**Задания для дистанционного обучения по английскому языку на**

**12.05.2020 г.**

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Здравствуйте, уважаемые обучающиеся, как Вы знаете на время сложной эпидемиологической обстановки, наш техникум перешел на дистанционное обучение, в связи с этим отправляю Вам задания для самостоятельного изучения.

Порядок выполнения:

* Задания выполняются в рабочей тетради обучающегося.
* На период дистанционного обучения выполненную работу

необходимо отправить на электронную почту: [Elen.bondarevva@yandex.ru](mailto:Elen.bondarevva@yandex.ru)

* В теме письма необходимо указать ФИО и № группы.

Практическое занятие № 158 по теме:

**Отраслевые выставки. Основные цели и задачи отраслевых выставок.**

Цель: изучение нового лексического материла, развитие навыков работы с текстом по теме.

**Задание № 1. Изучите активную лексику занятия.**

1. All-Russian Exhibition Center - Выставка достижений народного хозяйства.
2. The Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR — Выставка Достижений Народного Хозяйств
3. An exhibition- выставка
4. To occupy- занимать, охватывать
5. To found- основывать, учреждать, создавать.
6. To advertise- придавать гласности, информировать, афишировать
7. An achievement- достижение, успех
8. Agriculture - сельское хозяйство, земледелие
9. Manufacture – производство, изготовление, обработка
10. A hammer- (кузнечный) молот

**Задание № 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните его перевод.**

**All-Russian Exhibition Center.**

**(Выставка достижений народного хозяйства).**

All Russian Exhibition centre (VDNH) has over 150 exhibitions each year and hosts around 15 mln visitors. It occupies 2,375,000 square metres of which 266,000 square metres are used for indoor exhibits, located not far from VDNH metro station.

It was first founded in 1939 then rebuilt in 1954, the main idea of the whole complex was to advertise and demonstrate achievements of leading Soviet industries: agriculture, different manufactures, and technical novelties in each area. In fact exhibition halls are pavilions which are constructed as temples, they are magnificent, soaring and solemn. To add more to it, there are lots of sculptures and fountains at the exhibition park. Among the most famous ones there is a landmark Rabochiy i Kolkhoznitsa (Worker and Kolkhoz Woman) which represents a dynamic sculpture group of two figures with a sickle and a hammer raised over their heads (☭).

It is 78 feet high, made from stainless steel by Vera Mukhina for the 1937 World's Fair in Paris and then moved to Moscow. The monument may be named the ideal and symbol of the Soviet epoque. Pavillion design used to illustrate special features of each republic of the USSA: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Uzbekistan and others have their own originally designed exhibition spaces with national culture features. For example, Uzbekistan pavilion still has the national coloured glass dome.

Fountains 'Peoples friendship' and 'Stone flower' are considered to be the most recognized ones, they are original, monumental and suit the general concept perfectly well.

Now All-Russian Exhibition Centre is the operator of Russia's National exhibitions and Russia and Moscow expositions. Close to the VDNKH is the Mall of Astronauts and the monument dedicated to the Conquerors of the Cosmos, as well as the famous hotel "Cosmos". The VDNKH Exhibition Centre also has dedicated pavilions to other CIS countries such as Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Azerbaijan.

The VDNKH was used as a backdrop many times for famous local films such as "The Foundling", "Shining Path", "Pig and the shepherd" and "Song of Moscow."

You will find people zooming around on roller skates and bicycles across the vast area that the venue covers. The VDNKH is also home to many rides and carousels, shooting galleries and cafes. People come here to relax with their families and, of course, to visit the specialised exhibitions dedicated to jewelery, furs, food, cats and dogs, equipment and much more.

**Домашнее задание**

**Homework**

**Задание № 1.Подготовьте сообщение о любой отраслевой выставке.**

Практическое занятие № 159 по теме:

**Первая международная «Большая выставка изделий промышленности всех наций» 1851 года в Лондоне**

Цель: активизация использования изученного лексического материла, развитие навыков аудирования.

**Задание № 1. Развитие навыков аудирования.** Просмотрите видео, составьте 5 вопросов к его содержанию, ответьте на них.

**A brief documentary about the Great Exhibition held in 1851 in London.**

[**https://youtu.be/MV5C53qEwZ0**](https://youtu.be/MV5C53qEwZ0)

**Задание № 2. Прочитайте основные факты о Большой выставке изделий промышленности 1851 года в Лондоне, выполните перевод.**

**Facts About the Great Exhibition of 1851**

Here are some facts about the Great Exhibition – an exhibition which took place in Hyde Park to celebrate ‘the works of industry of all nations’.

The Great Exhibition was opened on 1st May 1851 and it came to end on 15th October 1851.

It was held in Hyde Park in a massive purpose-built glass structure called ‘The Crystal Palace’.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, organised The Great Exhibition (with the help of Henry Cole – the inventor of the Christmas card).

The main aim of The Great Exhibition was for Great Britain to show off, demonstrating its inventiveness and modern industrial designs and ideas to the rest of the world.

The Crystal Palace measured 564 metres by 138 metres and was constructed from thousands panes of glass. After the exhibition, it was moved from Hyde Park to Sydenham in south London, where it was extended. This area of London is now known as Crystal Palace.

Unfortunately, The Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire in 1936.

Over 6 million people visited the Great Exhibition. It was a massive success and the money it raised was used to set up the Natural History Museum, the Science Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Many famous Victorians attended, including: Charles Darwin, Samuel Colt, Charles Dickens, Emily Bronte, George Eliot and Lewis Caroll.

Over 100,000 objects were on display in The Crystal Palace – half of these were from Britain.

Some of the exhibits included: a massive hydraulic press (designed by Stevenson), a steam hammer, counting machines, carpets, ribbons, printing machines, musical instruments, carriages, early versions of bicycles, agricultural machines, guns and watches.

The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond was on display at the Great Exhibition.

In the centre of the glass building stood a fountain constructed from pink glass. This was 27 feet high.

The Crystal Palace featured the first public toilet cubicles. The inventor of these, George Jennings, charged a penny. This is where the expression ‘spend a penny’ comes from.

**Домашнее задание**

**Homework**

**Задание № 1. Составьте словарь активной лексики занятия (10-15 слов).**

***Пример: to take place- проходить***