



корпорация

российский  
учебник



LESTA

## Учебник для учителя: точки профессионального роста. Часть 2

Степанова Марина Владимировна  
Главный методист по иностранным языкам  
[stepanova.mv@rosuchebnik.ru](mailto:stepanova.mv@rosuchebnik.ru)



# Линии преемственных УМК «FORWARD»



# ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА

1. Современные подходы к аттестации учителя
3. Формирование и развитие методической компетенции учителя средствами учебника/УМК
4. Формирование и развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции учителя средствами учебника/УМК



«Изучение образовательной практики вуза позволяет констатировать, что неразрешенными в области методической подготовки студентов остаются противоречия

между потребностью в инициативной творческой, самостоятельной личности будущего преподавателя и бытующим в учебном процессе представлением о нормативно-регламентирующем характере методики обучения иностранному языку;

между методологической сущностью методического знания и традиционных формах и способах его преподавания в вузе;

между тенденцией к **интегративному представлению о целостной профессиональной компетентности** будущего преподавателя иностранного языка и **устойчивой дифференциацией учебных дисциплин** в содержании высшего образования»

А.В. Малёв, д.п.н.

# Иноязычная Коммуникативная Компетенция (ИКК)

- **Языковая** - уровень владения системой и нормой языка; способность и готовность применять языковые единицы и структуры в процессе речевого общения;
- **Коммуникативно-прагматическая** – способность и готовность выстраивать общение с учётом коммуникативной ситуации и её участников;
- **Социокультурная** – умение вести межкультурный диалог на основе знаний как собственной, так и чужой культуры;

# ИКК и её составляющие

- **Языковая** (фонетика, орфография, лексика, грамматика)
- **Речевая** (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо)
- **Социокультурная** (приобщение к культуре, традициям и реалиям страны/стран изучаемого языка, умение представлять свою страну на иностранном языке)
- **Компенсаторная** (умение выходить из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств)
- **Учебно-познавательная** (общие, метапредметные, универсальные и специальные учебные умения; ознакомление с доступными способами и приёмами самостоятельного изучения языков и культур)

# YMK Forward Plus

Unit	Page	Reading	Listening	Speaking
<b>1 Success!</b>	6-7	Article: comedian's success story		
	8-9	A plot summary; An extract from a novel		
	10-11		Excerpts from a story; A popstar giving an interview	Talking about a successful person
	12-13		An expert talking about how to be a social success	<b>Speak Out:</b> Giving advice
<b>2 Taking a break</b>	14-15	Brochure: extraordinary hotels		
	16-17	Website: extreme sports		Talking about extreme sports
	18-19		Two girls arrive in UK	Checking in for a flight
	20-21	A school project about Edinburgh		<b>Speak Out:</b> Interpreting statistics
<b>3 To err is human</b>	22-23	Three accident reports	Human errors	
	24-25	Article: life after school		Giving a presentation
	26-27		An interview with a careers guidance officer	Roleplay: a career guidance interview
	28-29		A speaking exam: discussing visual material	<b>Speak Out:</b> Discussing visual materials
30-31		<b>Think Back Revision 1   Units 1-3</b>		
32-33		<b>Translation and Interpreting 1</b>		
40-41		<b>Business Communication 1</b>		
<b>4 Mysteries</b>	48-49		A TV programme trailer: The Piano Man	
		Short story: The open window		
			Radio programme: a famous pilot	Speculating, giving evidence
		A story about two rivals		
<b>5 The body beautiful</b>	56-57	Article: Beauty through the ages		Talking about appearance
		Examples of different text types		Giving a presentation
			A radio discussion programme	
		A speaking exam: describing a person		<b>Speak Out:</b> Describing appearance
64-65		<b>Think Back Revision 2   Units 4-5</b>		
66-67		<b>Translation and Interpreting 2</b>		
74-75		<b>Business Communication 2</b>		



# УМК Forward Plus (10 класс). Языковая компетенция. Фонетика

7 **OT T001** Tongue twisters help to develop speech fluency and accuracy of pronunciation. Listen and repeat.

- Gertie's great-grandma grew aghast at Gertie's grammar.
- A pale pink proud peacock pompously preened its pretty plumage.
- A white witch watched a woe-begone walrus winding white wool.
- He is literally literary.
- Don't pamper damp scamp tramps that camp under ramp lamps.
- A thin little boy picked six thick thistle sticks.
- Shy Shelly says she shall sew sheets.
- Vincent vowed vengeance very vehemently.



Robin the Bobbin, the big-bellied Ben.  
He ate more meat than fourscore men;  
He ate a cow, he ate a calf,  
He ate a butcher and a half,  
He ate a church, he ate a steeple,  
He ate a priest and all the people!  
A cow and a calf,  
An ox and a half,  
A church and a steeple,  
And all good people,  
And yet he complained that his stomach  
wasn't full.

9 **OT T003** Nursery rhymes provide good training in pronunciation. They should be part and parcel of translator's background knowledge. Listen and read.



Four and twenty tailors  
Went to kill a snail,  
The best man among them  
Durst not touch her tail.  
She put out her horns  
Like a little Kyloe cow.  
Ran, tailors, ran,  
Or she'll you all just now.





## Лексика

### Commonly confused words

#### economy *noun*

1 the system of a country's business, trade, industry and the money that they produce; a country considered as an economic system  
*a market/capitalist/planned economy; the high-growth economies of Southeast Asia*

2 the careful use of money, products, or time so that nothing is wasted  
*She didn't switch on the light for reasons of economy.*

#### economics *noun*

1 a science that studies economies and develops possible models for their functioning  
*an economics teacher/student/class; I study economics at Moscow State University.*

2 [plural] the conditions that affect the economic success or failure of a product, company, country  
*The simple economics of the case are easy to explain. The new developments radically changed the economics of the newspaper industry.*

#### economic *adjective* [before a noun]

connected with business, trade, industry and money  
*Many countries are in very poor economic state because of the world crisis.*

**economical** *adjective* using money, time, goods etc. carefully without wasting any  
*She always was economical when it came to buying clothes. Going by railway is more economical than going by air.*

## PROFESSION: TRANSLATOR/INTERPRETER

### Glossary

translation – письменный перевод

interpreting – устный перевод

sign language – язык жестов (используемый глухонемыми)

source language – язык-источник (язык, с которого переводят)

target language – язык-цель (язык, на который переводят)

tongue twister – скороговорка

reference – зд. рекомендация (обычно требуется при приёме на работу)

#### to negotiate [nɪ'ɡəʊʃieɪt]

- 1 to try to reach an agreement, or to decide something through discussion, especially in business or politics;
- 2 to manage to travel along a difficult route
- 3 to deal with something difficult

## SWOT ANALYSIS

- 1 Andrew is going to use the SWOT analysis technique to consider his future career prospects. Do you know what it is? Read and find out.



The abbreviation SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats. A SWOT analysis is a key tool in the strategic planning process which can be also applied to career planning. A SWOT analysis focuses on the internal and external environments, examining strengths and weaknesses in the internal environment and opportunities and threats in the external environment. A SWOT analysis is usually structured like the table below.



## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

- 1 Analyse your translation from Exercise 14 above, compare it with your classmates' translations and answer the following questions.

### Part 1

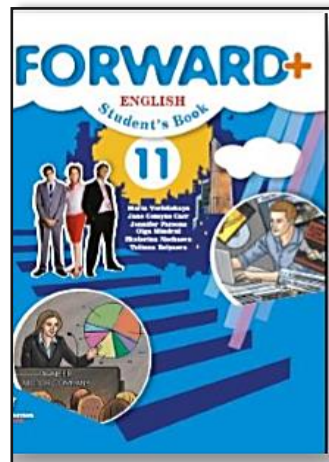
- 1 What words and word-combinations does the author use to create the atmosphere of mystery in Part 1 of the story?
- 2 How have you translated sentences with these words and word-combinations? Have you succeeded in creating the same atmosphere of mystery?
- 3 What is the difference between *small* and *smallish* (line 17), *tall* and *tallish*, *yellow* and *yellowish*? How can you translate these adjectives into Russian?
- 4 How have you translated the sentence describing the *impossible geometry* of the library (lines 27–30)? How have you rendered the verb *to suggest*?
- 5 Is it possible to use word-for-word translation in the sentence *I looked at my father, stunned* (line 30)? If you want to retain the word order, what grammatical substitution should you use for *stunned*. If you want to render *stunned* as an adjective (*поражённый/поражённый удивеньем*), what do you have to change?

## Commonly confused words

personal /'pɜːsənl/ – personnel  
/ˌpɜːsə'neɪl/

Which of these words means 'people employed in a company'? Which means 'belonging to a particular person'?

3. Smallish is an adjective derived from the adj small. The difference between smallish and small is that smallish is somewhat small while small is not large or big; insignificant; few in numbers or size. if *-ish* is added to an adjective it has two meanings: a- It has a meaning of "somewhat" or "rather" (examples: oldish, lateish, sweetish, reddish, yellowish-(example: The flowers are yellowish in color (like yellow). b- denoting an "approximate" "tending to" or "near or about") age (examples: fiftyish, thirtyish) or time of day (examples: sixish, oneish)/ The suffix *-ish* is used to denote "somewhat, somewhat prone to, or somewhat like." For example, we have *ticklish*, *reddish-blue*, *stylish*, *childish*, *boyish*, *a waspish tongue*, *a foolish old woman*, *a coldish wind*. 4. *Ss' own*





# Collocations. Lexical Transformations

Учебник «Английский язык. Forward Plus. Углублённый уровень. 10 класс»  
авт. М. В. Вербицкая. Translation and Interpreting 3, с.113—116.



## Результат

Ты познакомишься с устойчивыми выражениями и лексическими трансформациями в английском языке. Ты узнаешь способы их изучения и научишься корректно их переводить.



## Запомни. Важно

**Collocations are:**

- 1) common word combinations;
- 2) a sequence of words that go together;
- 3) partly or fully fixed expressions.

We say in English	We don't say in English
quick lunch	fast lunch
poor or small appetite	bad appetite
watch TV	look TV

There are different types of collocations.

- Adjective + Noun (strong tea);
- Noun + of + Noun (A bar of chocolate);
- Noun + Verb (boats sail);
- Verb + Noun (make a compliment)
- Verb + expression with preposition (burst into tears)
- Verb + Adverb (speak (English) fluently);
- Adverb + Adjective (totally brilliant)

**Lexical transformations** — замена отдельных лексических единиц (слов и устойчивых словосочетаний) исходного языка лексическими единицами языка, на который идёт перевод, и которые не являются их словарными эквивалентами, т.е., имеют иное значение, нежели передаваемые ими в переводе единицы исходного языка.

**Types of lexical transformations:**

1. concretization/particularization/specification — конкретизация (замена слова или словосочетания с более широким значением — словом или словосочетанием с более узким значением). *Например:* visitors — туристы.
2. generalization — генерализация (замена частного общим). Используется намного реже, чем конкретизация, т. к. слова английского языка имеют более

**Ways to learn collocations:**

- be aware of collocations and try to recognise them;
- read as much as possible, paying attention to the combinability of words;
- learn them as single blocks of language (not as separate words);
- Например: “strong engine” — not “strong” + “engine”.
- Learning a new word write down other words that collocate with it;
- Practice using new collocations in context;
- Learn collocations in groups
  - by topic (time, weather);
  - by a particular word (take action, take a chance)
- Use any good learner’s dictionary or specialised dictionary of collocations.

**Confused words:**

Practice — a noun (BrE); Practise — a verb (BrE)

In American English both words are spelt with the letter “c”.

**Modulation. Cause - and — effect relationship.**

The English sentence names the effect, the Russian sentence — the cause.

*Your clothes want a brush.* — У тебя грязная одежда.

The English sentence names the cause, the Russian translation gives the effect.

- *They were snowed in for three days last winter.* — Прошлой зимой он не могли выйти из дома из-за снега целых три дня.



## Разбираем вместе

1. Exercise 2 on page 113. Read the text about collocations and say if the statements (3—8) are true (T) or false (F). Study the examples below.
  - 1) Words collocate freely in English. — F (“...partly or fully fixed expressions that becomes established through repeated use”).
  - 2) Logic is of little help with collocations. — T (“Logic doesn’t help and is often misleading”).
2. Translate the collocations into Russian.
  - 1) to practise a sport — заниматься спортом
  - 2) to play chess — играть в шахматы
  - 3) perfect combination — идеальное сочетание
  - 4) to bring the idea to life — воплотить/претворить идею в жизнь



# УМК Forward Plus (10 класс). Языковая компетенция.

## Грамматика

### Check it out

#### Modal verbs for speculation

We use *must/might/may/could/can't* + infinitive to speculate about whether something is true in the present.

He **must** come from Norway. (I'm certain it's true.)  
He **might/may/could be** an illegal immigrant. (I think it's possible.)  
He **can't be** Norwegian. (I'm certain it isn't true.)

We use *must/might/could/can't/couldn't* + *have done* (perfect infinitive) to speculate about whether something was true in the past.

He **must have been** in the sea. (I'm certain this really happened.)  
He **might/may/could have lost** his passport. (It possibly happened.)  
He **can't/couldn't have lost** his memory. (I'm certain it was impossible.)

#### Mind the trap!

The negative of *must* is *can't*, not *mustn't*.

He **can't** be French – I'm sure his parents are both from Wales. NOT ~~mustn't be~~  
He started work five minutes ago. He **can't** have finished already! NOT ~~mustn't have finished~~



#### INTERVIEW FOR A JOB

1 Andrew is going to have his first job interview, and he is really nervous about it. His relatives and friends have given him some pieces of advice. In pairs, put them in order of importance (1 – most important), be ready to give reasons. Present the results of your discussion to the class, compare them with the opinions of your classmates.

- learn as much as possible about the company you apply to for the job \_
- write a strong CV \_
- dress appropriately \_
- think positively \_
- be confident \_
- be aware of your body language \_
- be on time \_

I think the top piece of advice is to be on time. One should be on time because employers like punctual people.

2 Can you think of any other recommendations to Andrew? Make a list.

3 **@B TOOT!** Andrew's first interview goes all wrong. Listen to the interview and make notes where Andrew does not behave right. Match these parts with the pieces of advice in Exercises 1 and 2. Are there any mistakes you have not thought about before?

Andrew was late for the interview. He should have been on time/he shouldn't have come late.

#### Mind the trap!

*should* + simple infinitive = a piece of advice for the future.

You **should be** on time when having a job interview.

*should* + perfect infinitive = a reproach about wrong behaviour

Andrew **should have been** on time for his job interview. (He wasn't)

4 **@B TOOT!** Listen to the interview again and make notes about the interviewer's questions.

5 Roleplay the dialogue.

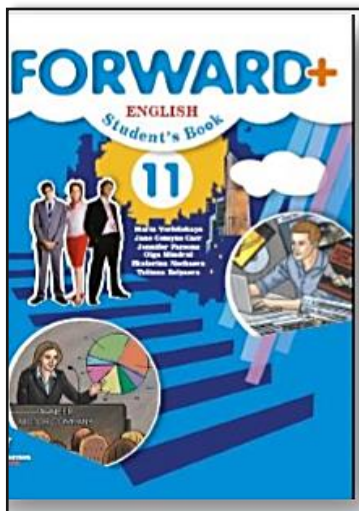
6 In groups of three, role-play another job interview. Student A is the interviewer who speaks only English. Student B is the interviewee who doesn't speak English. Student C is the interpreter.


7 Andrew wakes up the next morning and understands his unsuccessful interview was all a dream. During breakfast he tells his mother about his nightmare. Continue his story.

Mum, I had a horrible nightmare at night! You won't believe me! I had a dream about my job interview and it went all wrong. To start with, I ...

# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Аудирование/Чтение. Социокультурная компетенция



5  T001 Read the following text as you listen to it and do the tasks.

- Find instances of understatement v. overstatement as expressed in language.
- Find instances of understatement v. overstatement as expressed in behavior.
- Explain how understatement in the following sentence helps to create a humorous effect: 'Often, to give a little more emphasis to the statement, he shoots himself on the spot.'
- Decide if the description of overstatement at the end of the text is an example of linguistic or behavioral kind.

### GEORGE MIKES. HOW TO BE AN ALIEN

#### SOUL AND UNDERSTATEMENT

Foreigners have souls; the English haven't.

On the Continent you find any amount of people who sigh deeply for no conspicuous reason, yearn, suffer and look in the air extremely sadly. This is soul.

The worst kind of soul is the great Slav soul. People who suffer from it are usually very deep thinkers. They may say things like this: 'Sometimes I am so merry, and sometimes I am so sad. Can you explain why?' (You cannot, do not try.) Or they may say: 'I am so mysterious ... I sometimes wish I were somewhere else than where I am.' (Do not say: 'I wish you were.') Or 'When I am alone in the forest at night-time and jump from one tree to another, I often think that life is so strange.'

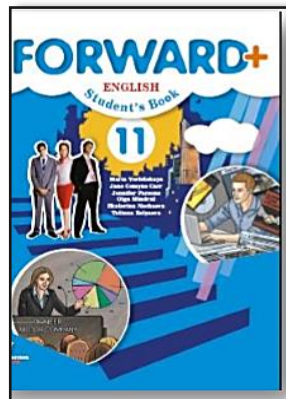
All this is very deep: and just soul, nothing else. The English have no soul; they have the understatement instead. If a continental youth wants to declare his love to a girl, he kneels down, tells her that she is the sweetest, the most charming and ravishing person in the world, that she has something in her, something peculiar and individual which only a few hundred thousand other women have and that he would be unable to live one more minute without her. Often, to give a little more emphasis to the statement, he shoots himself on the spot. This is a normal, week-day declaration of love in the more temperamental continental countries. In England the boy pats his adored one on the back and says softly: 'I don't object to you, you know.' If he is quite mad with passion, he may add: 'I rather fancy you, in fact.'

Overstatement, too, plays a considerable part in English social life. This takes mostly the form of someone remarking: 'I say ...' and then keeping silent for three days on end.



# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Чтение/Говорение



### Teacher's questions

- 1 What information do you get from the graph, the photos, the short comments and the quote?
- 2 What kinds of books are the most popular among children, teenagers and young adults in Russia?
- 3 What role does reading play in people's lives?
- 4 Why are alternative forms of reading gaining more and more popularity?
- 5 In your opinion, how will reading habits change in the near future?



'Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen.' *Samuel Paterson*

### Are traditional books and newspapers dying?

#### HAVE YOUR SAY

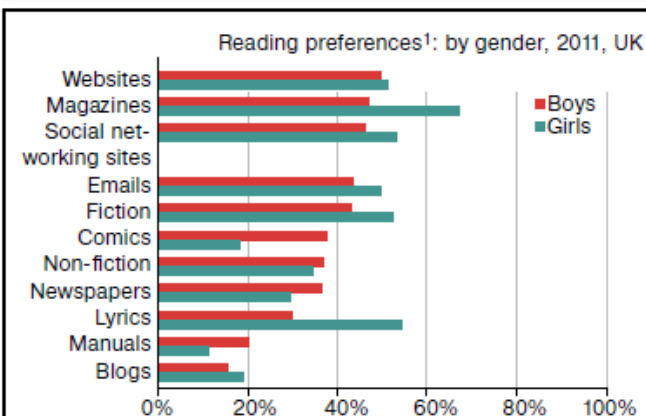
Well, just answer these simple questions for yourself. How much time do you spend each day reading newspapers? And how much time do you read on-line?

*Tim Brown, UK*

Why should they be? Because of the influence of the Internet? It is just a big library. Of a different kind.

*T. K. Serghides, USA*

[Read all comments](#)



<sup>1</sup> Children aged 8-16.

More than one response could be given.

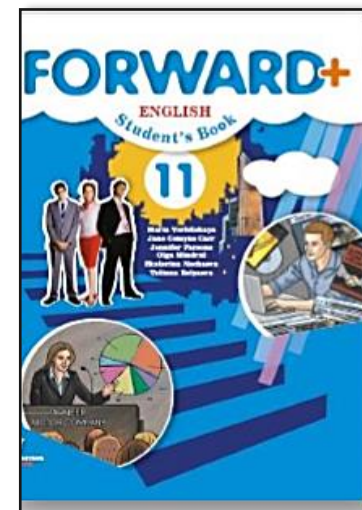
# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Чтение/Говорение

2 In pairs, read the passage below and answer the questions (1–4).

- 1 Who do you think the author is?
  - a An English speaker who suddenly realised that we speak differently in different situations.
  - b A fashion designer.
  - c A linguist who teaches about styles of language.
  - d A researcher who tells other specialists about the new findings.
  - ☒ e A linguist who explains stylistics to popularise it.
- 2 Who do you think the text is written for?
- 3 Explain in English what the author means by
  - 'the dark-suit, serious-tie language',
  - 'blue-jeans-and-sweat-shirt language.'
  - 'the language of pajamas and uncombed hair'?
- 4 Why do you think the author draws a parallel between clothes and the language we use? What does the author want to explain?

It fascinates me how differently we all speak in different circumstances. We have levels of formality, as in our clothing. There are very formal occasions, often requiring written English: the job application or the letter to the editor – the dark-suit, serious-tie language ... There is our less formal out-in-the-world language – a more comfortable suit, but still respectable. There is language for close friends in the evenings, on weekends – blue-jeans-and-sweat-shirt language, when it's good to get the tie off. There is family language, even more relaxed, full of grammatical short cuts, family slang, echoes of old jokes ... – the language of pajamas and uncombed hair.



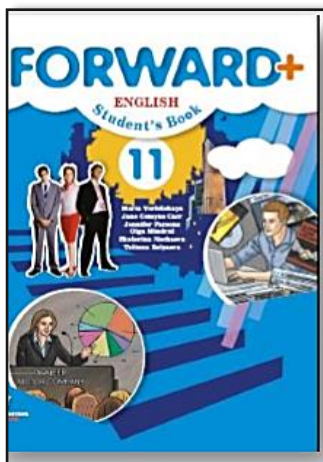


# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Чтение/Письмо/Говорение

4 Look through the texts again and fill in the table in your Workbook.

	Formal style	Informal style
Used in		
General impression on the reader		
Vocabulary		
Grammar		



These are some typical characteristics of formal style:

- The tone is polite, but impersonal. The pronoun *you* isn't usually appropriate in formal writing.
- The language of formal writing doesn't include contractions, slang or humor. It is often technical.
- In an attempt to avoid pronouns like *I*, *you* and *me*, some writers overuse the passive voice, which makes their writing stuffy and indirect.
- Sentence structure includes lengthy complex sentences with several clauses, long verb phrases, and the pronouns *it* and *there* for subjects.
- Formal style is appropriate for official documents, computer documentation, scholarly articles and books, technical reports or letters with a negative message.

An informal writing style is a relaxed and colloquial way of writing ... It is the style found in most personal e-mail and in some business correspondence, nonfiction books of general interest and mass-circulation magazines. There is less distance between the writer and the reader because the tone is more personal than in a formal writing style. Contractions and elliptical constructions are common. An informal style approximates the structure of spoken English.

Today rhetoricians speak of formal and informal styles. The former is characterised by more advanced vocabulary, longer, more complex sentences, use of *one* instead of *you*, and is appropriate for more formal occasions such as lectures, scholarly papers or ceremonial addresses. The informal style has features such as contractions, the use of the first and second person pronouns *I* and *you*, simpler vocabulary and shorter sentences. It is appropriate for informal essays and certain kinds of letters.

### FORMAL STYLE

A broad term for speech or writing marked by an impersonal, objective and precise use of language.

A formal prose style is typically used in orations, scholarly books and articles, technical reports, research papers and legal documents.

### INFORMAL STYLE

A broad term for speech or writing marked by a casual, familiar and generally colloquial use of language.

An informal writing style is often more direct than a formal style and may rely more heavily on contractions, abbreviations, short sentences and ellipses.

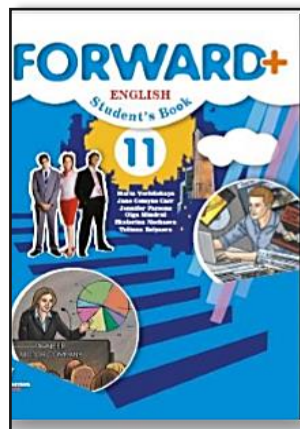
# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция. Письмо

## Letter 1

Nottingham  
Great Britain  
March 2, 2016

Dear Andrew,  
How are you doing? How's your business going?  
Haven't heard from you in while – and missing you...  
I'm enjoying my summer holidays now, still have a few days to relax, listen to music and walk in the woods.  
Why don't you come and join me for a Saturday barbeque? I'm sure you need a little rest too, you work too much!  
You know, I've learnt to fly fish – never thought it was so exciting! I'm sending a photo of me, my friends and that fantastic fish I caught the other day – it is huge, isn't it?  
Hope to see you this weekend.  
Let me know when you could come and I'll cook your favourite pilaff for you.

Lots of love,  
Mary



## Letter 2

23 Yenton Grove  
Birmingham B24 4QZ  
2nd March 2016

The Manager  
Royal School of Business  
17 Park Lane  
London W1X 0DX  
Great Britain

Dear Mr. Silver,  
We are happy to inform you that your application for the professional development training course in IT technologies in translating and interpreting has been approved.  
We remind you that the payment for the course (£100) is due no later than March 20.  
We are looking forward to seeing you on March 25.

Yours sincerely,  
Nora Freeman



- 4** Match the types of formal letters (1–8) with their definitions (a–h). Which of these types can you meet in Russian written communication?

Type of letter

- 1 Inquiry letter
- 2 Replying to an inquiry
- 3 Acceptance/refusal letter
- 4 Letter of complaint/claim letter
- 5 Adjusting a claim
- 6 Apology letter
- 7 Sales letter
- 8 Cover letter

Ключ

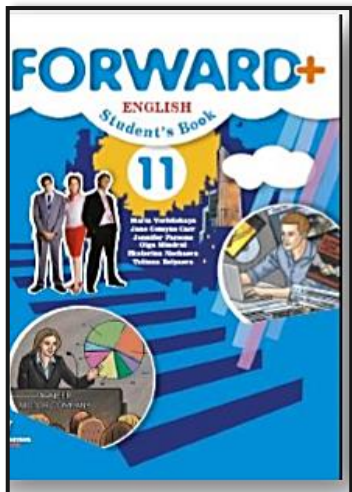
1 – g, 2 – c, 3 – h, 4 – a, 5 – f, 6 – b, 7 – d, 8 – e

Written to

- a express dissatisfaction with the quality of a product or service you purchase and state what action you expect to be taken.
- b express apologies about a situation and inform of the measures which have been taken to repair the damage.
- c provide a client with as much information as possible, prompting him/her to take the desired action (buying a service or a product).
- d promote new products and services informing potential clients about the advantages of using an advertised product.
- e elicit a positive response from your prospective employers by highlighting the plus points in your CV.
- f address the specific concerns of dissatisfied customers.
- g request more information about a product or service with a clear explanation what information is needed, possibly asking for catalogues, brochures etc.
- h agree/decline a job, a gift, an invitation, an honour, a resignation etc. in a formal manner.

# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Перевод



- 7 © T002 Listen to Sonnet 4 by William Shakespeare. Then read it and compare the English text with its Russian translation by Samuil Marshak. Analyse the differences in grammar which influence the message in English and in Russian.

### Ключ

The English original can be addressed both to a woman and to a man. But in Russian with its grammatical category of gender it is impossible to do the same. Thus, the translator addresses the sonnet to a man by using the words *растратчик* (не *растратчица*), *прелестный скряга* (не *прелестная скряга*).

4

Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend  
Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy?  
Nature's bequest gives nothing but doth lend,  
And, being frank, she lends to those are free.

Then, beauteous niggard, why dost thou abuse  
The bounteous largess given thee to give?  
Profitless usurer, why dost thou use  
So great a sum of sums, yet canst not live?

For, having traffic with thyself alone,  
Thou of thyself thy sweet self dost deceive:  
Then how, when Nature calls thee to be gone,  
What acceptable audit canst thou leave?

Thy unused beauty must be tombed with thee,  
Which, used, lives the executor to be.

IV

Растратчик милый, расточаешь ты  
Своё наследство в буйстве сумасбродном.  
Природа нам не дарит красоты,  
Но в долг даёт – свободная свободным.

Прелестный скряга, ты присвоить рад  
То, что дано тебе для передачи.  
Несчитанный ты укрываешь клад,  
Не становясь от этого богаче.

Ты заключаешь сделки сам с собой,  
Себя лишая прибылей богатых.  
И в грозный час, назначенный судьбой,  
Какой отчёт отдашь в своих растратах?

С тобою образ будущих времён,  
Невоплощённый, будет погребён.



# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс). Речевая компетенция

## Перевод



### Запомни. Важно

**Theme (тема)** – something we are going to give new information about/information known by the reader.

**Rheme (рема)** – the focus of information/new information.

When you translate an English sentence with a rhematic subject into Russian, you are to follow the rules of the Russian language where the rheme is usually in the final position. That is why in this case the initial and the final parts of the English sentence have to reverse their order, the rhematic subject in the Russian translation coming at the end.

**An annual ecological event** will be held on March 19th. – 19 марта состоится **ежегодная экологическая акция.**

11 класс

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учусь дома. Учусь са

### English

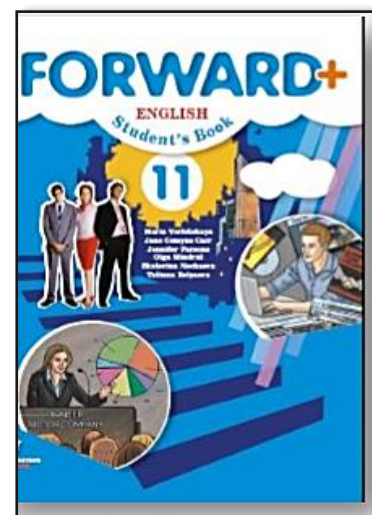
1. Marching bands, clowns, jugglers and acrobats walked from Parliament Square to Piccadilly in the New Year's Day Parade. They were cheered on by more than 30,000 spectators.

2. Marching bands, clowns, jugglers and acrobats walked from Parliament Square to Piccadilly in the New Year's Day Parade. In 2016 the Parade celebrated its thirtieth year.


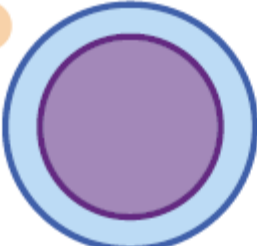
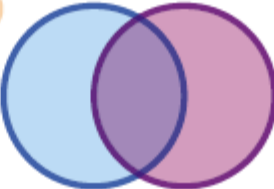

### Russian

В новогоднем параде от площади перед парламентом до Пиккадилли прошагали марширующие оркестры, клоуны, жонглеры и акробаты. Их приветствовали более 30 тысяч зрителей.

Марширующие оркестры, клоуны, жонглеры и акробаты прошагали от площади перед парламентом до Пиккадилли в новогоднем параде. В 2016 году парад отметил свое тридцатилетие.

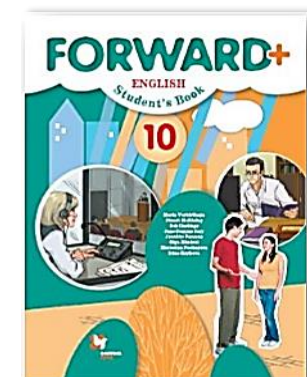


# УМК Forward Plus (10 класс). Translation and Interpreting

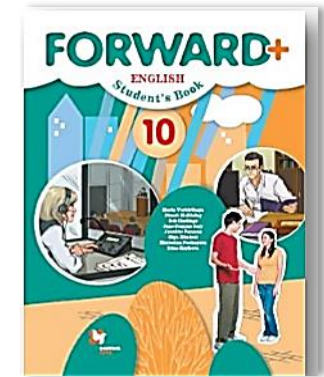
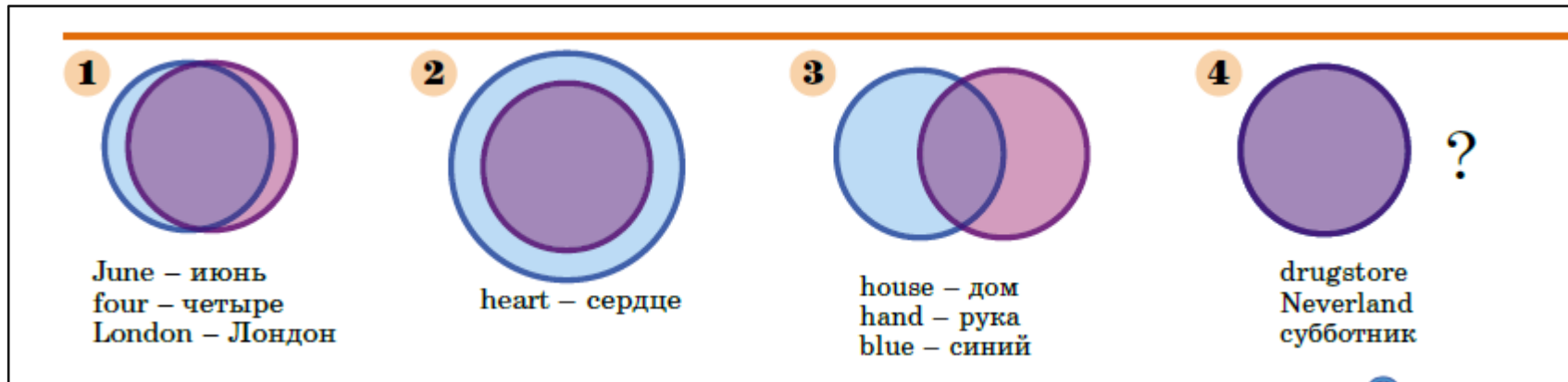
<p><b>1</b></p>  <p>June – июнь four – четыре London – Лондон</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>  <p>heart – сердце</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>  <p>house – дом hand – рука blue – синий</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>  <p>drugstore Neverland субботник</p>
--	---	--	--

1. The English and Russian words completely coincide in their meanings (full equivalents)
2. The English word has more meanings than the Russian word (partial equivalents)

СЕРДЦЕ	HEART
1. Центральный орган кровообращения в виде мускульного мешка (у человека в левой стороне грудной полости);	1 organ in the body
2. (перен.) Этот орган как символ переживаний, чувств, настроений человека;	2 your feelings
3. (перен.) Важнейшее место чего-л., средоточие.	3 central part or most important part
	4 shape representing love
	5 the firm central part of a vegetable, especially one with a lot of leaves
	7 suit of playing cards



# УМК Forward Plus (10 класс)



3. The words partially coincide in their meanings (partial equivalents): *blue* means both *синий* и *голубой*; the Russian word *рука* covers both *hand* and *arm*, etc.
4. These words don't have equivalents in the other language because these objects/realia/ideas don't exist in the target culture. Drugstore is not «аптека» because the American drugstores sell not only medicine, but make-up, sweets and even food (cereals, milk, eggs, etc.)

# УМК Forward Plus (11 класс).

## Социокультурная компетенция

Business communication varies with culture. Each culture has its own standards, and one behavior that has a certain meaning in a certain culture could be interpreted differently in another. For example, calling others by their family names in the USA or Australia is a friendly gesture; however, doing so in France, Japan or Egypt is a sign of disrespect. When negotiating with people from foreign nations or regions of great cultural differences, their cultural traditions should be observed.

Since cultural differences often lead to behavioral differences, it is indeed difficult for people of different cultural backgrounds to communicate with each other. Here are some points to illustrate it.

- 1 Different cultures view the very business communication process differently. For example, Americans look at negotiation as a competitive process between proposals and counterproposals, whereas the Japanese people view it as an opportunity for sharing information.
- 2 The standard for selecting negotiators may include credential, relationship, gender, age, experience and social status. Different cultures place different levels of weight on these criteria. Thus, different expectations exist for negotiators who participate in different kinds of negotiations.
- 3 Cultural differences among negotiators lead to significantly different rituals. For example, Americans have a reputation for not placing a strong emphasis on an opponent's gender or job title. Europeans, on the other hand, are more formal in this matter. A mismatching of the titles of two negotiators is viewed as a sign of disrespect. Moreover, in Southeast Asian nations such as China or Japan, business cards are formally used when two parties introduce themselves to each other. A negotiator who forgets to bring his/her business cards or writes on the other person's business card is viewed as being deliberately ignoring the other person.
- 4 The meaning of time varies with cultures. Countries that value traditions, especially those located in a warmer climate, tend to have a slower pace of life. People in these countries do not focus on time, and even if they do, it would only be for a short period of time. Americans are often perceived as slaves to time since they value time and perceive it as an intangible asset. People in Asia and Latin America, however, do not share the same attitude.

- 5 Cultural differences also often determine negotiators' willingness to take on risks. The bureaucratic systems of certain cultures prefer to make decisions when sufficient information is available. The Japanese principle in negotiating is to reduce the risk as much as possible and avoid face-to-face conflicts, and one reason behind this is to avoid being held personally responsible for the consequences of a decision. Therefore, Japanese employees seldom make decisions on their own so as to avoid being blamed for making the wrong decision. For cultures that are more entrepreneurial, such as the USA, practicality and efficiency are valued; therefore, people in such cultures are willing to make decisions even though they have not yet fully acquired sufficient information.

- 6 Cultural differences influence how much weight is placed on individualism or collectivism. Emphasising individuality, Americans value independence, boldness and uniqueness. In an individualistic country, a person is often responsible for the last decision, whereas the people in a collectivistic country believe that the group comes before an individual, and individual needs are secondary. The final decision in a negotiation is often reached through group discussions, and the responsibilities are shared since a group of people all participated in the discussions and decision-making.

- 7 For oriental cultures, establishing personal contact and developing personal relationships are important aspects of doing business. Western businessmen, on the contrary, avoid mixing work and private affairs and try not to find themselves in a situation when they can be accused of being subjective because of warm relationships with the counterpart.



# DIALOGUE OF CULTURES 2

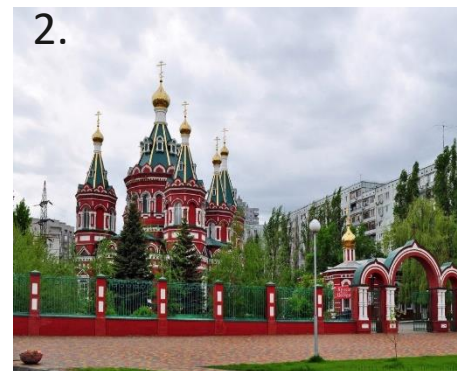
## THINGS YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW...

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Volgograd situated?
2. When was Tsaritsyn founded?
3. When was it renamed Stalingrad? Volgograd?
4. What is the city famous for?
5. What sights of Volgograd are linked with the Great Patriotic War?
6. What other places of interest do you know in the city?

### Glossary

a fortress to defend a trade route the most important strategic point to link to remind the Mamayev Hill Pavlov House the Destroyed Mill a factory a plant a sight the Fallen Fighters' Square the Planetarium the New Experimental Theatre the Central Department Store due to the Central Embankment the Museum-Panorama of Stalingrad Battle an attraction especially



### FACTFILE

**A.** Its central part is the ruins of the Destroyed Mill and the legendary Pavlov House. The building was designed under supervision of the People's Architect of the USSR V. Maslyaev and chief design-engineer E. Temnikov. The main building of the complex is the museum. On the upper floor of it there is the great canvas "The Defeat of German Fascist Troops in Stalingrad".

**B.** It was a gift to Stalingrad by the German Democratic Republic and was opened on September 19, 1954. The dome of the building is crowned with the Statue of Peace – the last work of a well-known sculptor V.I. Mukhina. In the 22 metres high observatory there is a huge telescope. With its help it is very convenient to demonstrate sunrises, twinkling of stars, northern lights, space satellites movement and meteorite falling. Near the building you can find an astronomical park with astronomical tools, such as an armillary sphere, a globe and a solar station.

**C.** It was built in 1899. In 1954 it got the status of a cathedral. It bears the name of the miracle-working icon of Kazan Blessed Virgin, who is believed to be a patroness of Russia in hard times. The legend says that it protected Russia during the Troubled Times of the Polish invasion.

## 2. Read the text to check yourself.

### VOLGOGRAD

Volgograd is situated in the South-East of the European part of Russia on the river Volga. It was founded in 1589 as a fortress, defending trade routes from the Tartars. It was named Tsaritsyn. In the 19-th century it became a big industrial city and one of the most important strategic points in the Russian State. In 1925 the city was renamed as Stalingrad and in 1961 it got the name of Volgograd.

The city is famous all over the world for the victory of the Soviet soldiers and officers over the fascists in the Battle of Stalingrad during the Great Patriotic War. Many places of the city are linked with those war days and remind us of them. They are: the Mamayev Hill, Pavlov House, the Destroyed Mill and many others.

Now it is a beautiful modern city with high buildings, schools, institutes, universities, theatres and museums. Volgograd attracts a lot of tourists, especially in spring and summer due to the warm climate, a plenty of fruit and vegetables and because of the Volga beach.

Volgograd is an industrial city. There are a lot of factories and plants. The city is rich in sights such as the Fallen Fighters` Square, the Planetarium, the New Experimental Theatre, the Central Department Store, the Central Embankment, the Museum-Panorama of Stalingrad Battle and others.



D. It was in the 17th century when Peter the Great had an idea to connect two great rivers – the Volga and the Don. But it became possible only in the 20th century. It was designed by a team of engineers headed by an academician C.Y. Zhuk. On July 27, 1952 the first ship entered the lock-chamber No. 1. It is 101 km long and has 13 locks. The 1st and the 13th locks are decorated with triumphal arches. Due to it Volgograd has become the port of five seas – the Baltic, the White, the Black, the Azov and the Caspian ones.

E. It was opened in September 10, 1962. Every year it produces 11 billion kilowatts of electricity an hour. The whole waterworks facility is about 5 kilometres long. The design was made at Hidroproject Research Institute under the supervision of an academician C.Y. Zhuk and a chief engineer A.V. Mikhalkov.

## 3. Read the descriptions of Volgograd sights (A, B, C, D, E) and match them to the photos (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

One photo has no match.

### 4. **Crossing Cultures.** Complete the sentences speaking about your native town.

1. I'd like to tell you about ... .
2. It is situated (on both banks of the river, in the northern/southern part, in the centre of, in the mountains).
3. It is (famous for, the seat of, a busy city, very rich in, known as).
4. It's interesting to know that ... .
5. It was (founded by, built, named/renamed after).
6. When visitors come to see, they ... .
7. If you go to ... I advise you to see (the wonderful treasures of ..., the wonderful cathedral, the memorial, the monument to..., the ruins of many impressive places, churches, bridges).
8. You can also go (on a trip, go sightseeing, take pictures of, try some delicious food).



# Dialogue of Cultures

## NATIONAL and REGIONAL DISHES in RUSSIA

### 1. Do the quiz on the Nationalities of the RF.

- 1) How many nationalities are there in Russia? Choose the right answer.  
A. About 100      B More than 160      C 85      D More than 200
- 2) Which seven nationalities have population of more than 1mln people. Tick them.  

<input type="checkbox"/> Russians	<input type="checkbox"/> Ossetians	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Ukrainians</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Mordvins</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Yakuts</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nenets
<input type="checkbox"/> Chechens	<input type="checkbox"/> Bashkirs	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Dagestanians</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Tatars	<input type="checkbox"/> Armenians	<input type="checkbox"/> Buryats
- 3) Mark the following Regions of the RF on the map: Buryatia, Kuban, Dagestan, Ossetia, Tatarstan.

### Russian regions: 8 Federal districts



### 2. The following words appear in the recipes of national or

a) slice	roll	dice	cut
b) salmon	beef	pork	lamb
c) fry	boil	pinch	bake
d) mince	grate	mash	broth

3. 1) Look at the photos of traditional dishes from the five regions of Russia. Match them with the recipes.

**Buryatia**



**Ossetia**



**Dagestan**



**Kuban**



**Tatarstan**





Recipe A

**Shtrumby**

1. Knead the dough (eggs, flour, sour cream, water, salt).
2. Add onions and spices into minced pork and beef.
3. Roll out the dough and spread the minced meat on it.
4. Roll it up and cut it into pieces 4 – 6 cm wide.
5. Fry them on both sides.
6. Boil the rolls in broth with fried carrots and onions.

Recipe B

**Khytchiny**

1. Knead the dough (water, kefir, salt, baking powder, flour).
2. Leave the dough to rise.
3. Boil and mash potatoes, add grated cheese and some fresh dill.
4. Shape the dough into small balls.
5. Roll out the balls and spread the mashed potatoes on them.
6. Pinch the edges to make balls and roll them out.
7. Fry them on both sides and butter them.

Recipe C

**Posy**

1. Knead the dough (water, eggs, flour, salt).
2. Roll out the dough and cut out small circles.
3. Roll out the circles, put minced meat onto them.
4. Pinch the edges leaving a hole on the top.
5. Steam them for 30 minutes.

Recipe D

**Etchpochmaky**

1. Knead the dough (milk, oil, butter, eggs, salt, sugar, yeast, flour).
2. Dice potatoes, lamb and onions.
3. Roll the dough and cut out saucer-size circles.
4. Put some meat onto the circles and pinch the edges to form triangles with holes in the middle.
5. Bake them in the oven for 30 minutes and add some broth inside.
6. Bake them for another 20 minutes.

Recipe E

**Khinkaly**

1. Knead the dough (kefir, salt, flour), roll it out and cut into small squares or diamonds.
2. Boil beef or chicken broth with carrots and onions.
3. Boil the pieces of dough in the broth.

2) Study the recipes again. Some of them may seem similar. Find the main differences.

3) Talk to your classmate. Ask and answer the questions:

1. Have you ever tried any of these dishes?
2. Which ones would you like to try/to cook?

4. Order the sentences from 1 to 10 to make the recipe of a famous Russian dish. Guess the name of the dish.

- \_\_\_ Mix beets with 5 – 6 tablespoons of mayonnaise.
- \_\_\_ Grate eggs and spread the mass with mayo on top.
- \_\_\_ Mince onions and mix in with the herring.
- \_\_\_ Grate potatoes, spread the mass on a big plate and add mayo on top.
- \_\_\_ Keep the salad in the fridge. Enjoy!
- \_\_\_ Boil beets, carrots, potatoes and eggs until ready and peel them.
- \_\_\_ Cut herring filet into small pieces.
- \_\_\_ Grate carrots and spread the mass with mayo on top.
- \_\_\_ Spread herring with onions on potatoes.
- \_\_\_ Grate beets and spread the mass with mayo on top.

5. \* Project idea: You are going to take part in an international cooking competition. Think of a popular dish in your region. Make a video instruction for cooking it.



ИНСТИТУТ РАЗВИТИЯ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ



| российский  
учебник



# Всероссийская научно-практическая конференция

«SMSC – Духовные, Моральные,  
Социальные и Культурные аспекты  
иноязычного образования»



(08.10.2019 – 10.10.2019)

п. Мостовской, Краснодарский край

# 10 октября 2019 г. Конкурс проектов Работа жюри





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов





# Защита проектов



# Защита проектов







**«...лучшее и даже  
единственное  
средство  
проникнуть в  
характер народа –  
усвоить его язык, и  
чем глубже мы  
вошли в язык  
народа, тем глубже  
мы вошли в его  
характер»**

*К.Д. Ушинский*



# Предметная компетенция



# ЦЕНТР ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КОРПОРАЦИИ «РОССИЙСКИЙ УЧЕБНИК»

## Курсы повышения квалификации для педагогов

- Материалы и лекции от известных авторов учебно-методических комплектов
- В настоящее время реализуется 56 образовательных программ. Учебные материалы открыты для свободного доступа. С ними ознакомились более 50 000 учителей.
- Полный курс обучения с помощью современных образовательных и информационных технологий прошли свыше 7 000 педагогов.
- Налажено сетевое взаимодействие с ИРО и ИПК



в любое время,  
в любом месте



удостоверение  
установленного образца



лицензия



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Москва, Пресненская наб., д. 6, строение 2  
+7 (495) 795 05 35  
[help@rosuchebnik.ru](mailto:help@rosuchebnik.ru)

### Нужна методическая поддержка?

Методический центр  
8-800-700-64-83 (звонок бесплатный)  
[help@rosuchebnik.ru](mailto:help@rosuchebnik.ru)

### Хотите купить?



Отдел продаж  
[sales@rosuchebnik.ru](mailto:sales@rosuchebnik.ru)



LECTA

Цифровая среда школы  
[lecta.rosuchebnik.ru](http://lecta.rosuchebnik.ru)

### Хотите продолжить общение?



[youtube.com/user/drofapublishing](https://youtube.com/user/drofapublishing)



[fb.com/rosuchebnik](https://fb.com/rosuchebnik)



[vk.com/ros.uchebnik](https://vk.com/ros.uchebnik)



[ok.ru/rosuchebnik](https://ok.ru/rosuchebnik)