



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ КУРСА

№ Тема/ неделя	Наименование темы	Содержание темы
1	Приветствие	Приветствие, прощание, представление себя
2	Моя семья	Семья, семейное положение, состав семьи, родственные связи
3	Распорядок дня	Распорядок дня
4	Еда	Еда и напитки, продукты, виды закусочных, кафе, ресторанов
5	Покупка	Покупка, цены, магазины, центры
6	Человек и его здоровье	Человек, здоровье
7	Спорт в жизни человека	Спорт, природа и человек, климат, погода, экология
8	Досуг	Досуг, и увлечения
9	Родная страна	Родная страна и страна изучаемого языка, географическое положение
10	Путешествие	Климат, погода
11	Достопримечательности города	Столица, городская/сельская среда, проживания
12	Мой дом	Жилье, дом, квартира, сад, обстановка
13	Защита окружающей среды	Защита окружающей среды
14	Природа и проблемы экологии	Природа и проблемы экологии
15	Современная учеба и гаджеты	Приложения, интернет

ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ

- Основной целью курса является формирование межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции в процессе иноязычного образования на достаточном уровне (A2) и уровне базовой достаточности (B1). В зависимости от уровня подготовки обучающийся на момент завершения курса достигает уровня B2 при наличии языкового уровня обучающегося на старте выше уровня B1 общеевропейской компетенции.
- Задачами программы являются:
 - 1) освоение лексики и языковых особенностей иностранного языка и формирование коммуникативно-функциональной компетенции; 2) формирование межкультурной компетенции как способности к межкультурной коммуникации у личности, определяемой как субъект межкультурной коммуникации; 3) формирование навыков аргументации на иностранном языке и понимания языковых и культурных особенностей страны изучаемого языка.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

- По итогам освоения программы обучающийся обладает следующими результатами обучения: предметные компетенции:
- 1)систематизирует концептуальные основы понимания коммуникативных намерений партнера, авторов текстов на данном уровне;
- 2)сопоставляет и выбирает соответствующие коммуникативному намерению формы и типы речи/коммуникации с адекватным типу речи логическим построением;
- 3)адекватно выражает собственные коммуникативные намерения с правильным отбором и уместным использованием соответствующих языковых средств с учетом их соответствия социально-культурным нормам изучаемого языка;
- 4)классифицирует уровни использования реальных фактов, ссылок на авторитетное мнение; речевое поведение коммуникативно и когнитивно оправдано;
- Надпредметные компетенции:
- 5)выявляет закономерности развития иностранного языка, уделяя внимание изучению стилистического многообразия;
- 6)владеет приемами лингвистического описания и анализа причин и следствий событий в текстах научного и социального характера;
- 7)высказывает на иностранном языке возможные решения современных проблем на основе использования аргументированной информации;
- 8)доказательно использует языковой материал с достаточными для данного уровня аргументированными языковыми средствами, своевременно и самостоятельно исправляет допускаемые ошибки при 75% безошибочных высказываний;
- 9)владеет стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта, правильно интонационно оформляет речь, опираясь на лексическую достаточность в рамках речевой тематики и грамматическую корректность.

THEME 1. “GETTING TO KNOW YOU”

Introduction

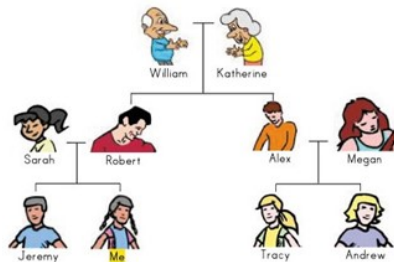
Phrases to state the topic /problem

- *-Is too much emphasis placed on.....?*
- *- Nowadays, we are often told Every day...
There is no doubt that.....*
- *- Over the past few years,.....
Are you among those who.....?
Why has.....become...?*
- *-The British poet...once said that “....”*
- *- There are various facts that support this
opinion*

THEME 2. "MY FAMILY"

Family Tree Worksheet

Look at the family tree below. Pretend you are the girl that is highlighted as "me". Answer the questions below about your pretend family.



What is my brother's name? _____

Who is my father? _____

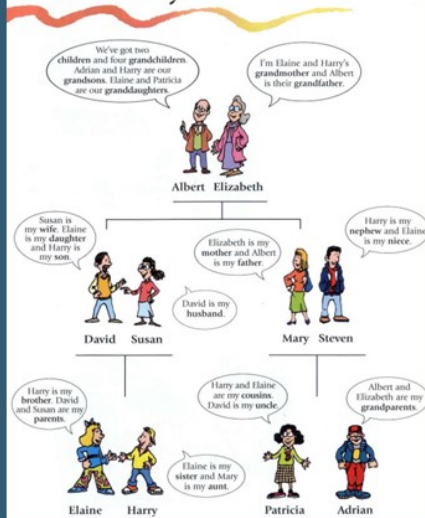
What is my grandmother's name? _____

What are my cousin's names? _____ and _____

Who is my aunt? _____

What is my mother's name? _____

The family



mother - мать
father - отец
daughter - дочь
son - сын
sister - сестра
brother - брат
grandfather - дедушка
grandmother - бабушка
aunt - тетя
uncle - дядя
niece - племянница
nephew - племянник

parents - родители
children - дети
grandparents - дедушка и бабушка
grandchild (мн. grandchildren) - внук, внучка (внуки)
grandson - внук
granddaughter - внучка
great-grandchildren (great-grandson, great-granddaughter) - правнуки (правнук, правнучка)
twins - близнецы, двойня
twin-brother - брат-близнец
twin-sister - сестра-близнец
cousin - двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра, кузен, кузина
step-father - отчим
step-mother - мачеха
step-son - приемный сын
step-daughter - падчерица
wife - жена
husband - муж
widow - вдова
widower - вдовец
father-in-law - свекор, тесть
mother-in-law - свекровь, теща
son-in-law - муж дочери, зять
daughter-in-law - жена сына, невестка, сноха

THEME 3. "MY DAY"

MY DAY

I am a teacher.

I get up at 7 o'clock.

I make my bed and do some morning exercises.

Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower and clean my teeth.

I dress and comb my hair carefully.

After that I have breakfast.

For breakfast I have a cup of strong tea or black coffee and a couple of sandwiches.

While having breakfast, I watch the latest news on TV.

After breakfast at 8 o'clock I leave for school.

My house is not far from school, so I usually go there on foot. Sometimes when the weather is cold or rainy, I can get to school by bus.

I arrive at school at 8.45am.

I usually have 4 lessons with my students.

After lessons at two o'clock in the afternoon I have lunch with my colleagues.

We usually have lunch in a small café just round the corner.

I arrive home at 4 pm.

I rest a bit and read a book or a newspaper.

Then I prepare my lessons for tomorrow. It takes a long time to get ready for my lessons because I want to be a good teacher.

After that I often go for a walk to the nearest park. Sometimes I meet my friends and we go together.

Two times a week at 6pm I go to the swimming pool. I like swimming.

My wife returns at 7 o'clock and we have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, and watch TV or just talk.

I always go to bed at 11.30.

My Day

Write the time for each activity on the space. Then show the time on the clock by drawing.

I'm up at:



Lunch is at:



Breakfast is at:



School ends at:



School starts at:



Dinner is at:



Break is at:



My bedtime is at:



ISLCollect

My School-Day

On Monday I usually wake up late and have no time to eat my breakfast. I can't find my books and my school cap. At last I find my books in the bathroom and find my cap - my dog, Pal, likes to play with it. I have to wait ages for a bus and I am nearly late for school. I enter the classroom when our class-teacher begins to call out the register.

The first lesson on Monday morning is maths. Mr. Bailey, the maths teacher, collects our homework and then gives us some sums to do.

The next lesson is French. I like French. It's nice to be able to talk to somebody in another language.

At last it is eleven o'clock: time for break. A girl, whose name is Susan, gives me a piece of cake to eat with my milk. She allows me to copy her Latin homework, because I don't know how to do it.

After break we have two lessons of Latin. There are a lot of boys in our class who don't like Latin. I don't like it either. At half past twelve it is time for lunch: a meat pie, boiled potatoes or cabbage and a glass of juice or milk.

Then I go into the playground with my friends. We play football there.

After lunch we have a history lesson. The history teacher tells us many interesting things.

After school my friends and I usually go for a walk. I come home very late, and my mother is very angry.

In the evening I do my homework. Now I cannot do my homework - there is an interesting programme on television. I think I can do it tomorrow, during break.

Список литературы

Для подготовки данной работы были использованы материалы с сайта <http://english-language.chat.ru/>

THEME 4. "FOOD"

FOOD



People, as well as animals, can't live without food. It is known that a man can't live without food more than a couple of months. Food gives us energy and strength. So it's very important to eat good healthy food. Nowadays a lot of people don't have time for cooking at home. They eat fast food like hamburgers, hot dogs, snacks and pizza is the best case. A lot of schoolchildren eat chips and all kinds of snacks. I think it's bad for their health.

I try to eat homemade food. Usually it's rice, pasta, mashed potatoes and some vegetables or salad. I like meat, especially poultry. I don't like fish very much. And I hate soup, though it is considered that eating soup is good for health.

I eat a lot of fruit. I like apples, oranges, bananas, but grapes are my favorite.

I drink 2-3 cups of tea or coffee during the day.



FOOD : FRUIT

Topics, behaviour, notions



Apple



avocado



banana



coconut



Grapes



grapefruit



kiwi fruit



lemon



Lime



lychee



mango



melon



Pear



peach



orange



pawpaw



Pineapple



plum



strawberry



raspberry

THEME 5. “SHOPPING”

16 Question Strips

SHOPPING

- What did you buy the last time you went shopping? Why?
- Are you going to go shopping after class?
- How often do you go shopping?
- Is it better to use cash or credit cards? Why?
- Did you ever buy something very expensive? If 'yes', what?
- What is your favorite store or shopping mall?
- Which is better: saving money or spending money? Why?
- Which is better: shopping alone or with family or friends? Why?
- Does shopping make you feel happy? Why? / Why not?
- Do you ever spend too much money when you go shopping?
- Would you like to work in a store? Why? / Why not?
- Should stores be open 24 hours a day? Why? / Why not?
- Would you like to own a store? Why? / Why not?
- Are there any stores in your town that you don't like? Why?
- Do you plan to buy something expensive soon? What?
- Is on-line shopping a good idea? Why? / Why not?



THEME 6. "A MAN AND HIS HEALTH"

TO KEEP HEALTHY

When one's body is well, when his mind is sound and active and he feels in good spirit, he is not afraid of being sick. Good condition of the body, mind and emotion are all parts of good health that make our body alive. Soul, mental state, and emotion are most important to our health, and avoiding illness is the foundation of good health.

Health & Illness Words

- ✦ asthma
- ✦ band aid
- ✦ bandage
- ✦ be allergic to
- ✦ be constipated
- ✦ be exhausted
- ✦ be tired
- ✦ blood
- ✦ blow one's nose
- ✦ catch a cold
- ✦ chickenpox
- ✦ cough
- ✦ crutch
- ✦ doctor
- ✦ faint
- ✦ family doctor
- ✦ feel dizzy
- ✦ feel good
- ✦ feel sick
- ✦ flu
- ✦ get a bruise
- ✦ get burnt
- ✦ have a cold
- ✦ have a cough
- ✦ have a headache
- ✦ have a rash
- ✦ have a sore throat
- ✦ have a stomach ache
- ✦ have a temperature
- ✦ have backache
- ✦ have constipation
- ✦ have diarrhoea
- ✦ have earache
- ✦ have spots
- ✦ have toothache
- ✦ heart attack
- ✦ heart disease
- ✦ hepatitis
- ✦ hospital
- ✦ hurt
- ✦ injection
- ✦ injury
- ✦ medicine
- ✦ mumps
- ✦ nurse
- ✦ painful
- ✦ painless
- ✦ pass out
- ✦ pill
- ✦ plaster
- ✦ prescription
- ✦ smallpox
- ✦ sneeze
- ✦ suffer from
- ✦ swell
- ✦ take a medicine
- ✦ take an aspirin
- ✦ throw up
- ✦ twist one's ankle
- ✦ ulcer
- ✦ vaccine
- ✦ vomit
- ✦ wheelchair
- ✦ wound



HEALTH

Health is very important for every person. Everybody wants to be healthy and active. But in spite of that a lot of people nowadays have different illnesses and other health problems. I take care of my health because I like to feel well. But sometimes it seems that everyone all around me is ill, so it's very easy to get sick. Sometimes I'm tired or stressed and I have a headache. So I have to use an aspirin or some other pain killer. I don't like to go to the doctor, but sometimes I have to. I go to the dentist once a year, because it's important to look after your teeth. I hate toothaches and can't understand people who are ready to tolerate it because they are scared to go to the dentist.

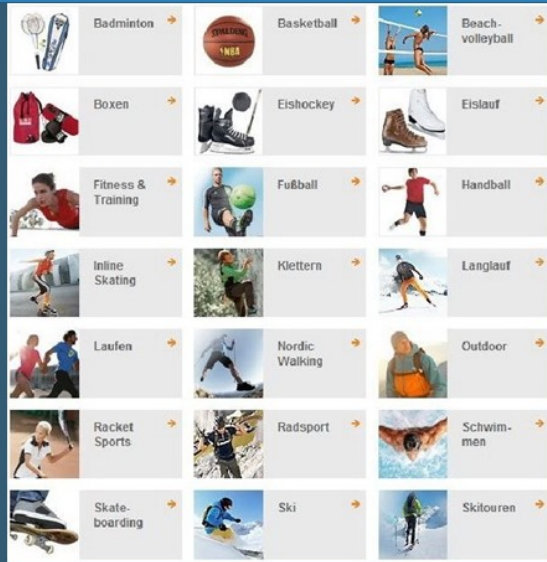
In my opinion people should try to keep fit, eat healthy food and do some sports. But even if you do all that, it doesn't guarantee that you won't have some serious disease like asthma or cancer. The reason of it is a high level of pollution of the environment.



LOTS OF ENGLISH TEXTS

You
the

THEME 7. "SPORT IN A MAN'S LIFE"



TOPICS DISCUSSION

EXERCISE and SPORTS

Student 'A'

• Discuss the questions below with your partner.

1. What is your favorite kind of exercise?
2. How much exercise do you get each week? Do you think you get enough exercise?
3. What are some examples of 'winter sports' that you can play in the snow or on ice?
4. Should schools give more time to students to play sports? Why? / Why not?
5. What are three examples of team sports? Individual sports (sports you play alone)?
6. What strange or unusual sports do you know about?
7. Do you know how to swim? Is a pool or a beach the best place to swim? Why?
8. What sports do you think are really boring?
9. Should older people stop exercising? Why? / Why not?
10. Did you do any exercise or play any sports yesterday? If 'yes', what kind?



TOPICS DISCUSSION

EXERCISE and SPORTS

Student 'B'

• Discuss the questions below with your partner.

1. What kind of exercise do you hate? Why don't you like it?
2. Do you like to watch sports on TV? Why? / Why not?
3. Would you like to be a professional athlete (play sports as a job)? Why? / Why not?
4. What sport are you best at?
5. Do you prefer team sports or individual sports? Why?
6. What are the most popular sports in the world? Why are they so popular?
7. What is the best age for children to learn how to swim? Why?
8. Is lifting heavy weights a good way to get strong and healthy? Why? / Why not?
9. Baseball or football? Which is better? Why?
10. Are you going to do any exercise or play any sports tomorrow? If 'yes', what kind?



Виды спорта (Kinds of sports)

Diving- ныряние, прыжки в воду

Ice-skating- фигурное катание

To skate- кататься на коньках

Skiing- лыжный спорт

To go skiing- кататься на лыжах

Chess- шахматы

Play chess- играть в шахматы

Sailing- парусный спорт

To sail- плавать в море на корабле, яхте и т.д.

Motor racing- гонки

Horse-racing- конный спорт

To ride a horse- кататься на лошади

Shot put- метание ядра

Hockey- хоккей

Cycling- велосипедный спорт

To ride a bike- кататься на велосипеде

High jump- прыжок в высоту

Football- футбол

Badminton- бадминтон

Boxing- бокс

Basketball- баскетбол

Baseball- бейсбол

Fencing- фехтование

Discus throwing- метание диска

Golf- гольф

Rugby- регби

Table tennis- настольный теннис

Wrestling- борьба

Volleyball- волейбол

Swimming- плавание



THEME 8. "LEISURE TIME"

16 Question Strips

LEISURE ACTIVITIES



- How much free time do you have each week? Is it enough?
- How much free time do you have today? Is it enough?
- Do you think most people have enough free time?
- Do people have more free time than 100 years ago?
- Will people have more free time in the future? Why? / Why not?
- What do you like to watch on TV in your free time?
- What do you like to read in your free time?
- Why is having too much free time a bad thing?
- What exercise do you do in your free time?
- What did you do for fun last weekend?
- What is your favorite hobby? Why do you like it?
- When was the last time you saw a movie in a movie theater?
- About how many hours do you go on-line each day?
- What do you plan to do for fun next weekend?
- Do you have any free time after this class?
- Do you ever study English in your free time? Why? / Why not?

collecting.... – коллекционирование:

...antiques – предметов старины
...antique wine – антикварного вина
...knives – ножей
...pens – ручек
...stamps – марок
...vintage cars – ретро автомобилей
cycling – кататься на велосипеде
decoupage – декупаж
diggerstvo – диггерство
diving – дайвинг
domino – домино
draw – рисовать
embroidery – вышивание
equestrian sport – конный спорт
feng shui – Фэн-шуй
fiddle – играть на скрипке

2

Leisure and Activities

Schools provide American students with much more than academic education. Students learn about the world through various school-related activities. More than 80 percent of all students participate in student activities, such as sports, student newspapers, drama clubs, debate teams, choral groups and bands.

What are the favorite sports of American young people? According to the survey "The Mood of American Youth," they prefer football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, tennis, soccer, boxing, hockey, track and golf.

During their leisure time, students spend much time watching television. They also listen to music on the radio and tape players. The average American teenager listens to music on the radio about three hours every day. Without a doubt, rock-and-roll music is the favorite of teenagers in the United States.

America's young people are mostly hardworking. Many have after-school jobs. One poll indicated that nine out of 10 teenagers polled said they either had a job or would like one.

Child labor laws set restrictions on the types of work that youths under 16 years old can do. Many youths work part-time on weekends or after school at fast-food restaurants, babysit for neighbors, hold delivery jobs or work in stores.

Many youths are involved in community service organizations. Some are active in church and religious-group activities. Others belong to youth groups such as Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts. About three million girls aged six to 17 years old belong to Girl Scouts, for example. They learn about citizenship, crafts, arts, camping and other outdoor activities.

Thousands of young people volunteer to help take care of the elderly, the handicapped and hospital patients. Many help clean up the natural environment.

Список литературы

Для подготовки данной работы были использованы материалы с сайта <http://linguistic.ru/>

THEME 9. "MY HOMELAND"

II. Brainstorming.

Answer for my questions:

1. What is your Motherland?
2. What is the capital of our country?
3. Where is Kazakhstan situated?
4. What countries does it border on?
5. What can you say about the population of our country?
6. Who is the head of the state?
7. When did Kazakhstan become an independent state?
8. What are the symbols of the state?
9. What is the official language in our country?

Geography of Kazakhstan



Republic of Kazakhstan is in the centre of Eurasian continent. It borders on Russia in the north, China in the east, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan in the south and the Caspian Sea in the west.

Its total area is over 2.7 million sq. km.

It takes the 9th place according to its size.

The capital is Astana.

THEME 10. "TRAVELLING"

16 Question Strips

TRAVEL

✗

- What countries have you travelled to?
- What cities have you travelled to?
- Tell me about a bad travel experience you had.
- Tell me about a funny travel experience you had.
- Why do people like to travel?
- Why don't some people like to travel?
- Is it better to travel by plane or by train? Why?
- Is it better to travel by yourself, or with others? Why?
- What three countries would you like to travel to? Why?
- Do you like to stay at hotels when you travel? Why? / Why not?
- Do you enjoy travelling? Why? / Why not?
- What can you learn by travelling to other countries?
- What are some great places to travel to in your country?
- Do you plan to travel soon? If 'yes', where?
- What are three important things to take when you travel?
- How can you travel, but not spend too much money?

Common Mistakes



Travel vs. Trip

- I'm planning **to travel** to Peru. ✓
- I'm planning **a trip** to Peru. ✓
- I'm planning ~~a travel~~ to Peru. ✗

Woodward's ENGLISH

SPELLING



Traveler	Traveller
Traveled	Travelled
Traveling	Travelling

TRAVEL

VERB ACTION

MEANING:

To go from one place to another, especially over a long distance.

- I like to **travel** by plane.
- Mary **travels** to Italy once a year.

TRIP

NOUN THING

MEANING:

Act of going to a place for a short period of time and returning.

- We went on **a trip** to the beach.
- John is on **a business trip**.

NOUN

TRAVEL

MEANING:

The act/concept of travelling.

BUT don't say: ~~a travel~~

- You should write about your **travels**.
- **Travel** broadens your mind.

EXCEPTIONS

TRIP

VERB with a completely different meaning

MEANING:

To stumble or almost fall while walking or running.

- I **tripped** in front of everyone.
- He **tripped** over the cat in the dark.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl



Travelling by plane



Travelling by train



Travelling by ship



Travelling by car



Hiking and hitch-hiking



Travelling by bicycle

THEME 11. "CITY SIGHTS"



- Many parts of London, such as Islington or Highgate, were once villages (small towns). Today, London is a growing city with a population of more than seven million. People have come from all parts of the world to live here. They have brought with them different ways of living and colourful festivals. London is a **multicultural city**, as it has been since the **Roman times**. Now about a quarter of the capital's inhabitants are members of the ethnic minorities.



ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY (II)

Words

adjoin <i>v</i>	defeat <i>v</i>	jewel <i>n</i>	architecture <i>n</i>
dome <i>n</i>			
mansion <i>n</i>	armour <i>n</i>	erect <i>v</i>	residence <i>n</i>
avenue <i>n</i>			
float <i>v</i>	seat <i>n</i>	bury <i>v</i>	fortress <i>n</i>
shady <i>adj</i>			
change <i>v</i>	guard <i>v</i>	specimen <i>n</i>	cathedral <i>n</i>
huge <i>adj</i>			
statesman <i>n</i>	contain <i>v</i>		

Word Combinations

to live from hand to mouth	to win the victory
to be lined with (trees, houses)	at the cost of smb.'s life
to be found (in some place)	at the top
a new housing development	round the corner
to have (get, catch) a glimpse of	to be famous for smth.
to have no time (money, etc.) left	in present days
across the road (from some place)	Why not do smth.?
to do the sights of smth.	in memory of
to do the city (museums, parks, etc.)	under the command

Proper Names

the Lenin Mausoleum	Big Ben	the East End
Trafalgar Square		
the Tower of London	the Kremlin	Julius Caesar
the West End		
William the Conqueror	St. Basil's Cathedral	Queen Elizabeth
the Bell Tower		
Christopher Wren	of Ivan the Great	Wellington
the History Museum	Westminster Abbey	the Spasskaya Tower

THEME 12. "MY HOUSE"



My house is very well ventilated. My house has big rooms. My parents have made my room with bright and colourful pictures. Our kitchen is near and tidy. There is a beautiful garden on our terrace. A swing has also been put there. All of us enjoy tea on the rainy days. I stay on the first floor with my parents. It is a simple house with two storeys. I love my house the most.

Английский	Пронимание	Перевод
Armchair	[ˈɑːmtʃeə]	Кресло
Bed	[bed]	Кровать
Sofa	[ˈsəʊfə]	Диван
Chair	[tʃeə]	Стул
Table	[ˈteɪbl]	Стол
Toilet	[ˈtɔɪlɪt]	Туалет
Carpet	[ˈkɑːpɪt]	Ковер
Fridge	[frɪdʒ]	Холодильник
Mirror	[ˈmɪrə]	Зеркало
Lamp	[læmp]	Лампа
Wardrobe	[ˈwɔːdrəʊb]	Гардероб
Bath	[bɑːθ]	Ванна
Sink	[sɪŋk]	Раковина
Wall	[wɔːl]	Стена
Floor	[flɔː]	Пол
Window	[ˈwɪndəʊ]	Окно
Door	[dɔː]	Дверь
Stair	[steɪ]	Лестница

THEME 13. "PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT"

ЛЕКСИКА НА ТЕМУ "ECOLOGY"

Pollution - загрязнение

Environment - окружающая среда

Household waste - бытовые отходы

Toxic waste - токсичные отходы

Waste bin - мусорный бак

Emissions - выбросы

Damage - вред, ущерб

Recycling - переработка

Exhaust fumes - выхлопные газы

Deforestation - вырубка леса

Acid rain - кислотный дождь

Environmental degradation - ухудшение

экологии

Uninhabitable - непригодный для жилья

Renewable - возобновляемый



Our Environment

An environment consists of all the things like the living and the non living things in it. It can be classified as natural environment and

Built environment. One has to keep some points in mind while writing an environment essay. One can define the natural environment as something that has been in existence for long and the built is the one that has been created by man. The natural atmosphere is being polluted due to the unnatural factors. Humans cause more pollution than the environmental causes like a volcanic eruption. It is the reckless and the caustic human nature that is primarily responsible for the environmental pollution. Most of the people are responsible for the pollution caused to the environment for their own personal motives. write up on Environment must essentially have the causes that affect the ecosystem. It is very difficult for the humans to accept any change from the environment they are born and live in. The Environment built by humans has become more noteworthy than the natural ones in to days times. The primary reasons for issues like Global warming Land degradation pollution etc are due the great dangers faced by everyone as a result of the negligence.

THEME 14. "NATURE AND ECOLOGY PROBLEMS"

Topic 4: Ecology



Ecology is the study of how organisms interact with their environment. There are many different levels of ecology. The diagram to the left shows all of the different levels.

Ecosystems have both living components (**biotic factors** such as the trees, birds, and fish) and nonliving components (**abiotic factors** such as how much rain or sun an area gets). All ecosystems need energy, and the most basic form of energy comes from the sun. **Producers** (also known as **autotrophs**) are able to make their own food. These are eaten by **consumers** (also known as **heterotrophs**). We can track the flow of energy linearly using a **food chain** or look at a more detailed flow of energy using a **food web**.

What's the differences and similarities between Food Chains and Food Webs?

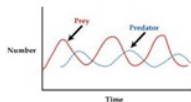


Organisms can interact with each other in many different ways.

Symbiosis is the general term for organisms that closely interact with each other. There are three different types of Symbiosis: parasitism, mutualism, and commensalism. The table to the right shows some of the different ways different organisms can interact with each other.

Type of interaction	Species 1	Species 2
Competition	-	-
Predation	+	-
Mutualism	+	+
Commensalism	+	0

A **limiting factor** is some sort of factor (biotic or abiotic) that is going to limit the population's growth. It could be an important nutrient that is cycled through the ecosystem (such as water, nitrogen, carbon, or phosphorus), or it could be a food source or predator. A great example of limiting factors are predator-prey graphs. It is easy to see how the size of the population is affected.



There, the size of the populations depends on the number or prey and predators. The predator population peaks after the prey population because of the lag time in reproduction. When the predator population is at its highest, the prey is at its lowest. With limited food, the population size of the predator decreases. This allows the prey population to increase, and the cycle continues again...

Ecology

the study of **relationships** between **living organisms** and **between organisms and their environment**



Population

A group of **organisms** of the same species living in the same area at the same time

Ecosystem

A **community** and its **abiotic environment**

Community

A group of **populations** living and **interacting** with each other in an area

Habitat

The **environment** in which a species normally lives (the location of a living organism)

Species

A group of **organisms** that can **interbreed** to produce fertile offspring

THEME 15. "MODERN STUDY AND GADGETS"



MODERN VS TRADITIONAL

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible class timings • Flexible class duration • Group of people with different age group, different profession etc • Comparitively low cost • Can learn courses from different universities at same time • Able to learn courses from abroad universities from home • Online test after each topic is conducted. Which make them sharper about the topic • Unlimited source of learning material | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed class timings • Fixed class duration • Group of people of same age, even linked globally • Setup is a little bit more costly • Only able to learn course of single university at a time • Distant education is very difficult • Exam conducted after each semester. There is chance of not getting proper knowledge about the course • Limited source of learning material |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

GADGETS and DEVICES



App (=application) - приложение
Charge a phone/battery - зарядить телефон/батарейку
Connection - соединение
Data - данные
Device - устройство, девайс
Download - скачивать
Headphones - наушники (большие)
Error - ошибка
Exit - выход
Cancel - отменить
Hard drive - жесткий диск
Install - установить (uninstall - удалить)
Laptop - ноутбук
Link - ссылка
Keyboard - клавиатура
User - пользователь
Upload - выкладывать, загружать (файл в интернет)
Social network - социальная сеть (Instagram, vk)



Думай и говори
Think and speak



В библиотеке/Образование

In the library / Education

Библиотека:

библиотекарь
 читательский билет
 абонемент
 читальный зал
 анкета/ бланк

Образование:

работа (научная)
 аспирантура
 группа
 институт / университет
 факультет
 курс
 изучать – изучить
 задавать – задать (вопрос, задание)
 преподавать
 оканчивать
 поступить (образование)
 изучиться + инф., читать
 лёгкий
 трудный
 интересный
 программа
 занятие / лекция / урок
 экзамен

Library

librarian
 library card
 season pass
 reading room
 form

Education

(scientific) work/paper
 postgraduate education
 group/class
 university
 faculty/department
 course
 to study
 to ask (a question)/to give (a task)
 to teach
 finish
 to get (education)
 to learn + inf. to read
 easy
 difficult
 interesting
 programm
 lesson/lecture/class
 exam