

**ENGLISH MEALS**

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to table to have his favorite breakfast of fruit juice, cereal and milk, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee.

Round about 11 in the morning those who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it a meal, of course.

Most shops and offices don't close for the lunch-break. Staff 'breaks are staggered so that a skeleton staff is on duty. Office workers, shop assistants, teachers, etc. take sandwiches, use their canteen or refectory facilities, buy from a nearby fast food outlet, sandwich bar and so on.

Most Englishmen like what they call" good plain food ". They must be able to recognize what they are eating. But Great Britain is now a multiethnic society and the average English family has a taste for foreign foods. Frozen (or chilled) meals and pre-packs are used by those who have no time or inclination to cook themselves.

Those who eat at home usually call their mid-day meal dinner, and make it the chief one of the day. It often consists of 2 or 3 courses. The main dish usually includes meat of some kind: steak, chops, roast-beef or chicken and vegetables: potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, or cauliflower. But it can also be anything else from an Indian curry dish to Italian pizza and salad.

Then the table is cleared and the dessert (or pudding) is brought in. This may be anything from ice-cream to spotted dick with custard or fruit: apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts. Some people like to finish their meal with cheese and plain biscuits. Coffee or tea usually follows.

If a first or starter course is served it is not always soup - sometimes fruit juice or half a grapefruit or melon - there are many starters to choose from.

The famous English afternoon tea is taken at 3 or 4 if the main meal is to follow. If the main meal is eaten at midday, a more substantial " tea " is served - sandwiches, scrambled egg on toast, salad, or a kind of a fish type snack at about 5 o'clock. People who work enjoy tea-time at weekends, but on week days they have just another coffee break at this time.

Supper is about 9 p.m. and usually a very light one just tea and biscuits, perhaps.

The busy working mothers will also make use of the various fast food outlets - the Indian and Chinese take-a-ways, the Pizza Parlours where various Italian food is bought ready-cooked. Many of these places have a delivery service and all that the customer needs do is pick up the telephone, order the meal and 30 minutes later it is delivered to the door. These options (fish and chips, fast food) are not taken up every day; they are something a busy mother will "treat" herself and the family too, now and again.

The way of life has altered dramatically in the last 30 years or so. Education about nutrition has raised the awareness of the average British householder and it's reflected in his meals. «Healthy eating " is a phrase that has become a byword. At any given moment, probably 50% of the British public, men and women, are dieting to lose weight.

***MEALS WORDLIST:***

1. clate, cup, glass, saucer, fork, spoon, knife, bowl, (sauce) pan, frying pan, tea-pot, coffee-pot, kettle, napkin.

2. clear soup (broth), cabbage-soup, beetroot-soup, pea-soup, noodle soup, vegetable soup, fish-soup.

3. meat, pork, veal, mutton, beef, chop, rissole, meat-ball, chicken, chick.

4. oatmeal, buckwheat, rice, semolina, porridge, gruel, macaroni, garnish, cornflakes, spaghetti.

5. vegetables: marrow, pumpkin, cucumber, tomato, carrot, radish, (green, brown) onion, garlic, sauerkraut, mushrooms, mashed potatoes, mixed salad, chips.

6. fruit: grapes, raisins, water-melon, tangerine, banana, pine-apple, peach apricot, prune, lemon.

7. berries: strawberry, raspberry, cranberry, currant, gooseberry. nuts: walnut, peanut, almond; sunflower seeds

8. pastry: (rye, white, wheat) bread, long-loaf, round-loaf, roll, bun, rusk cookies, ring /wafer, pancake, sponge-cake, English muffin, pie, dough (paste)., flour, crust, crumb.

9. dessert: (a bar of) chocolate, jam, marmalade, sweets, whipped cream, jelly, honey.

10. dairies: milk, (sweet) cream, sour cream, ice-cream, curds, yoghurt, butter, cheese (spread).

11. (sunflower) oil, salt (cellar), sugar(basin), mustard(pot), pepper, dill, spices, sauce, dressing, seasoning, mayonnaise, ketchup, vinegar, bay-leaf.

12. drinks: spirits (hard drinks, beer, dry (sweet) wine, soft drinks, soda-water, tonic, cocoa, instant coffee, mineral water, champagne.

13. to boil, to fry, to roast, to stew, to cut, to slice, to mince, to grate, to peel, to stir, to serve, to bake, to taste, to treat, to dine, to pour, to cook, to heat, to warm , to cool» to add , to lack, to stuff.

14. tasty, tasteless, delicious, well-done , (medium , rare) underdone, over­done , spicy Juicy , watery , stale , tough , smoked , pickled , salted , salty sweet, sour э bitter э tinned (canned) , substantial, healthy.

15. for the first (second) course, to lay the table , to sit down to table , to be (sit) at table, to clear the table , to have a bite (snack), on the menu , to be thirsty (hungry), to eat in (out), to be a heavy (light) eater, to have a sweet tooth , to keep to (to follow ) a diet, recipe, self-service canteen ,refectory cafeteria ,cafe ,restaurant .cuisine , vegetarian, to make lea .to put kettle on

16. Help yourself to ... ; Have some more (another)... ;No more , thanks ; Pass me ... ; Here you are ; Here it is ; Here they are ; It smells nice ; It makes my mouth water; What do you say to ...? I prefer... to ...; It is out of the question. Bon apetit !

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are 46 universities in Britain. But not all universities are equal. They differ from one another in history, tradition, academic organization. Not all British universities are backed by a well-known reputation.

Oxford and Cambridge, the oldest universities are world-known for their academic excellence. The University of London has the size and breadth to rank among the UK's top universities.

A university usually consists of colleges. The departments of the colleges are organized into faculties. University teaching in the UK differs greatly at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels from that in many other countries.

An undergraduate programme consists of a series of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which in total account for about 15 hours per week.

Following a particular programme students take series of lecture courses which may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials, laboratory classes which illustrate the topics presented in the lectures.

Lectures are given to large groups of students (from 20 to 200). Seminars and tutorials are much smaller than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis (one member of staff and one student). Students prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials. And this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion by writing essays or by solving problems.

Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, laboratory classes last two or three hours. Much emphasis is put on the private study nature of a UK degree. Each student has a tutor whom he can consult on any matter whether academic or personal.

The academic year is split into three terms. Formal teaching takes place in the first two terms which last for twenty-four weeks in total. The third term is reserved for classes and examinations and lasts for six weeks.

Universities teach in all major subject areas: arts, science, law, engineering, medicine, social sciences. University staff are at the foreground of knowledge in their subject. The teaching encourages students to learn in the most effective way.

University degree courses extend from three to four years. After three years of study a university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. He can continue to take his Master's Degree and then the Doctor's.

Vocabulary:

Arts — гуманитарный

Science - естестественный

essay — письменная работа

tutor — наставник

staff — штат преподавателей

academic year — учебный год

**Questions:**

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. What differs one university from another?
3. What does an undergraduate programme consist of?
4. How long may a lecture course last?

5. How long must one study to get the Degree of Bachelor (Master, Doctor)?

US UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There is no National University in the USA. Each state controls and supports at least one University. The National Government gives no direct financial aid to these state schools. The students do not go to the University free of charge. Everyone must pay a tuition fee. The amount varies from state to state. Students' total expenses throughout the year are very high. And though each University offers a number of scholarships many of the students have to work to pay their expenses.

Most of the US Universities have a central campus. Colleges of Law, Business, Medicine, Engineering, Music and Journalism can be found on one campus. Thus a student can attend courses at various colleges.

The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, science, modern languages, history or physical education.

After the first two years every student majors in one subject and minors m, another. A student, can major in history and minor in sociality. In addition to these major and minor courses he can select other subjects according to his professionalinterests.

After completing four years of study the students receive a Bachelor Degree (either B.A. or B.S.) with an additional year of study he may receive a Master's Degree and after two or three years of graduate work and writing of the dissertation he receives a Doctorate Degree.

Over four years at the end of each year students have a final written examination. They take oral exams and write a dissertation only for advanced degrees.