**Учебная дисциплина: Иностранный язык.**

**Специальность: Декоративно-прикладное искусство. 2 курс.**

**Задание:** 1. **Написать** письмо личного характера на заданную тему.

 2. Прочитать текст и **письменно** перевести его.

 3. Изучите теоретический материал и **письменно** выполните упражнение.

**1.**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

*…I am so fond of Japanese cartoons, that I’ve decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it’s hard, but I think it’s worth it. Besides, their writing is cool! …*

*…What languages do you learn at school? What other language would you like to learn, why? What do you think about my choice of Japanese? …*

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100*-*120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**2.**

 **Types of Ecotourism**

 Fennell considers that ecotourism exits within the broader classification of tourism types which, at an initial level, can be divided into the following types:

* **Mass Tourism**
* **Alternative Tourism**

 **Mass tourism** we saw as the more traditional form of tourism development where short-term, free-market principles dominate and the maximization of income is paramount. The development of the tourism industry was originally seen as a desirable and relatively ‘clean’ industry for nations and regions to pursue. This was particularly true in terms of benefits in foreign exchange earnings, employment and infrastructural development such as transport networks.

 These days we are more prone to vilify or characterize conventional mass tourism as a beast; a monstrosity which has few redeeming qualities for the destination region, their people and their natural resource base.

 This is not to deny that ‘**mass tourism**‘has caused problems, because it has. There has, quite justifiably, been a need to identify an alternative approach to tourism development that lessens the negative consequences of the mass tourism approach.

 Thus the ‘**alternative tourism**‘perspective has become a popular paradigm. This alternative approach has been described as a ‘competing paradigm’ to mass tourism, but it can also be viewed as a complementary approach to tourism. That is, it is not possible to have ‘alternative tourism’ to.

 So, the discussion returns to a semantic debate, perhaps it is best to accept that alternative tourism is a natural outcome of the maturing understanding of tourism development and its strengths and weakness. **Fennell states that**:

 **Alternative tourism** is a generic term that encompasses a whole range of tourism strategies (e.g. appropriate, eco, soft, responsible, people to people, and green tourism) all of which purport to offer a more benign alternative to conventional mass tourism in certain types of destinations.

 However, Weaver quite rightly points out that there are also many criticisms of alternative tourism. It is clear that just because alternative tourism has developed as a reaction to the negative consequences of mass tourism it is not necessarily less harmful or better than its alternatives.

**3.**

 **Past Simple (прошедшее простое)**

 **Слова:** yesterday(вчера), the day before yesterday(позавчера), last year (в прошлом году), last month (в прошлом месяце), last week (на прошлой неделе), last summer (прошлым летом), last Sunday (в прошлое воскресенье), ago (тому назад), a week ago (неделю тому назад).

***+(утвердительное)***

 ***Подлежащее + V2***

***(глагол во второй форме из таблицы неправ. глаголов, из второй колонки)***

***или V ed (правильный глагол с окончанием -ed)***

We **played** chess yesterday evening. (Мы играли в шахматы вчера вечером.)

 He **made** a report at the lesson yesterday. (Он сделал доклад на уроке вчера.)

***- (отрицательное)***

 ***Подлежащее + didn't + V1 (глагол в первой форме без окончания).***

They **didn't call** him last Sunday.

(Они не звонили ему в прошлое воскресенье.)

She **didn't send** him e-mail last Monday.

(Она не отправила ему электронное послание в прошлый понедельник.)

 ***? (вопросительное)***

 ***Did + подлежащее+V1(глагол в первой форме)***

 ***Yes, I did. No, they didn't***.

 **Did** you **invite** your friend to the party last Friday?

 (Ты приглашал друга на вечеринку в прошлую пятницу?)

**Past Continuous (прошедшее длительное)**

**Слова:** at 5 o'clock yesterday (в 5 часов вчера), from 5 till 6 o' clock yesterday (с 5 до 6 часов вчера), at that time yesterday (в то время вчера), the whole morning yesterday (целое утро вчера), when he came (когда он пришел).

 ***+ (утвердительное) I, he, she, it + was+ V ing (для ед. ч.)***

 ***We, you, they + were +V ing*** **(для мн. ч.)**

It **was snowing** the whole evening yesterday.

 (Шел снег целый вечер вчера.)

 We **were watching** ski race on TV at 10 o'clock yesterday.

 (Мы смотрели лыжные гонки по ТВ в 10 часов вчера.)

 ***- (отрицательное) I, he, she, it + wasn't+ V ing. (для ед. ч.)***

 ***We, you, they +weren't+ V ing.*** **(для мн. ч.)**

He **wasn't sleeping** when we came home.

(Он не спал, когда мы пришли домой.)

We **weren't working** in the garden when you called.

(Мы не работали в саду, когда ты позвонил.)

 ***? (вопросительное) Was + I, he, she, it+ V ing? Yes, he was. No, she wasn't.***

 ***Were + we, they, you + V ing?*** ***Yes, we were. No, we weren't.***

**Was** he r**eading** an English article when you saw him?

(Он читал английскую статью, когда ты увидел его?)

**Were** they **discussing** their summer holidays when you came in?

(Они обсуждали летние каникулы, когда вы вошли?)

**Exercise 1.** Выберите ***Past Indefinite or Past Continuous?***

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I '(to do) my homework. 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 5. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek. 12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 13. At 7 o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? -I (to play) the piano.