**Учебная дисциплина:** Иностранный язык.

**Специальность:** Оркестровые струнные инструменты. Оркестровые духовые и ударные инструменты. **3курс.**

**Задание:** 1) Прочитать тексты **A, B, C** и **письменно** их перевести; **ответить письменно**

 **на вопросы.**

 2) Выполнить **письменно** грамматическое задание по теме **the Gerund.**

 3) Закончить оформление вашего резюме и отправить в электронном виде

 преподавателю.

**1.**

**A. Problem of Love**

**Words to know:** stable relations, inexperienced, pregnancy — беременность, a proposal — предложение руки, break down — распадаются.

**The problem of love** is very important for young people. They believe that love can last forever. They think that desire and passion in love are enough. Unfortunately, often their hearts are broken. Young people are not always ready to have stable relations. In many cases they are too young and inexperienced to begin a family life.

Sometimes their relationships lead to early marriages and teenage pregnancy. But young people do not realize responsibilities when make a proposal of marriage. Early marriage, pregnancy and upbringing a baby can destroy their career plans, prevent from fulfilling their dreams. Only few marriages in youth end up happily. The majority of them break down in a year or two.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Do you believe in «love with first sight»?
2. Do you think that love at this age can be true?
3. What should young people do if they love each other? Should they be together or wait until their coming of age (совершеннолетия)?

**B. Problem of Choosing Future Profession / Problem of Education**

**Words to know:** educational institution — образовательное учреждение, graduate — выпускник, poor-paid position — плохо-оплачиваемая должность, good score — хороший балл, suitable — подходящий

The **problem of education** is also very serious. There are educational institutions at present but the quality of education is different. Some are state, some are private. Some are difficult to enter, others are easy to enter. Some of them prepare specialists who can easily find a prestigious and well-paid job, others offer their graduates only poor-paid positions.

The choice of the educational institutions depends on the school you study at, your parents, the financial conditions of the family, your likes and dislikes. But everybody has to study hard because to enter a good institute they must have good score on their exam test.

It is a great problem to find a suitable institute and a profession for the rest of your life. But it is very important as making the wrong choice will influence your future life.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Why is it important to make the right choice while choosing future profession?
2. Why is it difficult?
3. Would you like to get a good education? Why?
4. Is it necessary to study hard at school to make a successful career?
5. Why or why not?

**C. Problem of Pocket Money**

The **problem of money** is important as well. Young people need to have pocket money for buying things for themselves, for example discs, fashion clothes, etc.  As a rule, parents give their children money for food and clothes. However, in large families children have to work to pay for extra clothes, things necessary for your hobbies, etc.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Do you have enough pocket money for your needs?
2. Is it your parents who give you pocket money?
3. What do you spend your pocket money on?
4. Have you ever tried to earn money? What did you do?

**2. Transform the sentences using the gerund instead of the infinitive.**

A. Model: *My father began to work at this plant 20 years ago.*

 *— My father began working at this plant 20 years ago.*

1. We continue to study English.

2. The children like to play basket-ball.

3. The boy started to run.

4. His mother intends to spend her holiday at the seaside.

5. They preferred to go there by plane.

6. She tried to open the window but couldn't.

7. I have just begun to translate the text.

**Combine the sentences using the gerund.**

B. Model: *You helped me. I thank you for it. —I thank you for helping me.*

1. You gave me a dictionary. I thank you for it.

2. The woman showed me the way. I thanked her for it.

3. You explained to us this grammar rule. We thank you for it.

4. Ann passed me the salt. I thanked her for it.

5. Nick bought a note-book for Pete, Pete thanked him for it.

6. He repaired my TV set. I thanked him for it.