**Темы для самостоятельного изучения по дисциплине:**

Иностранный язык для студентов группы 37-38 «Конструирование, моделирование и технология швейных изделий»

За период с 04.04.2020 по 10.04.2020

* Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения). Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм. Лексический материал по теме.
* Имена прилагательные и степени сравнения
* Глаголы в страдательном залоге, преимущественно в IndefinitePassive
* Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными типа If I were you, I would do English, instead of French
* Условные предложения

**Информационное обеспечение:**

1. А.П.Голубев, А.П.Коржавый, И.Б.Смирнова. Английский язык.- М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2015.-208 с.
2. Тимофеев В.Г., Вильнер А.Б., Колесникова И.Л. и др. Учебник английского языка для 10 класса (базовый уровень) / под ред. В.Г. Тимофеева. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014. - 261 с.

**Практические задания:**

1. **Ознакомьтесь с текстом по теме «Student Life», «Tourism» . Выпишите и выучите незнакомые для себя слова и выражения по данной теме.**

***Student Life***

*It's great to be a student. Many colleges and universities offer great opportunities for studying and for social life. Some students even choose to study abroad.*

*There are several reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. It's even better if the student really enjoys the direction he or she chose. Secondly, being a student doesn't mean to work and study all the time. They get plenty of free time for their hobbies and favourite pastimes. Thirdly, students' social life is very interesting.*

*When students decide to study in foreign colleges, it's also rather exciting. They get to meet lots of new people from other countries. They can practice and improve their language skills. To study at a college students usually have to pay additional fee.*

*College life is amazing in many ways. First of all, there are many interesting lections and training sessions. Secondly, students find all sorts of entertainment there. For example, the ones who like sport join the local sports teams. For many people college years are the best in life. Almost everyone has good memories of student life. It is even more interesting to be a student if you live in a dormitory. After the sessions they can play the guitar and sing songs. The ones, who like dancing, go to local discos. Others get together simply to chat and discuss the topics they've learned. Student life is never boring. It is always full of excitement and interesting experiences.*

***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.*

1. **Упражнения по теме имена прилагательные и степени сравнения**

*Ex.1 Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:*

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best).
3. Jane’s notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school.

*Ex.2 Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.*

Big, clever, good, pleasant, poor, bad, funny, important, sunny, far, comfortable, wise.

*Ex.3 Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.*

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

*Ex.4* *Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.*

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. Today the streets aren’t as (clean) as they used to be.
3. It’s (bad) mistake he has ever made.
4. This man is (tall) than that one.
5. Asia is (large) than Australia.
6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
11. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
12. Is the word “newspaper” (long) than the word “book”?
13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
15. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
16. Spanish is (easy) than German.
17. She is not so (busy) as I am.
18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
21. **Упражнения по теме глаголы в страдательном залоге, преимущественно в IndefinitePassive**

*Ex.1*  *Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.*

1. The roads (cover) with the snow.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago.
5. The stadium (open) next month
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment.
8. The books already (pack).
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon.

*Ex.2*  *Измените предложения по образцу:*

Пример: Shakespeare wrote “Romeo and Juliet”. (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетту».) – “Romeo and Juliet” was written by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)
2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. ( Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)
3. The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)
4. Sorry, we don’t allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)
5. The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)
6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин.)
7. George didn’t repair my clock. (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы.)
8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю.)
9. My son can write some more articles about football. (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе.)
10. You must clean your bedroom tonight. (Ты должен убраться в своей спальне сегодня вечером.)

*Ex.3 Превратите предложения в отрицательные и переведите.*

1. Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.
2. The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.
3. The luggage must be checked at the customs.
4. Souvenirs are sold everywhere.
5. The job will be finished at 3 o’clock.

*Ex.4*  *Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.*

1. Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years?
2. Is bread made from flour or potatoes?
3. Was the Eifel Tower built in Moscow?
4. Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter?
5. When is Christmas celebrated in Europe?
6. **Упражнения по теме условные предложения.**

*Ex.1 Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

*Пример: If it … (rain), we … (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home***.**

1. If he … (practice) every day, he … (become) a champion.
2. She … (help) us if we … (ask).
3. If they … (have) enough money, they … (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I … (not talk) to you anymore if you … (insult) me.
5. If Bob … (not keep) his word, Anna … (be angry) with him.

*Ex.2 Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

*Пример: If Susan … (move) to Tokyo, she … (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.*

1. If you … (have) a driving license, you … (get) this job.
2. My dog … (be) 20 years old today if it … (be) alive.
3. I … (go) to the police if I … (be) you.
4. If people … (not buy) guns, the world … (become) safer.
5. Tom ... (not eat) much “fast food” if his wife … (cook) at home.

*Ex.3 Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

*Пример: John … (not have) a car accident if he … (choose) another road. (Джон не попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы выбрал другую дорогу.) – John wouldn’t have had a car accident if he had chosen another road.*

1. I … (visit) Sarah yesterday if I … (know) that she was ill.
2. If you … (go) with me to Paris last month, you … (see) the Eifel Tower too.
3. We … (not get wet) if you … (take) an umbrella.
4. If Mum … (not open) the windows, our room … (not be) full of mosquitoes.
5. Nick … (not be) so tired this morning if he … (go to bed) early last night.

*Ex.4 Переведите условные предложения всех типов.*

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.