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Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койромская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. «Planet of English»

**Домашнее задание:**

**Автомеханик**

**Сварщик**

**Мастер столярно-плотничных и паркетных работ**

**Мастер общестроительных работ**

**Мастер отделочных строительных работ**

**Экономика и бух учет**

**1 курс**

С 23 марта по 12 апреля

**National Emblems of the United Kingdom**

background - основание

bank holiday - большой праздник

bishop - епископ

coats of arms - герб

church festival - церковный праздник

daffodil - нарцисс

everyday speech - обыденная речь

knighthood - рыцарское достоинство

monk - монах

nobleman - дворянин

patron saint - святой-покровитель

pin - прикалывать булавкой

purity - чистота

rampant - стоящий на задних лапах

shamrock - трилистник

thistle - чертополох

unicorn – единорог

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (sometimes known as Ulster).

Great Britain is the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, whereas the British Isles is the geographical name of all the islands off the north-west coast of the European continent. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

The Welsh flag, called the Welsh dragon, represents a red dragon on a white and green background.

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St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is regarded as Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle apparently first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood. It was founded in 1687, and is mainly given to Scottish noblemen (limited to 16 in number).

St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is considered as a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is regarded as the national holiday of Wales, although it is not an official bank holiday.

On this day, however, many Welshmen wear either a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

In the Royal Arms three lions symbolize England, a lion rampant - Scotland, and a harp - Ireland. The whole is encircled and is supported by a lion and a unicorn. The lion has been used as a symbol of national strength and of the British monarchy for many centuries. The unicorn, a mythical animal that looks like a horse with a long straight horn, has appeared on the Scottish and British royal coats of arms for many centuries, and is a symbol of purity.

### Animal life in England

Several animal species such as the bear, wolf, and beaver were exterminated in historic times, but others such as the fallow deer, rabbit, have been introduced.

More recently birds of prey have suffered at the hands of farmers protecting their stock and their game birds. Under protective measures, including a law restricting the collecting of birds eggs, some of the less birds have been re-establishing themselves.

The country lies along the line of bird migrations, they have found town gardens, where they are often fed, a favourable environment. In London about 100 different species are recorded annually. London also is a favourable habitat for foxes, which in small numbers have colonized woods and heaths within a few miles of the city centre.

Freshwater fish are numerous; the char and allied species of the lakes of Cumbria probably represent an old group related to the trout that migrated to the sea before the tectonic changes that formed these lakes cut off their outlet. The marine fishes are abundant in species and in absolute numbers.

There are few kinds of reptiles and amphibians — about half a dozen species of each — but they are nearly all plentiful where conditions suit them. A variety of coastal life creates the favorable environment for different kinds of invertebrate organisms.

### Climate in Great Britain

awful - ужасный, пугающий

dense - плотный, густой

dreadful - ужасный, страшный

fickle - непостоянный

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insular climate - островной климат

It's raining cats and dogs - дождь льет как из ведра

moderate - умеренный

prevailing winds - господствующие ветры

shores - побережье

striking difference - зд. большая разница

temperate belt - умеренный пояс

throughout - по всей, повсюду, везде, в течение всего

the Gulf Stream - течение Гольфстрим

to blow - здесь - дуть; обдув, удар

to flow - течь, протекать

to surround - окружать

to determine - определять

vehicle - транспортное средство, автомобиль

wet - сырой, мокрый

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

Домашнее задание: учить вокабуляр, читать/переводить текст ***+ см. видео***

Грамматический материал:

Артикли, прямая и косвенная речь – см презентации, выполнять грамматические задания, учить правила.

**Упражнение 1**

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor.

6. He has no ... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school.

11. Is your father at... home? — No, he is at... work.

12. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home.

**Упражнение 2**

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works in ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now.

5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil.

7. My cousin has ... big ... black ... cat. My cousin’s ... cat has two ... kittens. ... cat likes ... milk. ... kittens like ... milk, too. 8. I am ... engineer. 9. My ... son is ... pupil. 10. He is ... good ... pupil. 11. This is ... house. 12. This is my ... laptop. 13. You have some ... pencils, but I have no ... pencil. Give me ... pencil, please. 14. It’s ... small ... animal that has ... long ... ears, ... short... tail, and ... soft ... hair.

**Домашнее задание**

**Декоративно-прикладное искусство**

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**Домашнее задание**

**Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений**

Political System of Russia

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the governments chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution. Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in keeping with the Constitution. But a situation where the governments makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law-making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Ministers resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies — the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

Домашнее задание: читать/переводить текст

Грамматический материал: Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple – см презентацию

Грамматические задания

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.

Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.

We … (write) an essay tomorrow.

I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.

Where your husband … (work) five years ago?

British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.

Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?

… you (have) a big family?

Newton … (invent) the telescope in 1668.

When … this accident (happen)?

I always … (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

Nina and Nick … (get married) in two weeks.

How many books they … (bring) tomorrow?

Stanley … (have) two sons and a daughter.

2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

… your girlfriend Italian?

I … afraid of spiders.

There … a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.

Peter … in Africa next winter.

We … never late for our Drawing classes.

I … 70 years old in 2050.

She … my neighbor last year.

It … usually very hot in Egypt.

I … born in September.

My parents … doctors.

3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

This coat belongs to Jane.

I drive to Moscow once a month.

Your boss is very impudent.

The car stopped near the bank.

The soup was delicious.

The concert will start at 7 p.m.

Her shoes are dirty.

I bought the curtains for my bedroom.

I am a football fan.

Their wedding will be in spring.

Домашние задания – Учить правила, выполнять грамматические задания