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в г. Славянске-на-Кубани

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по работе с филиалами  
ФГБОУ ВО «Кубанский  
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**Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины**

**ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

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Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе государственного образовательного стандарта (далее ФГОС СПО) по специальности среднего профессионального образования) 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование (гуманитарный профиль), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 27 октября 2014 г. № 1351, зарегистрирован в Министерстве юстиции 24.11.2014 (рег. № 34898).

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля знаний студентов по дисциплине ОГСЭ 04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

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## 1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Оценочные средства предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений воспитанников, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК.

Фонд оценочных средств включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля в форме **тестовых заданий и контрольных работ и промежуточной аттестации в форме контрольной работы.**

### 1.1.Перечень формируемых компетенций

Изучение дисциплины «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК» направлено на формирование следующих компетенций:

Компетенция	Компонентный состав компетенций (номера из перечня)		
	<u>Знает:</u>	<u>Умеет:</u>	<u>Имеет практический опыт:</u>
ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.		7	
ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество	1	6-8	9
ОК 3. Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.	2	4	9
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	3	4-8	10-11
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.	1-3	7	10-11
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.	3	4	10-11
ОК 7 Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность воспитанников, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество образовательного процесса.	1-3	4	10
ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации		7-8	9
ОК 9. Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания, смены технологий.		7-8	10
ОК 10 Осуществлять профилактику травматизма, обеспечивать охрану жизни и здоровья детей.	1	7	10-11
ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением регулирующих ее правовых норм.	2	6-8	10-11
ПК 1.1 Планировать мероприятия, направленные на укрепление здоровья ребенка и его физическое развитие	3	4	10-11
ПК 1.2 Проводить режимные моменты в соответствии с возрастом ПК 1.3 Проводить мероприятия по физическому воспитанию в процессе выполнения двигательного режима	1-3	4-8	10
ПК 2.1 Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей в течение дня	3	7	9
ПК 2.2 Организовывать различные игры с детьми раннего и	1-3	4	10

дошкольного возраста			
ПК 2.3 Организовывать посильный труд и самообслуживание	1	4	10-11
ПК 2.4 Организовывать общение детей	2	7-8	10-11
ПК 2.5 Организовывать продуктивную деятельность дошкольников (рисование, лепка, аппликация, конструирование)	2	7-8	10-11
ПК 2.6 Организовывать и проводить праздники и развлечения для детей раннего и дошкольного возраста	3	7-8	10-11
ПК 3.1 Определять цели и задачи, планировать занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста	1-3	7	10
ПК 3.2 Проводить занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста	3	6-8	9
ПК 5.2 Создавать в группе предметно-развивающую среду	1-3	4	10
ПК 5.3 Систематизировать и оценивать педагогический опыт и образовательные технологии в области дошкольного образования на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов	1	4-8	10-11

### **Перечень требуемого компонентного состава компетенций**

В результате освоения дисциплины студенты должны

#### **Знать:**

1) значения лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны / стран изучаемого языка;

2) значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме (видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, классификация и степени сравнения наречий, количественные и порядковые числительные, степени сравнения имен прилагательных, исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные, образование множественного числа имен существительных), систематизация изученного грамматического материала;

3) страноведческую информацию о стране / странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства и правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой общения и социальным статусом партнера.

#### **Уметь:**

##### **говорение**

4) вести диалог, используя оценочные суждения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения (в рамках изученной тематики); беседовать о себе, своих планах; участвовать в обсуждении проблем в связи с прочитанным / прослушанным иноязычным текстом, соблюдая правила речевого этикета;

5) рассказывать о своем окружении, рассуждать в рамках изученной тематики и проблематики; представлять социокультурный образ своей страны и страны / стран изучаемого языка;

##### **аудирование**

6) относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения, понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из различных аудио- и видеотекстов: прагматических (объявления, прогноз погоды), публицистических (интервью, репортаж), соответствующих тематике данной ступени обучения;

##### **чтение**

7) читать аутентичные тексты различных стилей: публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные, прагматические – используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое / просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

**письменная речь**

8) писать личное письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране / странах изучаемого языка, делать выписки из иноязычного текста;

**Иметь практический опыт:**

9) навыками устного и письменного общения на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

10) навыками организации самостоятельной работы; навыками своевременно и качественно выполнять учебные задания; навыками коррекции деятельности на основе результатов самооценки учебной деятельности;

11) навыками толерантного поведения к представителям других культур и к образу мыслей; навыками публичного выступления и речевой аргументации позиции.

**1.2.Этапы формирования компетенций**

№ раздела, темы	Раздел дисциплины, темы*	Виды работ		Код компетенции	Конкретизация компетенций (знания, умения, практический опыт)
		аудиторная	СРС		
1	Еда, традиции питания	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 3-4	знать: лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
2	Магазины, покупки	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 5	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
3	Спорт и здоровый образ жизни	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 6,10	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.

4	Путешествие	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 8	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
5	Россия, ее национальные символы, государственные и политическое устройство	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 7,9	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
6	Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, географическое положение, национальные символы, государственные и политическое устройство	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 11-	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
7	Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 1.1	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
8	Человек и природа	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 1.2	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
9	Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст;

					составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
10	Знаменитые люди культуры и науки	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 2.4-2.5	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
11	Средства массовой информации	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 2.6	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
12	Искусство, развлечения	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
13	Дети и родители: проблемы воспитания	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 3.2	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
14	Игры в жизни детей	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ПК 5.2	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
15	Профессия учителя	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 1,2, ПК 5.3	лексический и грамматический минимум по теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
16	Моя будущая	Практические занятия	Домашнее задание по теме	ОК 1,2	лексический и грамматический минимум по



	профессия	еские занятия	ее задание по теме		теме, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, а также для выполнения учебных заданий; алгоритм работы с новой лексикой; алгоритм работы с учебным текстом и заданиями к нему; уметь: читать и переводить текст по теме; выполнять задания к тесту; пересказывать текст; составлять диалог и монолог по теме.
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## 2. Показатели, критерии оценки компетенций

### 2.1. Структура фонда оценочных средств для текущей и промежуточной аттестации

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины*	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
1	Еда, традиции питания	ОК 3-4	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	тест для 2 курса задания 1-12
2	Магазины, покупки	ОК 5	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 13-18
3	Спорт и здоровый образ жизни	ОК 6,10	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 19-31
4	Путешествие	ОК 8	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 32-38
5	Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	ОК 7,9	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 39-47
6	Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, географическое положение, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	ОК 11-	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 48-56
7	Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни	ПК 1.1	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	Тест для 3 курса задания 1-15
8	Человек и природа	ПК 1.2	лексический диктант;	задания 16-34

			устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	
9	Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?	ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 35-44
10	Знаменитые люди культуры и науки	ПК 2.4-2.5	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 45-50
11	Средства массовой информации	ПК 2.6	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 51-55
12	Искусство, развлечения	ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 56-60
13	Дети и родители: проблемы воспитания	ПК 3.2	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 61-65
14	Игры в жизни детей	ПК 5.2	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 66-69
15	Профессия учителя	ОК 1,2, ПК 5.3	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 70-73
16	Моя будущая профессия	ОК 1,2	лексический диктант; устный опрос (лексико-грамматические упражнения, пересказ текста, монолог по теме); контрольная работа.	задания 70-73

## 2.2. Показатели, критерии и шкала оценки сформированных компетенций

Код и наименование компетенций	Соответствие уровней освоения компетенции планируемым результатам обучения и критериям их оценивания		
	пороговый	базовый	продвинутый
	Оценка		
	Удовлетворительно /зачтено	Хорошо/зачтено	Отлично /зачтено
ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес. ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность,	выставляется студенту, который использует лексический материал, не соответствующий	выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале,	выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале,

<p>определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.</p> <p>ОК 3. Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.</p> <p>ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.</p> <p>ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.</p> <p>ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность воспитанников, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество образовательного процесса.</p> <p>ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.</p> <p>ОК 9. Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания, смены технологий.</p> <p>ОК 10 Осуществлять профилактику травматизма, обеспечивать охрану жизни и здоровья детей.</p> <p>ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением регулирующих ее правовых норм.</p> <p>ПК 1.1 Планировать мероприятия, направленные на укрепление здоровья ребенка и его физическое развитие</p> <p>ПК 1.2 Проводить режимные моменты в соответствии с возрастом</p> <p>ПК 1.3 Проводить мероприятия по физическому воспитанию в процессе выполнения двигательного режима</p> <p>ПК 2.1 Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей в течение дня</p> <p>ПК 2.2 Организовывать различные игры с детьми раннего и</p>	<p>требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями, допуская ошибки, искажающие смысл; допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающие смысл;</p>	<p>использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями; допуская ошибки, сам же их и исправляет; при высказывании на заданную тему использует небольшое количество сложных грамматических конструкций; допускает минимальное количество грамматических ошибок;</p>	<p>использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; способен без ошибок ответить на дополнительные вопросы спонтанно, без подготовки; при высказывании на заданную тему использует сложные грамматические конструкции (сложные предложения, инфинитивные обороты и т.п.); не допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающих смысл;</p>
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<p>дошкольного возраста  ПК 2.3 Организовывать  посильный труд и  самообслуживание  ПК 2.4 Организовывать общение  детей  ПК 2.5 Организовывать  продуктивную деятельность  дошкольников (рисование, лепка,  аппликация, конструирование)  ПК 2.6 Организовывать и  проводить праздники и  развлечения для детей раннего и  дошкольного возраста  ПК 3.1 Определять цели и задачи,  планировать занятия с детьми  дошкольного возраста  ПК 3.2 Проводить занятия с  детьми дошкольного возраста  ПК 5.2 Создавать в группе  предметно-развивающую среду  ПК 5.3 Систематизировать и  оценивать педагогический опыт и  образовательные технологии в  области дошкольного образования  на основе изучения  профессиональной литературы,  самоанализа и анализа  деятельности других педагогов.</p>			
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**3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы:**

**3.1. Вопросы для устного опроса**

**По теме «Еда, традиции питания» (ОК 3-4)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

meal	to drink tea (drank, drunk)
breakfast ['brekfəst]	to prefer
lunch	instead (of)
tea	juice
coffee	biscuit
dinner	soup
suppper	poultry
to have breakfast	potato
(lunch, dinner, supper, tea, coffee)	carrot
to have three meals a day	bean
to consist	pudding
porridge	cheese
milk	cream
salt	cake

sugar ['ʃʊgə]  
egg  
bread  
butter  
marmalade  
jam

fish  
fruit  
salad  
cabbage  
ice-cream  
mushroom

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «English Food and Eating Habits»;
3. Диалог и монолог «My Meals».

### По теме «Магазина, покупки» (ОК 5)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

the baker's  
the grocer's  
the butcher's  
the fishmonger's  
the greengrocer's  
the dairy  
the sweet shop  
the confectionary  
goods  
to go shopping  
to do shopping

the supermarket  
the convenience shop  
the department store  
the duty-free shop  
to shop on-line/off-line  
a discount card  
to collect coupons  
sale  
to save money  
to make a shopping list

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Shops and Shopping»;
3. Диалог и монолог «My Shopping».

### По теме «Спорт и здоровый образ жизни» (ОК 6,10)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]  
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l]  
hockey ['hɒki]  
tennis ['tenɪs]  
boxing ['bɒksɪŋ]  
swimming ['swɪmɪŋ]  
win a game (won, won [wʌn]  
[wɪn] [geɪm])  
judo ['dʒu:dəu]  
skating ['sketɪŋ]  
jogging ['dʒɔŋɪŋ]  
chess [tʃes]  
horse riding [hɔ:s] ['raɪdɪŋ]  
aerobics [eə'reʊbɪks]

be good at  
team game  
get up early and go to bed early  
wash hands before dinner  
smoke  
watch TV too long  
go in for sports  
clean teeth  
sleep long  
take a cold shower  
eat too many sweets  
air the room  
go jogging  
do morning exercises

windsurfing ['wɪn(d),sɜ:fiŋ]  
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks]  
keep fit

play computer games too long

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Healthy lifestyle»;

3. Диалог и монолог «My Healthy lifestyle», «My favourite sport».

### По теме «Путешествие» (ОК 8)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

travel by plane,

travel by train

travel by ship

travel by car

go hitch-hiking

go on a journey/cruise/school trip

package tour

buy a package tour

drive/ go for a drive

flight

go hitch-hiking

travel agency

travel (go) abroad

destination

single (return) ticket

book tickets

luggage (baggage)

lost and found office.

check room

information desk

to change to

to depart

boarding card

to arrive

go through the passport control

to check luggage (check in)

to board a plane

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Travelling»;

3. Диалог и монолог «Travelling by Plane».

### По теме «Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (ОК 7,9)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

The Russian Federation

one-seventh of the earth's surface

the Pacific

the Arctic

the Atlantic

to border on

to have a sea-border with

the midland

the Great Russian Plain

the West Siberian Lowland

the Urals

the Caucasus

the Altai

be rich in

be famous for

mineral resources

oil, gas, nickel, copper

The Head of State

The legislative powers

the Duma

opportunity

to make our country strong and powerful

the main political, economic, educational and cultural centre of this country

be founded by

places of interest  
masterpieces of Russian architecture  
the best place to visit  
The Academy of Sciences of Russia

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «The Russian Federation»

3. Диалог и монолог «The Russian Federation»

**По теме «Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, географическое положение, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (ОК 11)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

The United Kingdom	European
Great Britain	the North Sea
Northern Ireland	the English Channel
island	western coast
isle	the Atlantic Ocean
Cardiff	the Irish Sea
Edinburgh	
separate	

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

3. Подготовка презентации по теме «London and other cities of the UK».

**По теме «Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни» (ПК 1.1)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

smart appliances	social network
washing machine	text messaging
dishwasher	low-cost calls
vacuum cleaner	chat rooms
microwave	handy gadgets
stereo system	disadvantage
smartphones	dangerous for health
iPhones	laptop monitors
tablet	to spoil our eyesight
the best communication and entertainment device	harmful to health
	electromagnetic radiation
	to become dependent on the gadgets
	get stressed
	to overuse

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Gadgets in Our Life»

### 3. Диалог и монолог «Gadgets in Our Life»

#### По теме «Человек и природа» (ПК 1.2)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

drop litter	recycle
care about	reuse
recycle	reduce
protect nature	plastic bags
pollute air, soil, water	to break down
environment	organic
ozone layer	deforestation
destruct	plant baby trees
disaster	
cause	
wastes	
solve	
turn off light	

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Man and nature»

3. Проект «Who Can Save Our Planet?»

#### По теме «Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?» (ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

advantages	rush
disadvantages	to keep up with
plumbing facilities	to supply the needs
transport facilities	to get a good education
criminal activities	to become more socialized
noise	to lead a comfortable life
vehicle	the cost of living
to live in harmony and peace	to have good/bad points
community	

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «A City or a Countryside?»

3. Проект «Making a Hop-on/Hop-off tour in My Native Town/Village»

#### По теме «Знаменитые люди в области культуры и науки» (ПК 2.4-2.5)

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

to make contribution to the world's culture	unsuccessful attempts
to be born	political satire
a playwright	to be interested in
	to write on subjects



a play  
to be educated  
to start acting career  
to stage at the theatre  
scenery  
comedy  
historical drama  
to publish  
to perform on the stage

to have an eye for  
remarkable  
sonnet  
to strive for  
Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy  
chemistry  
mining  
to be engaged in research  
natural sciences  
applied sciences  
founder

2. Чтение, перевод текстов и лексико-грамматические упражнения к текстам «William Shakespeare», «George Bernard Show», «Mikhail Lomonosov», «Dmitry Mendeleev».

3. Проект «The Best Known Man of Culture/Science».

### **По теме «Средства массовой информации» (ПК 2.6)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

mass media	current events
society	audience
to entertain	detailed review
to influence	subscribers
events	advertising
view	to own
spare time	satellite

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «What's on box?»

3. Диалог и монолог «Mass Media»

### **По теме «Искусство, развлечение» (ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

heritage	outstanding
to reflect	volume
delight	short story
admiration	fairytale
to boast (of)	jewel
valuable	cathedral
rare	tower
canvas	brick
masterpiece	astonishing
tapestry	dome
pottery	film director
merchant	contribution
connoisseur	

the Trinity

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «The Russian Art Heritage»
3. Диалог и монолог «Art, Entertainment»

**По теме «Дети и родители: проблемы воспитания» (ПК 3.2)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

to bring up	to criticize
grown up	to ignore a child
generation gap	to praise a child
physical and mental development	to avoid pitfalls
to treat children like	to keep anger under control
to encourage a child	to listen to a child with
love and care	understanding
happy home background	to handle children

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Generation Gap»
3. Работа над текстом How to Help Children
3. Диалог и монолог по теме.

**По теме «Игры в жизни детей» (ПК 5.2)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

play	a round table
a game	a role-playing
puzzle	to investigate the world
a crossword	to develop different skills
a quiz	to be playful by nature
creative activities	to be free to express one's point of
different kinds of competitions	view
intellectual and scientific games	to educate children
a project	to stimulate children's imagination

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «The Role of Play at the Lesson»
3. Работа над диалогом «Teaching is an Amusing Job».
3. Диалог и монолог по теме.

**По теме «Профессия учителя» (ОК 1-2, ПК 5.3)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного словаря:

a career; a profession; a job; work;	to take/accept responsibility; to cope
rewarding/stimulating work; occupation	with; to provide the children with the sort
to consider teaching as a career; to	of intellectual challenge; to take pains with
take up job; to go in for teaching; to be	the planning of the lessons; to create

devoted to smth/smb;

various problems within the domestic framework; to encourage children's participation at the lesson; to possess personal and professional qualities.

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «Some Traits Of Character Which A Perfect Teacher Must Obtain»;

3. Работа над текстом «Some advice to the students who have chosen teaching as their future job».

3. Диалог и монолог по теме.

### **По теме «Моя будущая профессия» (ОК 1-2)**

1. Лексический диктант по теме, включающий 10 слов из активного вокабуляра:

to be good at

a job interview

to cope with

to choose a career

to take to

application letter

goal

job search tips

achievement

to fill in form

prospect

curriculum vitae

relevant

resume

employer

personal skills and competences

to hire

option

to get a job

2. Пересказ текста и лексико-грамматические упражнения к тексту «The Way into a Career»

3. Диалог и монолог «My Future Profession».

### **Примерные контрольные работы**

#### **По теме «Еда, традиции питания» (ОК 3-4)**

I. Translate the words into English:

Каша, яблочный пирог, бутерброд, уха, первое блюдо.

II. Choose the only correct answer:

1. Tea with lemon is ....

a) Russian tea    b) English tea

2. .... prefer tea with milk.

a) The Englishmen    b) The Russians

3. In England tea is traditionally served at .... .

a) 4 o'clock    b) 5 o'clock    c) 6 o'clock

4. .... is a favourite sweet in England.

a) an apple pie    b) Yorkshire pudding

5. The most popular food in Britain is .... .

a) fish and roast potatoes    b) fish and chips    c) beefsteak and chips

III. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. I have three meals .... a day.

2. I have cornflakes .... milk .... Breakfast.

3. He has soup ... for the first course.
4. Our dinner consists .... three courses.

IV. Match :

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) cornflakes    | 1) состоять из       |
| 2) vegetables    | 2) капуста           |
| 3) to consist of | 3) овощи             |
| 4) cabbage       | 4) кукурузные хлопья |
| 5) melon         | 5) дыня              |
| 6) juice         | 6) сок               |
| 7) sweets        | 7) чайник            |
| 8) tea-pot       | 8) сладости          |

### По теме «Магазина, покупки» (ОК 5)

I. Read and translate the text:

If we want to buy something we go shopping. Usually I go to the dairy and the baker's after my classes. I buy bread and milk. My mother buys vegetables and meat, sometimes fish. Also she buys cheese, sour cream and butter for breakfast.

I help my mother to do shopping on Saturday. We like the supermarket. It is convenient to buy things there. Everything is in one shop. We usually take a shopping list and a discount card. Sometimes I collect coupons to save money. Sometimes I shop on-line. I think it is convenient and things are cheaper.

A) Say if it true or false according to the text:

1. Her mother does shopping on Sunday.
2. They do shopping at the weekend.
3. They do shopping in the supermarket.
4. To save money they like to use a discount card or coupons.
5. It is more convenient and cheaper to shop on-line.

B) Complete the sentences:

1. I like to buy things in the supermarket because....
2. To save money I .....
3. In the supermarket we buy many things because.....

II. Match the goods to the shops:

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| At the baker's       | bread      |
| At the butcher's     | biscuits   |
| At the fishmonger's  | cakes      |
| At the greengrocer's | chocolate  |
| At the dairy         | cheese     |
| At the sweet shop    | milk       |
|                      | fruit      |
|                      | vegetables |
|                      | fish       |
|                      | meat       |
|                      | butter     |
|                      | sausage    |

III. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. I often go .... shops.
2. Women do ... shopping to relax.
3. It's convenient to do ... shopping ... a department store, it is composed ... different departments.
4. .... a department store they sell goods ... one roof.
5. You can see all things ... sale they are ... the counter.
6. I like self service shops where you can go ... counter ... counter and choose everything you wish.

### **По теме «Спорт и здоровый образ жизни» (ОК 6,10)**

1. Read and translate the text

Sport not only helps people to become strong but also it makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. Sport helps people to keep in good health. We all need to exercise. If you don't plan to become a sportsman, you should practice. Sport gives you more energy. If you are tired you should take more exercise than rest. Sport makes you feel and look better. As for me I like jogging and swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. Also I do my morning exercises and play volleyball sometimes. So I keep fit.

2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Стать сильным, более организованный, более дисциплинированный, повседневная деятельность, поддерживать хорошее здоровье, упражняться, давать энергию, уставший, чувствовать лучше, делать зарядку, поддерживать форму.

3. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. Sport makes me better disciplined ..... my daily activities.
2. Swimming helps me to keep ..... good health.
3. I like .... swimming.
4. I go .... the swimming pool.
5. I do .... my morning exercises.

4. Combine the words into a sentence:

1. I swimming like pool to to go the.
2. for me As I boxing prefer.
3. do exercises morning I day every.
4. helps me to Sport keep good in health.
5. makes me Sport better feel.

5. Put the adjectives in the correct degree of comparison:

1. When we win a game, we are (happy) people in the world.
2. It was (difficult) football match of all.
3. John is (good) player in our team.
4. For me it's (interesting) to play football myself than to watch it on TV.
5. This season our team is playing (bad) than last year.

### **По теме «Путешествие» (ОК 8)**

1. Fill in for, on, by where necessary

He prefers travelling \_\_\_\_\_ car, but now he is going \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

I want to leave \_\_\_\_\_ my job, because I leave \_\_\_\_\_ St.Petersburg  
\_\_\_\_\_ Moscow.

Yesterday we went to Moscow ... train.

2. Write the translation of the word and word combination in Russian.

To travel by train

A boarding pass

A booking-office

An upper berth

To travel on foot

A dining car

A luggage compartment

To check in

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1. to depart a. a journey or trip by water

2. voyage b. the place to which a person or thing is going

3. destination c. to go away

4. to arrive d. travel from place to place doing sightseeing

5. trip e. travel from one place to another

6. tour f. to come to a place

4. Guess what kind of travelling you are going to read about.

1. This way of travelling is fast. You can stop at any place you like and go where you like. You need no tickets. Usually families travel by it.

2. This way of travelling is fast. The carriages are comfortable. It is so pleasant to travel in them. You can see a lot of interesting things from carriage windows. You can make a long journey on land by it.

5. Make up 5 special questions to the following extract.

Lucy wants to visit Caracas. She is going to travel by plane. The flight to Caracas flies on Fridays. It leaves London at 10.55 am and arrives at 3.25 pm.

1. Who...?

2. How...?

3. When...?

4. What...?

5. What...?

**По теме «Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и  
политическое устройство» (ОК 7,9)**

1. Give the equivalents for the following ones:

Поверхность земли, охватывать, общая площадь, квадратные километры, граничить с, высокогорье, пустыня, богатый минеральными ресурсами, парламентская республика, законодательный полномочия.

2. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Our country borders .... the Baltic States ... the north.

2. There are several mountain chains ... the territory ... our country.

3. The river separates this part..... that part of the city.

4. The river flows ... the Black Sea.

5. Our country is rich .... Mineral resources.
  6. Forests cover....much territory of Russia.
3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:
    1. The Russian Federation occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface.
    2. The country is washed by 12 seas.
    3. It also has a sea-border with the USA.
    4. There are two great plains in Russia.
    5. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests.
  4. Translate the sentences using there is/are:
    1. На территории России много лесов.
    2. В России две великие равнины.
    3. В нашей стране много красивых городов.
    4. На территории России находится Урал и Кавказские горы.

**По теме «Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии , географическое положение, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (OK 11)**

1. Choose the most suitable answer:
  1. The United Kingdom consists of ..... .  
1) Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2) Great Britain and Ireland 3) Great Britain and Scotland
  2. Great Britain consist of ..... .  
1) Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 2) Wales, Scotland and England 3) Northern Ireland and England
  3. The capital of England is ..... .  
1) Belfast 2) London 3) Edinburgh 4) Cardiff
  4. The capital of Wales is ..... .  
1) Belfast 2) London 3) Edinburgh 4) Cardiff
  5. The capital of Northern Ireland is ..... .  
1) Belfast 2) London 3) Edinburgh 4) Cardiff
  6. The capital of Scotland is ..... .  
1) Belfast 2) London 3) Edinburgh 4) Cardiff
  7. The British Isles are separated from European continent by ..... .  
1) the North Sea 2) the English Channel 3) the North Sea and the English Channel
  8. Ben Nevis is ..... .  
1) the highest peak of the mountains 2) the longest river 3) the capital of Scotland
  9. The climate of the British Isles is influenced by ....

1) the Gulf Stream 2) the mountains 3) the Gulf Stream and the mountains

10. The most mountainous region is ...

1) Scotland 2) England 3) Wales

2. Open the brackets and insert the proper form of the verb (Active or Passive Voice):

1. Great Britain .... (wash) by the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The United Kingdom ... (situate) on the British Isles.
3. Many seas .... (surround) Great Britain.
4. Many factors .... (influence) the climate of Great Britain.
5. London ... (stand) on the river.

3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions:

1. The United Kingdom consists .... four parts.
2. The British Isles are separated ... European continent.
3. London is famous ... its places ... interest.
4. There are some great ports ... the seaside.
5. Great Britain is a beautiful country ... old traditions.

4. Open the brackets and insert the proper form of the adjectives:

1. Big Ben is ... (large) clock of England.
2. London has ... ( many) fine squares than other cities in England.
3. London is one of ... (old) cities in England.
4. St. Paul's Cathedral is ... (big) than Westminster Abbey.
5. The Tower of London is ... (old) than Westminster Palace.

5. Insert the words from the box:

Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, the Tower of London, Thames, Westminster Palace, the Guard, Buckingham Palace.

London stands on the river ... . Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see .... , the oldest building in London. It was a fortress, a royal palace and even a prison. .... is the seat of the British government. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England.

.... is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing .... there. London has many fine squares. .... is the central square of the city.

### **По теме «Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни» (ПК 1.1)**

1. Insert the suitable word using active vocabulary:

1. Computers make ..... comfortable.
2. Mobile phones are harmful because electromagnetic .....
3. Computer and laptop monitors spoil our .....
4. We get ..... when we forget our gadgets at home.
5. People become too ..... on gadgets.



2. Insert the preposition where necessary:

1. Gadgets are dangerous ..... health.
2. People connect with each other ..... social network.
3. We must not use gadgets .... bedtime.
4. We must limit ..... screen time.
5. We use a mobile phone to listen ..... music.

3. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative:

1. People gain excessive weight using gadgets.
2. He becomes dependent on his mobile phone.

4. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

У меня есть ноутбук. Это лучшее средство общения. Я общаюсь в соцсетях, а также слушаю музыку. Также он экономит деньги и время, но его излучение опасно для здоровья. Поэтому я не злоупотребляю компьютером.

### **По теме «Человек и природа» (ПК 1.2)**

1. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

Защищать природу, загрязнять воздух и воду, экономить природные ресурсы, разрушать озоновый слой, перерабатывать.

2. Insert the preposition where necessary.

1. Today we face ..... the ecological disaster.
2. People and animals suffer ..... pollution.
3. People cut ..... trees.
4. We must care ..... environment.
5. Flora and fauna are .... danger.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:

1. Many animals disappear forever.
2. He turns off light to save natural resources.

4. Insert the suitable modal verbs:

1. We .... protect nature. (can, may, must)
2. I ..... swim since my childhood. (can, may, must)
3. ... I come in? (can, may, must)
4. We ..... not pollute air and water. (can, may, must)
5. You .... visit the doctor. (can, should, must)

5. Read and translate the text:

I think it is necessary to help wild animals. Many of them are in danger now. People pollute rivers and seas, animals die. All forests are home to animals and birds. It is important to care about them. If trees are cut down, birds and animals can disappear forever. Each of us can do something to help nature. We must protect animals and birds. We must never break plants or baby trees. There are a lot of ways to help our planet. We must remember we are a part of nature.

A) Say if it is true or false:

1. Animals and birds are in danger.
2. Animals die because people pollute water.
3. If people cut down trees, animals will disappear forever.
4. People do not depend on nature.
5. Not all people can save nature.

B) Give the equivalents from the text:

Необходимо, многие из них, дом для животных и птиц, важно, исчезают, каждый из нас, ломать саженцы, много способов.

C) Answer the questions:

1. Why are animals in danger?
2. What will happen if people cut down trees?
3. What can you do to protect nature?

**По теме «Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?» (ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3)**

1. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

Водопровод, населенный пункт, стоимость проживания, общество, получить хорошее образование, час пик, удобства, затор на дороге.

2. Give the synonyms for the following:

Bad points, good points, society, car, peak hour.

3. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. People lead a comfortable life ... the countryside.
2. People want to live ... harmony and peace.
3. The cost ... living is very high ... a city.
4. There are a lot of vehicles ... the roads ... a city.
5. People face .... many difficulties .... their everyday life.

4. Open the brackets and fill in with the correct form of the adjectives:

1. City life is .... (good) than village life.
2. Living in a small community makes you .... (social).
3. Roads in the village are ... (safe) for driving and cycling.
4. The cost of living is ... (high) I've ever known.
5. I have .... (many) friends at college than at school.

**По теме «Знаменитые люди в области культуры и науки» (ПК 2.4)**

1. Give the equivalents for the following ones:

Драматург, труппа, великий, известный, писатель, пьеса, драма, монумент, актриса, театр, похоронен, родился, в возрасте, декорации.

2. Insert the preposition where necessary:

1. We know that he was educated ... the local Grammar School.
2. He began to write plays ... this company and in a few years became a well-known author.
3. All women's parts were played ... boys or men dressed in women's clothes.
4. Shakespeare's plays, translated ... many languages are still performed...the stages of the best theatres.

5. Shakespeare spent the last years of his life...Stratford.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:

1. Shakespeare became an actor and a member of one of the chief acting companies.
2. The theatres of those days were a lot different.

4. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

Уильям Шекспир великий драматург и писатель. Он родился в Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне.

В возрасте 18 лет он женился. Вскоре он стал писать пьесы для труппы. Спустя некоторое время Шекспир стал известным автором. Пьесы Шекспира до сих пор ставят в лучших театрах мира.

#### **По теме «Средства массовой информации» (ПК 2.6)**

1. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

СМИ, общество, события, точка зрения, влиять, подробный обзор, владеть, развлекать, реклама, аудитория, новости.

2. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. They also influence the way people look ... the events.
2. Millions ... people watch TV and read newspapers ... their spare time.
3. People listen ... the radio ... driving a car.
4. Basically newspapers are read ... the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in politics.
5. There is a great number ... TV channels.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:

1. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their spare time.
2. People listen to the radio while driving a car.

4. Choose the best answer:

1. Mass media is...  
1) radio and TV 2) press, radio and television 3) society, TV, internet
2. Newspapers are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in...  
1) literature 2) politics 3) culture
3. Mass media bring to millions of homes ...and news but also cultural and educational programs  
1) entertainment 2) knowledge 3) current events

#### **По теме «Искусство, развлечения» (ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2)**

1. Write the translation of the word in Russian:

Admiration, valuable, masterpiece, connoisseur, volume, short story, astonishing, film director.

2. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. When speaking about the arts, we connect ...culture.

2. The Hermitage is famous all over the world ...its valuable rare collections of canvases.
3. . The "golden age" of Russian literature began ...the 19th century.
4. We can see new canvases ...modern artists.

3. Match the words into groups:

Music  
Cinema  
Literature  
Dance

Casting, watercolour, flamenco, violin, oil, novel, note, screen, tang, brush, camera, role, waltz, script, corps de ballet, fairytale, poetry, orchestra, canvas, composer, pencil, conductor, short story, portrait, comics, gallery, disco, artist, playwright.

5. Choose the best answer:

1. The Hermitage is ...all over the world.  
1) best 2) famous 3) big
2. Russian painters are:  
1) Perov, Ghe, Kramskoy. 2) Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt.
3. Russia is famous for its ...  
1) architecture 2) roads 3) squares

#### **По теме «Дети и родители: проблемы воспитания» (ПК 3.2)**

1. Give the English equivalents for:  
воспитывать, взрослый, поощрять, держать гнев под контролем, любовь и забота, обращаться с детьми как, хвалить.
2. Give the Russian equivalents for:  
generation gap, happy home background, to avoid pitfalls, to listen to a child with understanding, to handle children.
3. Insert the prepositions:
  1. Parents should read ... their children.
  2. Parents should always listen ... their children.
  3. Parents should take children ... a walk as much as possible.
  4. Count things ... your child it will be good.
  5. Children should do things ... themselves: wash hands and dress.
4. Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary:
  1. Родители должны поощрять своих детей.
  2. Счастливая семья делает ребенка счастливым.
  3. Родители не должны игнорировать и критиковать ребенка, они должны с ним говорить и выслушивать его.
  4. Хвалите ребенка, и вы избежите ловушек.
  5. Трудно воспитывать детей, но труднее воспитывать себя.

#### **По теме «Игры в жизни детей» (ПК 5.2)**

1. Give the English equivalents for:  
изучать мир, развивать навыки, игривый по природе, свободно выражать мнение, стимулировать воображение детей.

2. Give the Russian equivalents for:  
a quiz, different kinds of competitions, intellectual and scientific games, a role-playing, to educate children.

3. Insert the prepositions:

1. Children grow, learn and even investigate the world .... play.
2. Play is the basis ... discovery, reasoning and thinking.
3. Children are playful .... nature.
4. So games vary accordingly .... the age of children.
5. They can have different projects .... actual problems.

4. Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary:

1. Дети игривы по природе.
2. В школе игры становятся более интеллектуальными.
3. Мы не можем обучать детей без игр.
4. В начальной школе урок – это и есть игра.
5. В игре дети свободно выражают свое мнение.

### По теме «Профессия учителя» (ОК1-2, ПК5.3)

1. Give the English equivalents for:  
благодарная работа, быть преданным, принимать ответственность, справляться с, поощрять участие в уроке, иметь личные и профессиональные качества.

2. Give the Russian equivalents for:  
to go in for teaching, to take pains with the planning of the lessons, to create various problems within the domestic framework, to consider teaching as a career.

3. Insert the prepositions:

1. Being a teacher is a noble and complicated job that **demand**s a lot of inner and outer efforts .... a person.
2. Let's start .... innate qualities.
3. A real teacher cannot be .... cheerful character.
4. Teacher's calm and neat **appearance** help children tune up .... a working mood.
5. A teacher always comes .... with so called "a pain in the neck" students.

4. Complete the sentences using the following words and word combinations:  
**appearance, traits of character, behaviour, requires, troublemaker, behaves, resent, dropped behind, drop in.**

1. This question ... our great attention. 2. Ann missed several lessons that is why she ... the group. 3. You need to consult the psychologist. Your son's ... troubles me a lot. 4. The director ... our requirements to raise the salary. 5. I appreciate people who are sociable and kind-hearted. These ... are important for me. 6. My students are excellent ones. But one of them is a real ... . He always plays tricks on the others and ...

in a bad way. 7. Yesterday it was the day off and decided to ... .. to our friends. 8. Where have you been? What is the matter with your ... ? Your face is all black and the clothes are dirty.

### **По теме «Моя будущая профессия» (ОК 1-2)**

1. Give the English equivalents for:

чуткий, терпеливый, дать шанс, брать инициативу, хвалить за хорошую работу, совершенствовать знание, интересоваться, признавать ошибки.

2. Give the Russian equivalents for:

set high standards, openly admit her or his mistakes, to maintain discipline and order, keep in contact with parents of her or his pupils, to be up-to-date in the subject.

3. Put the verbs in the text “My school teacher” in brackets into the correct tense forms and answer the questions after:

Now I am 30. Many years have passed since I finished my school. But, anyway, the school days (to recall) often by me. Again and again I (to carry) away to this bright and untroubled life. The school years were untroubled because we (to surround) with a lot of love, care and attention from our teachers.

My favourite teacher at school was the English teacher. She was a very pleasant woman who (to be deeply interested) in her subject. Many amusing tasks and exercises (to give) to us during the lessons that’s why English (to love) by everybody in our class. From time to time we (to bring) to different English conferences where we tried to show our good knowledge. Sometimes foreign guests, who (to invite) by the teacher, came to us and we had an excellent opportunity to master our language.

The teacher often told us that soon English (to use) everywhere, in each field of our life. And she was right. Now my work (to connect) with English: I am an interpreter. Since my school time many warm and thankful words (to address) to my teacher of English.

### **3.2. Комплект заданий для практических работ и самостоятельной работы**

#### **По теме «Еда, традиции питания» (ОК 3-4)**

1. Read and translate the text:

#### **English Food and Eating Habits**

The English usually have four meals a day: breakfast, dinner (lunch), tea (five o’clock) and supper (dinner). Some people have dinner at one o’clock and some have dinner in the evening (instead of supper) and the midday meal is then called lunch. The traditional English breakfast consists of bacon and eggs, hot buttered toast or bread or rolls, marmalade or jam, tea or coffee. In Scotland and northern parts of England people sometimes have a plate of porridge or cornflakes for breakfast.

The second meal (lunch or dinner) is served at one o’clock. It consists of two courses if it is lunch and three courses if it is dinner. First comes soup (sometimes juice or piece of melon). The second course is a meat or fish course. Beefsteak is the most popular meat dish. It is usually accompanied by roast potatoes or potatoes done in their jackets, a second vegetable (probably cabbage or carrots) and Yorkshire pudding.

Then comes a sweet. Apple pie (with hot custard) is a favourite sweet. There are various types of pudding. Lunch is very similar to dinner but it is a lighter meal and as a rule people do not have soup for lunch.

The next meal is five o'clock tea. In most families it is served at half past four or five o'clock. Sometimes people may have some sandwiches or biscuits with five o'clock tea but generally very little food. Tea is taken with milk. Tea with lemon is called Russian tea and is served only in some cafes and restaurants. Guests are often invited to five o'clock tea. The hostess brings in the tea-service (cups, saucers, plates, a tea-pot, a sugar bowl) on a tea-trolley or on a tray. The tea-party usually lasts not more than an hour.

The most known and popular food in Britain is fish and chips which anyone can get in cafes and restaurants or in special Fish and Chips shops open at certain times of the day (from 12 till 3 p.m. and from 7.30 till 11 p.m.)

2. Translate the following word combinations basing upon the text:

four meals a day, to be served at one o'clock, the midday meal, to consist of two courses, a meal of bacon and eggs, buttered toast, meat or fish course, roast potatoes done in their jackets, apple pie, light meal, five o'clock tea.

3. Make up English-Russian pairs.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) cornflakes    | 1) состоять из       |
| 2) vegetables    | 2) капуста           |
| 3) to consist of | 3) овощи             |
| 4) cabbage       | 4) кукурузные хлопья |
| 5) melon         | 5) дыня              |
| 6) juice         | 6) сок               |
| 7) sweets        | 7) чайник            |
| 8) tea-pot       | 8) сладости          |

4. Complete the following sentences basing upon the text. Translate them into Russian.

1. The traditional English breakfast is....
2. In Scotland and northern parts of England people sometimes have....
3. The second meal consists of....
4. The most popular meat dish is....
5. Apple pie is....
6. Lunch is....
7. In most families five o'clock tea is served at....
8. Tea with lemon is....
9. The most known and popular food in Britain is....

5. Find in the text all the words which refer to:

1. vegetables;
  2. meat
  3. sweets;
  4. drinks.
- dishes;

6. Make your own sentences according to the example:

1. I have cornflakes for breakfast.

Bread and butter, a sandwich, a buttered toast, tea with sugar, tea with lemon, sausage and scrambled eggs.

2. I have cabbage soup for the first course.  
Fish soup, mushroom soup, tomato soup, noodle soup, broth, pea soup.  
3. I have fish and vegetables for the second course.  
Salad, cucumbers, tomatoes, chips, toast potatoes, roast meat, steak, meat  
dumplings.

4. I have a cake and fruit for dessert.  
Biscuits, rolls with jam, ice-cream with strawberry, pudding, chocolate cake.

7. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. I'd prefer cornflakes and strong tea .... sugar .... breakfast.
2. As a rule people don't have soup .... Lunch.
3. His dinner consist .... salad, steak and noodle soup.
4. She brought tea, cups and sugar bowl .... the tray.
5. Meat dish is usually accompanied .... vegetables.
6. I'd like to invite guests ... five o'clock tea.

8. Answer the questions on the text:

1. How many meals a day the English people usually have?
2. What is called a midday meal?
3. What does the traditional English breakfast consist of?
4. What time is the second meal served?
5. What does the second meal consist of?
6. What does the second meal usually start with?
7. What is the most traditional meat dish in England?
8. What is favourite sweet dish in England?
9. What do English people have for five o'clock tea?
10. What tea do they prefer in England?
11. What tea is called Russian tea?
12. What is the most popular meal in Great Britain?

9. Speak on the topic The English Meals.

**По теме «Магазина, покупки» (ОК 5)**

1. Translate the following:

the baker's ['beɪkəz]

the grocer's ['grəʊsəz]

the butcher's ['bʊtʃəz]

the fishmonger's [fɪʃ, mɒŋgəz]

the greengrocer's ['grɪ:n, grəʊsəz]

the dairy ['deəri]

the sweet shop

the confectionary [kən'fekʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ]

goods

to go shopping

to do shopping

the supermarket

the convenience shop

the department store

the duty-free shop



to shop on-line/off-line  
 a discount card  
 to collect coupons  
 sale  
 to save money  
 to make a shopping list

To whom belong	A shop
<b>greengrocer</b> ['grəʊsə]	<b>greengrocer</b> 's, grocery
<b>baker</b> ['beɪkə]	<b>baker's, bakery</b>
<b>butcher</b> ['bʊtʃə]	<b>butcher's, butchery</b>
<b>chemist</b> ['kemɪst]	<b>chemist's, chemistry</b>
<b>newsagent</b> ['nju:z, eɪdʒ(ə)nt]	newsagent's
<b>fishmonger</b> [fɪʃ, mɒŋgə]	fishmonger's
<b>optician</b> [ɒp'tɪʃ(ə)n]	optician's."

BUT: supermarket, hardware store, petrol station, department store.

2. Make your own sentences:

I often visit....

Usually I go to .....

3. Match goods to the shop:

At the baker's ['beɪkə]

At the grocer's ['grəʊsə]

At the butcher's ['bʊtʃə]

At the fishmonger's [fɪʃ, mɒŋgə]

At the greengrocer's ['gri:n, grəʊsə]

At the dairy ['deəri]

At the sweet shop

At the confectionary

[kən'fekʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ]

bread

rolls

buns [bʌn]

biscuits ['bɪskɪt]

cakes [keɪk]

sweets

chocolate ['tʃɒklət]

cheese [tʃi:z]

milk

sour cream ['sauə] [kri:m]

cottage cheese ['kɒtɪdʒ]

fruit

vegetables ['vedʒ(ə)təbl]

shrimp [ʃrɪmp]

fish

meat

butter

sausage ['sɔsɪdʒ]

What do you buy at the baker's?

I buy rolls at the baker's.

4. Read the Dialogue

- How often do you go shopping?

- I go shopping every day. I help my mother.

- What shops do you like to visit?

- Usually I go to the dairy and the baker's after my classes. I buy bread and milk. My mother buys vegetables and meat, sometimes fish. Also she buys cheese, sour cream and butter for breakfast.
- Do you like small shops or supermarket?
- I like supermarket. It is convenient to buy things there. Everything is in one shop. You take a shopping list and a cart.
- And I think goods are cheaper.

Why does he do his shopping in the supermarket?

5. Listen to the dialogue "In The Supermarket".

What juice does she buy?

What fruit does she buy?

What else does she buy in the supermarket?

6. Make up your dialogue. Where do you like to do your shopping? (convenient, a wide choice of goods, use a discount card, collect coupons, cheap)

1. Read and translate the text:

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a selfservice shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the

shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

2. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What can you buy in the women's clothing department?
2. What can you buy in the men's clothing department?
3. What can you buy knitwear department/
4. What can you buy in the perfumery/
5. What can you at the butchery?
6. What can you buy in the greengrocery?
7. How do you do your shopping in a self-service shop?
8. Is shoplifting a crime?

3. Insert the words from the box:

shopping, cosmetic, things for sale, basket, clothes, counter, in fashion, ready-weighted and packed, select, cashier, food, comfortable, quality

1. There is a .... department in this shop where you can buy perfume.
2. You can come to the ..... and choose your purchase.
3. In our greengrocer's you can buy ..... vegetables.
4. You pay money to the ..... .
5. You can ..... food and put it into the ..... .
6. She does the ..... in their family.
7. I enjoy going shopping for new ..... .
8. They spend a lot of money on ..... .
9. I don't feel ..... in these shoes.
10. I always try to be ..... .

4. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. I often go .... shops.
2. Women do ... shopping to relax.
3. It's convenient to do ... shopping ... a department store, it is composed ... different departments.
4. .... a department store they sell goods ... one roof.
5. You can see all things ... sale they are ... the counter.
6. I like self service shops where you can go ... counter ... counter and choose everything you wish.

### **По теме «Спорт и здоровый образ жизни» (ОК 6,10)**

1. What's the English for “делать утреннюю зарядку, играть в шахматы, ходить в бассейн, заниматься гимнастикой, победить в игре, поддерживать форму, заниматься верховой ездой”?

2. Translate the sentences: (устно)

1. Я делаю зарядку каждое утро.
2. Мой брат играет в шахматы.

3. Я хожу в бассейн в субботу.
4. Моя сестра занимается гимнастикой.
5. Мы любим побеждать.
6. Спорт помогает поддерживать форму.

3. Answer the questions:
  1. What does sport help you to become?
  2. What does sport help you to keep?
  3. What does sport give you?
  4. What do you do to keep fit?
  5. What sport do you prefer?
  6. Do you go to the gym or stadium?

#### 4. Health Code

Translate the following proverbs: (выписать на доске и обсудить, какие правила здорового образа жизни описывают эти поговорки)

Good health is above wealth.                      Здоровье дороже богатства.

An apple a day keeps a doctor a away.            Кушай по яблоку в день, и доктор не понадобится.

Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.            Кто рано встает и рано ложится, здоровье, богатство и ум наживет.

A sound mind in a sound body.                      В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.

#### 5. Give the rules of a healthy life style (на доске написать словосочетания)

get up early and go to bed early

wash hands before dinner

smoke

watch TV too long

go in for sports

clean teeth

sleep long

take a cold shower

eat too many sweets

air the room

go jogging

do morning exercises

play computer games too long

Make up your rules what you should and shouldn't do to keep fit.

<b>I should</b>	<b>I shouldn't</b>

### По теме «Путешествие» (ОК 8)

#### 1. Read and translate the text.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. People travel every day on business or vacation. They can travel by plane, by train, by ship or by car.

Of course, travelling by plain is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its good

points. You can see more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. Trains and planes are famous for speed, comfort and safety. That is why many people prefer them.

Travelling by ship is very popular. Large ships can visit foreign countries and different places of interest. As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't book tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

2. Find in the text the equivalents for:

Невозможно, современный, ездить в командировки, ездить на отдых, путешествовать на самолете, самый быстрый, способ, медленный, достоинства, достопримечательности, удобные сиденья, безопасность, предпочитать, популярный, зарубежные страны, заказывать билеты, чемодан.

3. Insert prepositions:

1. Many people can't live .... travelling.
2. My father often travels ... business ... Moscow.
3. Modern trains are famous ... speed and comfort.
4. We prefer to travel ... car.
5. You need book ....tickets beforehand.

4. Form the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

Slow, interesting, famous, comfortable, popular, good, heavy, expensive, fast, many, large.

5. Insert the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

1. Travelling by plane is .... (fast) and ... (expensive).
2. Plane is ....(fast) than train.
3. Train is ....(slow) than plane.
4. Plane is ..... (expensive) than train.
5. I think travelling by car is .... (convenient).

6. Copy out from the text sentences with modal verbs; read and translate them.

7. Translate using modal verbs:

1. Многие люди не могут жить без путешествий.
2. Могу ли я заказать билеты?
3. Тебе не нужно нести тяжелые чемоданы.
4. Мы можем остановиться, где ты пожелаешь.
5. Если ты путешествуешь на машине, ты можешь увидеть больше интересных мест.

**По теме «Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (ОК 7,9)**

**The Russian Federation**

**Lesson 1-3 Our Country**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is a variety of flora and fauna in our country. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. The water in the lake is very clear.

Russia is rich in forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. There are a lot of opportunities for Russia to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make our country strong and powerful.

#### **Exercises:**

1. Give the transcription of the following words:

Occupy, Europe, Asia, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic, China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine, variety, the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai, step, tundra, taiga, temperate, legislative.

2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following ones:

Поверхность земли, охватывать, общая площадь, квадратные километры, граничить с, высокогорье, пустыня, богатый минеральными ресурсами, парламентская республика, законодательный полномочия.

3. Translate the following words and word combinations:

has a sea-border with the USA, a variety of flora and fauna, steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east, the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland, several mountain chains, the territory of the country, rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel, The Head of State, the legislative powers, a lot of opportunities, the leading countries in the world.

4. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Our country borders .... the Baltic States ... the north.
2. There are several mountain chains ... the territory ... our country.
3. The river separates this part..... that part of the city.
4. The river flows ... the Black Sea.
5. Our country is rich .... Mineral resources.

6. Forests cover...much territory of Russia.
5. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:
  1. The Russian Federation occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface.
  2. The country is washed by 12 seas.
  3. It also has a sea-border with the USA.
  4. There are two great plains in Russia.
  5. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests.
6. Find in the text the sentences with there is/are translate the sentences:
  1. На территории России много лесов.
  2. В России две великие равнины.
  3. В нашей стране много красивых городов.
  4. На территории России находится Урал и Кавказские горы.
7. Copy out from the text irregular verbs, give their three forms.
8. Copy out from the text the sentences with the forms of the verb in the Passive Voice; translate the following sentences using the Passive Voice:
  1. Наше государство омывается тремя океанами.
  2. Большая часть лесов сконцентрирована в Сибири.
  3. Большая часть земной поверхности покрыта лесами.
  4. Европа от Азии отделена Уралом.
9. Answer the questions on the text:
  1. What is the name of our country?
  2. Why is the Russian Federation the largest country in the world?
  3. Where is it situated?
  4. What is its total area?
  5. What countries does Russia border in the south?
  6. What countries does Russia border in the west?
  7. What great plains are there in Russia?
  8. What are the mountain chains are there in Russia?
  9. What are the biggest rivers in our country?
  10. What is the biggest lake?
  11. Where are the forests concentrated?
  12. What are the main types of climate in Russia?
  13. Who is the head of the country?
  14. What is the capital of Russia?
  - 15 Are there any opportunities for Russia to become one of the leading countries in the world?
10. Retell the text.

### **Moscow, the capital of Russia**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main political, economic, educational and cultural centre of this country. President of Russia lives and works there.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river. The city was founded by Yury Dolgoruki. There are many places of interest in our capital. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. The Moscow Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of Russian architecture. For those who are fond of art the best place to visit is the Tretyakov Gallery or the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The Gallery contains hundreds of masterpieces not only of Russian art but also of many other countries. Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. Moscow is the scientific centre, too. The Academy of Sciences of

Russia, the oldest university, many schools of higher education, colleges and scientific institutions are located there.

Moscow is a very beautiful city. It has a great number of green parks, large squares and wide streets. There are lots of museums and theatres, cinemas and exhibition in Moscow. Many concerts, shows, festivals, presentation take place every day in our capital.

**Active vocabulary:**

found [faund]

masterpiece ['mɑ:stəpi:s]

scientific centre [ ,saɪən'tɪfɪk] ['sentə]

exhibition [ ,eksɪ'biʃ(ə)n]

proud of [praud]

take place [teɪk] [pleɪs]

**EXERCISES:**

1. Guess the meaning of the following words: Political, economic, cultural, Cathedral, architecture, Gallery, Academy, concert, show, festival, presentation.

2. Give the equivalents for the following words and word combinations find them in the text, read and translate the sentences: Столица России, главный, основана Юрием Долгоруким, образовательный и культурный центр, располагается на реке Москва, достопримечательности, шедевр, увлекаться искусством, научный центр, лучшее место для посещения, содержит сотни шедевров, высшее образование, научные институты, выставки, много, сквер, происходит каждый день.

3. Translate the following words and word combinations, find them in the text, read and translate the sentences:

The heart of Moscow, Red Square, the Moscow Kremlin, St. Basil's Cathedral, Russian architecture, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres, the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

4. Give the participle II of the following words: Situate, found, locate, take.

5. Find in the text the sentences with the Passive Voice; translate the sentences:

1. Город располагается на реке.

2. Наша столица основана 1147 году.

3. Каждый день посещают много выставок и концертов.

4. В Москве находится академия наук.

6. Say true or false:

1. Moscow is situated on the Moskovichka river.

2. Yury Dolgoruki founded Moscow.

3. The Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres are located in Moscow.

4. The Tretyakov Gallery contains hundreds of masterpieces of Russian art only.

5. Moscow is a very beautiful town.

7. Translate the following sentences using active vocabulary of the lesson:

1. Москва – столица России.

2. Москва – политический, научный и культурный центр России.



3. Москва основана Юрием Долгоруким.
4. В Москве находится много достопримечательностей: Красная площадь, Кремль, собор Василия Блаженного, Третьяковская галерея, Пушкинский музей.
5. В Москве много театров, музеев и выставок.
6. Москва – красивый город.

8. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. What center is it?
3. Where is Moscow situated?
4. What places of interest are there in Moscow?
5. What theatres are there in Moscow?
6. What scientific centre is located in Moscow?

9. Retell the text.

**По теме «Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии , географическое положение, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (OK 11)**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consists of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many small islands.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The British Isles are separated from European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

There are no high mountains in this country. Scotland is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis. The rivers of Great Britain are not long. The longest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. The capital of the United Kingdom, London, stands on the banks of the Thames. As the country is surrounded by many seas there are some great ports at the seaside: London, Glasgow, Plymouth and others.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. The weather in Great Britain is very changeable. The British climate is not too cold in winter but never hot in summer. Great Britain is a beautiful country with old traditions and good people. The most unpleasant aspect of English weather is fog and smog.

**Active vocabulary:**

The United Kingdom [ju:ˈnɑɪtɪd] [ˈkɪŋdəm]

Great Britain [ˌɡreɪtˈbrɪt(ə)n]

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðənˈaɪələnd]

island [ˈaɪlənd]

isle [aɪl]

Cardiff [ˈkɑːdɪf]

Edinburgh [ˈedɪnb(ə)rə]

separate ['sep(ə)rət]  
European [ˌjuərə'pi:ən]  
the North Sea [ˌnɔ:θ'si:]  
the English Channel [ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ'fænl]  
western coast ['wɛstən] [kəʊst]  
the Atlantic Ocean [ət'læntɪk] ['əʊʃ(ə)n]  
the Irish Sea ['aɪ(ə)rɪʃ] [si:]

Exercises:

I. Transcribe the following words and practice the pronunciation:

The United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the British Isles, Cardiff, Edinburgh, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, Ben Nevis, the Severn, Glasgow, Plymouth, the Gulf Stream;

Situate, occupy, separate, the western coast, mountainous region, surround, influence, extremely, especially.

II. Find in the text the equivalents for the following:

Находится, остров, состоит из четырех частей, занимает большую часть острова, отделен от европейского континента, горный район, самая высокая вершина, стоит на берегах Темзы, влияет на климат, переменчивый.

III. Find in the text sentences used in the passive voice, read and translate them into Russian.

Translate the following sentences using the passive voice:

1. Шотландия находится на британских островах.
2. Северная Ирландия находится на втором большом острове.
3. Великобритания омывается Атлантическим океаном.
4. Британские острова отделены проливом Ламанш.
5. Климат Великобритании находится под воздействием Гольфстрима.

IV. Put all questions to the following sentences:

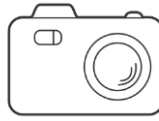
1. Wales is situated to the west.
2. The country is surrounded by many seas.

### **По теме «Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни» (ПК 1.1)**

I. Match the word to the picture of the device:



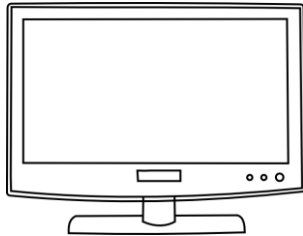
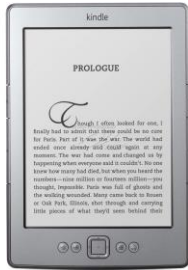
1. 2.



3.



4. 5



6.



7.



8.

9.



- A. mobile phone
- B. Personal computer
- C. laptop
- D. walkman
- E. digital camera
- F. TV
- G. cassette player
- H. tablet
- I. e-book

II. Tell what gadget you and how you use it.

**Model 1: I have a.....**

mobile phone, Personal computer, laptop, walkman, digital camera, TV, cassette player, tablet, e-book

**Model 2: I use a..... to plan my week.**

send emails, take photos, show photos, read books, listen to music, see films, do some Internet research, phone friends.

III. Read the texts and tell what gadgets these people use and why:

1. Andy Cooper (UK), age 19: I guess no one these days can live without mobiles. My mobile phone has got a good voice recorder on it, so I often use it to record my university lectures so that I can listen to them again at home. I can contact my friend very quickly and communicate with him or her. Besides I can listen to music, send and receive messages, take photos.

2. Tina Appleby (USA), age 33: I am a businesswoman so I really can't live without my laptop and tablet. I am not a naturally organized person my devices help me out. I use my tablet as a diary, I change documents, send emails and plan my week. Also I have a passion for photography. So I use my camera to make photos or home video.

3. Sara Tyson (New Zealand), age 16: I've got many devices but I like most of all my walkman. It's so convenient to go to or from school and listen to music. I like listen to music. I listen pop music and rap also. I can't live without my gadgets. Also I use it when jog in the morning. I've just bought a digital camera with my birthday party. It's fun to make photos of all my friends.

4. Peter Smith Yes (UK), age 14. I've got a laptop at home and I use it all the time. I like play computer games, especially educational. Besides, I can surf the Internet and discover everything about anything, it's a brilliant source of information.

### По теме «Человек и природа» (ПК 1.2)

Active vocabulary:

drop litter ['lɪtə]

care about [keə]

recycle [ˌriː'saɪk(ə)l]

protect nature ['neɪtʃə]

pollute air, soil, water [pə'lu:t] [eə]

environment [ɪn'vaɪə(ə)nmənt]

ozone layer ['leɪə]

destruct [di'strækt]

disaster [dɪ'zɑːstə]

cause [kɔːz]

wastes [weɪst]

solve [sɒlv]

1. Build up a word according to the model and translate it:

**Verb+ion=Noun**

Pollute+ion=pollution

Protect, destruct, deforest, create, reform, solve.

2. Read the text and state what causes the main ecological problems:

Today we face the ecological disaster such as air pollution, water pollution, and soil pollution. People and animals suffer from pollution. Cities suffer from smog. We breathe the polluted air and we drink the polluted water. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with one million tons of harmful wastes. Harmful wastes in atmosphere destruct the ozone layer and it causes global warming

People cut down trees. Beautiful old forests disappear forever. Deforestation upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, lakes and rivers dry up.

The protection of Nature is a universal concern. We must care about environment. We must be very active to create a system of ecological security.

3. Say true or false according to the text:

1. People in big towns suffer from smoke in the fog.
2. The main cause of the pollution is world industry.
3. Global warming destructs the ozone layer.
4. Deforestation means planting trees.

4. Insert the suitable words according to the text:

1. Today people face.....
2. In cities people ..... from smog.
3. .... wastes in atmosphere destruct the ..... layer.
4. .... upsets the oxygen balance.
5. We must ..... about environment.

5. Insert the preposition where necessary.

1. Today we face ..... the ecological disaster.
2. People and animals suffer ..... pollution.
3. People cut ..... trees.
4. We must care ..... environment.

6. Make up your sentences according to the model:

1 Model: We face the ecological disaster.

The ecological crisis, the serious problem, the conflict.

2 Model: People suffer from smog.

Illness, pollution, ecological problems, deforestation, harmful wastes.

3. Model: We must care about Nature.

Protect forests, save Nature, be active, recycle plastic things, not drop litter.

7. Find the equivalents from the text:

экологическая катастрофа, загрязнение воздуха, вредные отбросы, страдать от, разрушать озоновый слой, глобальное потепление, исчезать, вырубка леса, нарушать баланс кислорода, заботиться об окружающей среде.

8. Translate into English using active vocabulary:

1. Мы стоим перед лицом экологической катастрофы.
2. Загрязнение воздуха становится причиной глобального потепления.
3. Исчезают леса и животные по причине вырубки лесов.
4. Люди должны заботиться об окружающей среде.
5. Мы не должны бросать мусор.
6. Мы должны вторично использовать пластик.

**По теме «Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?» (ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3)**

### **The Countryside or the Big City?**

**Active vocabulary:**

advantages [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]

disadvantages [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]

plumbing facilities ['plʌmɪŋ] [fə'sɪlətɪz]

transport facilities [træn'spɔ:t] [fə'sɪlətɪz]

criminal activities ['krɪmɪn(ə)l] [æk'tɪvətɪ]

noise [nɔɪz]

vehicle ['vi:kl]

to live in harmony and peace ['hɑ:məni] [pi:s]

community [kə'mju:nəti]  
rush [rʌʃ]  
rush hour [rʌʃ] [aʊə]  
to keep up with  
to supply the needs [sə'plai]  
to get a good education [ ,edju'keɪʃ(ə)n]  
to become more socialized [br'kʌm] ['səʊf(ə)laɪzd]  
to lead a comfortable life [li:d] ['kʌmf(ə)təbl]  
the cost of living  
to have good/bad points

1. Read and translate the text about living in a big city:

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village. However there are many advantages and disadvantages of living either in a city or in a village.

There are a lot of facilities for people in the city and they have more opportunities for making money. Children can get a good education. Living in a big city with a large population, you get used to making contacts and in this way you become more socialized. There are large shops, banks, offices, cinemas, hotels, clubs, and hospitals in and around a city. People have better transport facilities. There are the facilities or electricity, highways, communication, telecommunication, and plumbing. So people can lead a comfortable and enjoyable life.

But there are some disadvantages too. The cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace of life is high. The environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage and wastes from factories. The streets are dusty and unclean. So it is hard to lead a healthy life. Many criminal activities often take place in the city. The city is always busy and noisy. There are a lot of vehicles and people on the roads.

2. Find in the text the translation of the following words and word combinations:

Достоинства, недостатки, удобства, возможности, заработать деньги, получить хорошее образование, большое население, общаться (устанавливать контакты), транспортные удобства, магистраль, водопровод, недостатки, стоимость проживания, высокий, дорогой, чистый воздух, чистая вода, скорость, окружающая среда, мусор, грязный, вести здоровый образ жизни, происходить, шумный.

3. Give the synonyms for:

Good points, bad points, a machine, conditions, surroundings, good points, motor road.

4. Give the antonyms for:

Busy, bad, low, cheap, silent, easy, dirty, small, quarrel, good points, bad points.

5. Paraphrase the words in italics using the active vocabulary:

1. People have more **conditions** to lead a comfortable life in the city.

2. **To live** in the city is **more expensive**.

3. There are a lot of **bad points** too.

4. There are a lot of **machines** on the roads.

5. The streets are **dirty** in the city.

6. Say True or False:

1. Living in a big city you become more socialized.

2. People make many friends in the big city.

3. There is a lot of noise and rush in the city.

4. There are a lot of conditions to lead a healthy life.

5. Plumbing facilities give people pure water in the city.
7. Answer the questions on the text:
  1. What opportunities do people have in the city?
  2. What do people become due to a large population?
  3. Why can people lead a comfortable and enjoyable life?
  4. What is the cost of living in the city?
  5. Why is it hard to lead a healthy life in the city?
  6. Why is the life in the city busy?

**По теме «Знаменитые люди культуры и науки» (ПК 2.4-2.5)**

1. Read the text about William Shakespeare:

**William Shakespeare Shakespeare**

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, in England. His father, John, was a glove-maker. His mother, Mary, was a farmer's daughter. He had two older sisters, two younger sisters and three younger brothers.

William probably studied Latin, Greek and history, and left school when he was 14 or 15. Three years later he married Anne Hathaway. They had a daughter called Susanna and twins named Judith and Hamnet. Sometime before 1590 he left Stratford and went to London, the capital city of England.

London's first theatre opened in 1576. Shakespeare worked in London as an actor and then started writing plays too. In 1593 the plague, a terrible disease, killed thousands of people and theatres were closed. During this time William started to write poems instead of plays. His short poems are called sonnets.

Shakespeare helped build a new theatre called The Globe. It opened in 1599. It was round and had space for 3000 people. At The Globe some people stood in front of the stage and others had seats. The audience shouted, clapped, booed and laughed while they watched plays. Musicians created special noises to make the plays more exciting and they had a cannon to make big bangs! No women acted in Shakespeare's time: men and boys played all the parts.

Shakespeare wrote comedies with happy endings, like A Midsummer Night's Dream. He wrote tragedies which had sad endings, like Romeo and Juliet. His history plays are about kings and queens, like Henry V. Shakespeare wrote 38 plays, maybe more. He loved language and invented new words and expressions that we still use today. William became rich and famous. He had houses in London and in Stratford. He died when he was 52 on 23 April 1616. His plays and poetry were very popular 400 years ago and they are still popular today. People all over the world love his work because he wrote wonderful stories about very interesting people.

1. What's the word?

Write the word under the pictures. William Shakespeare twins London theatre actor  
play musicians comedy tragedy history William Shakespeare

				
		William Shakespeare		
				

2. What's the order?

Watch the video and put the sentences in order.

He worked in London as an actor and then started writing plays.

Three years later he married Anne Hathaway and they had three children.

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, in England.

His plays and poetry are still popular today.

In 1593 theatres were closed because of the plague, so he started to write poems.

William left school when he was 14 or 15.

He died when he was 52 on 23 April 1616.

He helped build a new theatre called The Globe, which opened in 1599.

Sometime before 1590 he left Stratford and went to London.

He wrote at least 38 plays, and was rich and famous.

3. Choose the answer!

Read the sentences. Circle the correct answer.

- a. William Shakespeare had \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters. six / seven / eight
- b. He had a daughter and \_\_\_\_\_, a boy and a girl. sons / friends / twins
- c. In London, he helped build a \_\_\_\_\_ called The Globe. theatre / school / library
- d. The Globe was \_\_\_\_\_. round / square / long
- e. The Globe had space for \_\_\_\_\_ people. 2000 / 3000 / 4000
- f. Musicians made special \_\_\_\_\_ to make it more exciting. food / noises / pictures
- g. All the characters were played by \_\_\_\_\_ and boys. children / women / men
- h. He wrote comedies, tragedies and \_\_\_\_\_ plays. geography / science / history
- i. He wrote at least \_\_\_\_\_ plays. 35 / 38 / 41
- j. He invented lots of new English \_\_\_\_\_ and expressions. words / letters / sounds

4. Find the words!

Find the words from exercise 1 in the wordsearch below.

A S H A K E S P E A R E  
W W B I T H E A T R E T  
I A L C S V C D J K P R  
L C S O P T U O E T L A  
L T W I N S O H M I A G



I O Q G N D Q R Y E Y E  
A R O X R F O V Y L D D  
M U S I C I A N S Z M Y

5. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Read the questions and circle the correct answer.

1. When was William Shakespeare born?  
1498 / 1564 / 1895
2. Where was Shakespeare born?  
Stratford-upon-Avon / Cambridge / Oxford
3. How many plays did Shakespeare write?  
8 / 38 / 108
4. How many sonnets did Shakespeare write?  
154 / 14 / 38
5. What's the name of the 'Shakespeare theatre' in London?  
The World Theatre / The Old Shakespeare Theatre / The Globe Theatre
6. 'To be or not to be, that is the question' is from which play?  
As You Like It / Henry V / Hamlet

6. Check your grammar: gap fill – verbs

Fill the gaps with a verb from the box.

cut pay went hide loses get had fight three

1. William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway \_\_\_\_\_ children.
2. Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ to London to work as an actor and a writer.
3. This play is about the idea that people usually \_\_\_\_\_ what they deserve in the end.
4. If Antonio doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ back this money in time something terrible will happen.
5. Shylock will \_\_\_\_\_ off a piece of his body.
6. Antonio \_\_\_\_\_ all his business.
7. People \_\_\_\_\_ in a beautiful forest.
8. Why do men \_\_\_\_\_?

7. Check your grammar: gap fill – past simple verbs

Write the past simple form of the verbs on the line.

1. have ... ..
  5. cut ... ..
  2. go ... ..
  6. lose ... ..
  3. get ... ..
  7. hide ... ..
  4. pay ... ..
  8. fight ... ..
8. Discussion

What do you think about Shakespeare?

Have you seen any of his plays?

Have you seen any movies based on Shakespeare's plays?

Which play would like to see the most and why?

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9. Read and translate the text about Bernard Shaw:

George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright, came from a middle class family. He was born in Dublin, the capital of Ireland, in 1856, and was proud of being an Irishman.

In 1876 he left his home town for London, where he became a journalist. In 1884 he joined the Fabian Society, a socialist organization of bourgeois intellectuals.

After a few unsuccessful attempts at writing novels, Shaw turned to plays. His first play appeared in 1892. Later on he wrote a large number of plays, all of which are known for their brilliant dialogue and sharp political satire. He wrote 65 plays and many pamphlets. He was interested in politics, socialism, communism, humanist issues. He wrote on such subjects as Drama, Women and Feminism, Stimulants, Vivisection, Natural Selection, Music, Marriage, Capital Punishment and so on.

Apart from writing, Shaw loved to speak on the radio. He used comedy as a way of translating what he thought about society and it worked.

In 1931 Shaw visited the Soviet Union. Bernard Shaw died in 1950 at the age of ninety-four.

10. Give from the text the translation to the following words and word combinations:

Гордиться быть ирландцем, стать журналистом, острая политическая сатира, памфлет, интересоваться, способ передачи, общество.

11. Paraphrase the words in the italics using the words from the text:

1. George Bernard Shaw **was born in** a middle class family.
2. George Bernard Shaw was proud **that he was** an Irishman.
3. After **he had no success in** writing novels, Shaw turned to plays.
4. His first play **was published** in 1892.
5. He used comedy **to show what** he thought about society.

12. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. He was interested ... politics.
2. In 1876 he left ... his home town ... London.
3. George Bernard Shaw came ... a middle class family.
4. His plays are known ... sharp political satire.
5. He wrote ... many interesting subjects.

13. Read the text about Mikhail Lomonosov

Active vocabulary:

province

to strive for

Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy

chemistry

mining

to be engaged in research  
natural sciences  
applied sciences  
founder

Mikhail Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Archangelsk province. His father was a fisher and young Mikhail liked to help him. He always strove for knowledge and liked reading books.

As he was 19 years old, he decided to study in Moscow. He went there on foot. In Moscow he entered the Slavic- Greek-Latin Academy. After his graduation from Academy he was sent abroad to complete his knowledge in chemistry and mining. After he had returned from abroad, he became the first Russian professor of chemistry in 1745.

At first he was engaged in research in physics and chemistry. Since 1748 he had conducted works in the first Russian chemical research laboratory, which was built at his request.

Since 1753 he was engaged in research in many fields of natural and applied sciences. He wrote works on physics, astronomy, geography, history. Besides scientific works, he wrote poems as well. He is the author of the first scientific grammar of the Russian language.

He founded the factory producing colored glass. He created some mosaics using the glass produced at the factory.

Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian university. This university is situated in Moscow and still carries his name.

Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765. But he is still known as the father of the Russian science, an outstanding poet, the founder of Russian literature.

14. Find in the text the equivalents for the following words:

Архангельская губерния, стремиться к знаниям, идти пешком, поступить в академию, после окончания академии, отправить за границу, восполнить знания, стать профессором, заниматься исследованием, руководить работой, химическая лаборатория, научные работы, основать завод по производству стекла, создать мозаику, основатель университета.

15. Paraphrase the words in the italics using the words from the text:

1. Lomonosov **sought for** knowledge.

2. He **was fond of** reading books.

3. After **finishing** the Academy Lomonosov went abroad.

4. When Lomonosov **came back** from abroad, he became the professor of chemistry.

5. Lomonosov **was interested** in research.

16. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

1. He always strove .... knowledge.

2. Lomonosov went ... Moscow ... on foot.

3. He was engaged .... research .... physics and chemistry.

4. He wrote works .... physics.

5. Lomonosov entered .... the Academy.

17. Give the forms of the irregular verbs:

..... - strove

go - .....

.....- came  
.....- wrote  
..... - sent  
read -.....

Make up your own sentences using these verbs in the Past Tense.

18. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What did Lomonosov strive for?
2. How did he go to Moscow and why?
3. What academy did he enter in Moscow?
4. Where was Lomonosov sent after graduating the academy?
5. What professor did he become after returning from abroad?
6. What laboratory was built at his request?
7. What works did he write?
8. What factory did he found?
9. What university did he found?

19. Read the text about Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the properties of the chemical elements. This table displays that elements' properties are changed periodically when they are arranged according to atomic weight.

Mendeleev was born in 1834 in Tobolsk, Siberia. He studied chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, and in 1859 he was sent to study at the University of Heidelberg. Mendeleev returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863. He became Professor of General Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Mendeleev was a well-known teacher, and, because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time, he wrote the two-volume "Principles of Chemistry" which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book Mendeleev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869 he published his first version of his periodic table of elements.

In 1871 he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three predicted elements: gallium, germanium, and scandium were discovered. Mendeleev investigated the chemical theory of solution. He found that the best proportion of alcohol and water in vodka is 40%. He also investigated the thermal expansion of liquids and the nature of petroleum.

In 1893 he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907.

20. Read the text about Isaac Newton:

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England in 1643, where he grew up on a farm. When he was a boy, he made lots of brilliant inventions like a windmill to grind corn, a water clock and a sundial. However, Isaac didn't get brilliant marks at school. When he was 18, Isaac went to study at Cambridge University. He was very interested in physics, mathematics and astronomy. But in 1665 the Great Plague, which was a terrible disease, spread in England, and Cambridge University had to close down. Isaac returned home to the farm.

Isaac continued studying and experimenting at home. One day he was drinking a cup of tea in the garden. He saw an apple fall from a tree. ‘Why do apples fall down instead of up?’ From this, he formed the theory of gravity. Gravity is an invisible force which pulls objects towards the Earth and keeps the planets moving around the Sun.


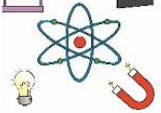





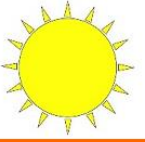




Isaac was fascinated by light. He discovered that white light is in fact made up of all the colours of the rainbow. Isaac also invented a special reflecting telescope, using mirrors. It was much more powerful than other telescopes.

Isaac made another very important discovery, which he called his ‘Three Laws of Motion’. These laws explain how objects move. Isaac’s laws are still used today for sending rockets into space.

Thanks to his discoveries, Isaac became rich and famous. However, he had a bad temper and often argued with other scientists. ‘You stole my discovery!’ Sir Isaac Newton died in 1727 aged 85. He was buried along with English kings and queens in Westminster Abbey in London. He was one of the greatest scientists and mathematicians who has ever lived.

21. What’s the word? Write the word under the pictures.

physics mathematics astronomy disease gravity Earth sun rainbow telescope mirror rocket scientist

					
	physics				
					

22. What’s the order? Listen to the story and put the sentences in order.

He went to study at Cambridge University, but it closed down.

He discovered that white light is made up of all the colours of the rainbow.

Isaac Newton was born in England in 1643.

He formed the theory of gravity.

When he was a boy, he made lots of brilliant inventions.

He died in 1727 aged 85.

He continued studying and experimenting at home.

He also made a very important discovery called his ‘Three Laws of Motion’.

23. True or false?

Circle true or false for these sentences.

- When he was a boy, he invented a windmill, a water clock and a sundial. true  
false
- He was very interested in physics, mathematics and astronomy. true false
- Cambridge University closed down because of a party. true false
- He formed the theory of gravity after he saw an orange fall from a tree. true false
- Gravity is an invisible force which pulls objects towards the Earth. true false
- He found that white light is made up of all the colours of the sky. true false
- His telescope was more powerful than other telescopes. true false

- h. His 'Three Laws of Motion' explain how objects work. true false  
 i. He often danced with other scientists. true false  
 j. He was one of the greatest scientists and mathematicians who has ever lived. true false  
 (www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishkids  
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### По теме «Средства массовой информации» (ПК 2.6)

1. Read the text and translate:

Mass media (that is the press, the radio and television) plays an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the events and sometimes make them change their views. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their spare time. People listen to the radio while driving a car. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions of current events. Lots of radio or TV games and films attract large audience. Newspapers give more detailed reviews of political life, culture and sports.

Basically they are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in politics. There is a lot of advertising in mass media. Many TV channels, radio stations and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose. But we cannot say that mass media do not try to raise the cultural level of people or to develop their tastes. Mass media bring to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs. There is a great number of TV, cable TV and satellite TV channels and lots of radio stations and newspapers now.

TV (television) — телевидение  
 the Radio — радио  
 the Internet — интернет  
 the Press (e.g. newspapers & magazines) — пресса (газеты и журналы)  
 the Advertisement — реклама  
 Cinema — кинематограф  
 Pop Music Industry — поп-индустрия  
 channel — канал  
 cable TV — кабельное телевидение  
 TV guide — телепрограмма  
 watch TV — смотреть по телевизору  
 be on TV — идти по телевизору  
 turn on/off — включить/ выключить  
 switch to another channel — переключить на другой канал  
 listen to the radio — слушать радио  
 appear in the papers — появиться в прессе  
 title of a programme — название передачи  
 news programme — программа новостей  
 breaking news — экстренное сообщение  
 weather forecasts — прогноз погоды  
 current affairs — текущие события  
 broadcast — транслировать  
 inform — информировать  
 entertain — развлекать  
 broaden our mind — расширять кругозор

show violence — показывать насилие

## II. Kinds of TV Programmes:

feature film — художественный фильм

documentary — документальный фильм

educational programme — познавательная передача

soap opera — многосерийный сериал

serial [ˈsiəriəl] / series is [ˈsiəri:z] — сериал

documentary series about — документальный сериал о ...

episode — серия

cartoon — мультфильм

game show — игровое шоу

reality show — реалити шоу

chat/ talk show — чат- шоу / ток-шоу

the news — новости

commercial — рекламный ролик

## III. Kinds of Newspapers & the Press:

local paper — местная

popular paper — массовая газета (рассчитана на невзыскательного читателя, печатает материалы сенсационного характера)

quality paper — «солидная» газета (рассчитана на осведомлённого читателя; публикует много внутривластной и экономической информации)

newspaper article — газетная статья

headline [ˈhedlain] — заголовок

## IV. The Internet:

use as source of information — использовать как источник информации

for communication — для общения

for entertainment — для развлечения

chat on line — болтать он-лайн

send emails / txt messages — отправлять имейл / сообщения

look for information — искать информацию

find info... for studies — находить ... для занятий

download info... onto — загрузить ... на

addiction — зависимость

computer addict — человек, зависимый от компьютера

## 2. Read the text MASS MEDIA.

To live in the modern world is impossible without expanding your knowledge in all spheres. There are several ways of communicating the world of individuals-mass media, books, travelling, museums, meeting eminent people. Of all the existing ways, there are two which are the easiest, those are mass media and travelling. It's not a secret the different media are used to communicate news and entertainment. They include print media and electronic media.

Mass media play an important role in our life. They are usually defined by encyclopedias as any of the means of communication, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, etc. that reach and influence a very large audience, at least as large as the whole population of a nation.

I believe mass media are so influential because they can be used for various purposes: popularization, education, entertainment etc.

Mass media play a crucial role in forming public opinion. But how much do the media influence the modern society? Early critiques suggested that the media destroys the individual's capacity to act autonomously. Later studies, however, suggest a more complex interaction between the media and society. People actively interpret and evaluate the media and the information it provides.

3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

The mass media refers to the people and organizations that provide news and i.....(1) for the public. Until recently these were mainly n.....(2), t.....(3), and r.....(4). Today, computers play a very big part. The I.....(5) is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. Ordinary post has been taken over by e.....(6) which stands for e.....(7) mail because it is sent m.....(8) to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary p.....(9) is now referred to as "snail-mail" and one wonders if the p.....(10) is a job in danger of extinction!

4. Translate into English.

Средства массовой информации-это средства коммуникации, такие как радио, телевидение, газеты, журналы, которые создают очень большую аудиторию.

Средства массовой информации играют ведущую роль в формировании общественного мнения, так как они, во-первых, доносят до людей информацию о мире, во-вторых, воспроизводят созданный современным обществом его собственный имидж.

Они создают аудиторию, которая поддерживает их в финансовом отношении.

5. Make your own sentences using topic vocabulary.

### **По теме «Искусство, развлечение» (ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2)**

1. Read and translate the active vocabulary:

heritage

to reflect

delight

admiration

to boast of

valuable

rare

canvas

masterpiece

tapestry

pottery

outstanding

immortal

astonishing

contribution

2. Read and translate the text:

Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration. When speaking about the arts, we connect with culture. Russia is a country that can boast of its artistic



and cultural traditions. Its museums attract tourists from all over the world. The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects. It comprises masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens and others. People come to admire the collections of sculpture, tapestry, textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery.

We must also mention the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. A Russian merchant and a connoisseur of art, Pavel Tretyakov founded this picture gallery in the 19th century. He was especially fond of the works of the Peredvizhniki the artists who belonged to the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions such as Kramskoy, Perov, Ghe and other great Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian art. It has a rich collection of early Russian paintings and icons including the world-famous "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublev.

Speaking about arts, we should not forget about music, especially classical music. Outstanding Russian composers have made the whole world admire their music. Everybody knows Tchaikovsky, Glinka and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Russia is world-famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters as Pushkin, Lermontoy, Gogol, Turgenev and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces. Alexander Pushkin was the author of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote volumes of dramatic works, short stories and adaptations of Russian fairytales.

Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red-brick walls. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the world's most astonishing buildings with eight domes of different designs and colours. Russia is also rich in young talent. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, see new canvases by modern artists, works of great actors and film directors. All of them will make their contribution into Russian culture and art.

*3. Give the translation of the following words from the text:*

отражать чувства и эмоции, удовольствие, восхищение, привлекать туристов, редкие коллекции, скульптура, основать галерею, увлекаться работами передвижников, выдающиеся композиторы, «золотой век» русской литературы, бессмертные шедевры, архитектура, собор, полотна современных художников, вносить вклад в культуру и искусство.

*4. Give the English equivalents for:*

The Hermitage, valuable rare collections, merchant, "The Trinity", outstanding Russian composers, volumes of dramatic works, adaptations of Russian fairytales, the real jewel of architecture, St Basil's Cathedral, make their contribution into Russian culture and art.

*5. Insert the prepositions where necessary:*

1. The Hermitage is famous all over the world ... its valuable rare collections of canvases.

2. Pavel Tretyakov was especially fond ... the works of the Peredvizhniki.

3. Russia is also rich ... young talent.

4. Modern artists make their contribution ... Russian culture and art.

5. Art reflects ... feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration.

6. *Say true or false:*

1. Art is a reflection of our feelings and emotions.
2. Russia is world-famous for its cultural heritage.
3. There is young talent in modern Russia.
4. The Tretyakov Gallery was founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by one of the Russian artists.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the history of 19<sup>th</sup> century Russian art.
6. Alexander Pushkin adapted more than 700 fairytales.
7. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the most astonishing buildings as it has ten domes.

7. *Speak about Russian culture using the following prompts:*

Russia is a country rich in .... traditions. Its .... attract tourists all over the world. People come to ...to admire collections of ... . Everybody knows the masterpieces of outstanding Russian composers: ..... . Russian masters of letters created immortal works. Among them are .... .The real jewels of Russian architecture are .... . There is also much talent in Russia: .....

### По теме «Дети и родителя: проблемы воспитания» (ПК 3.2)

1. *Read and translate the dialogue “Generation Gap”:*

- I am sorry to have to say that, but our youngsters are lost today, aren't they?
- Why do you think so?
- Oh, just look at them! Look at the way they dress and their hair!
- It's all right I suppose. What you are talking about is called “generation gap” But I think that generation gap is a myth. Teenagers are not so different. They are quite traditional in their attitudes.
- I'm sorry to disagree with you, but when I was young, I'd never dared to speak as our children do. Their language and all their habits are unacceptable.
- You mean unacceptable for you. Every generation creates its own special language just as it creates its own style of clothes and music.
- Anyway I can't share your views. They say not without reason that tastes and time differ.

2. *Find the translation of the following words in the text:*

подростки, потерял, конфликт поколений, миф, неприемлемо, осмелиться, привычки, создавать свой стиль, разделять взгляды, не без причины.

3. *Give the synonyms from the text for the following:*

youngster, think, generation difference, have brevity to speak, unsuitable, have the same opinion.

4. *Give the antonyms from the text for the following:*

grown up, agree, the same, fear to speak, suitable.

5. *Paraphrase using the words from the text:*

1. **Youngster** are always the same.
2. I think **generation difference** is a myth.
3. When I was young I **had never had brevity** to speak in such a tone.
4. Sorry, but I don't have the same opinion with you about generation gap.

5. I think youngsters have *unsuitable* habits.

6. *Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary:*

1. Каждое поколение создает свой язык и стиль одежды.
2. Я не согласен с тобой, что наши подростки отличаются от нас.
3. Вкусы разнятся.
4. Я считаю, что привычки нашей молодежи неприемлемы.
5. Не смей так разговаривать со старшими.

7. *Answer the questions:*

1. What do you think about generation gap?
2. Which opinion do you share? And why?
3. Do you have disagreement with your parents?
4. How do you solve conflicts in the family?

8. *Read and translate and get ready to discuss some advice "Ways to help children":*

Here is some advice for parents what they should do with and for children to prepare for nursery school.

1. Encourage them to do things for themselves- like dressing, going to the toilet, washing and drying their hands.
2. Help them to recognize colours and shapes that they see around them. Count with them.
3. Read to them as much as you can. Get them to talk about the story.
4. Take them out for a walk as much as possible and talk about the things you see, the colours, smells, shapes that are around.
5. Talk to them and give them time to talk back to you. Use lots of words to describe things.
6. Listen to them and help them to say words and sentences properly.
7. Let them help you at home and talk about what they are doing, what is happening at the moment, what happened yesterday, what is going to happen tomorrow.

9. *Find the translation of the following words in the text:*

подготовиться к садику, поощрять, распознавать цвета и формы, считать, выводить на прогулку, описывать предметы, говорить слова правильно, помогать дома, происходить.

10. *Insert the prepositions:*

1. Parents should read ... their children.
2. Parents should always listen ... their children.
3. Parents should take children ... a walk as much as possible.
4. Count things ... your child it will be good.
5. Children should do things ... themselves: wash hands and dress.

11. *Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary:*

1. Родители должны поощрять своих детей.
2. Счастливая семья делает ребенка счастливым.

3. Родители не должны игнорировать и критиковать ребенка, они должны с ним говорить и выслушивать его.

4. Хвалите ребенка, и вы избежите ловушек.

5. Трудно воспитывать детей, но труднее воспитывать себя.

*12. Discuss the topics:*

1. A child without parents is like a sunflower without a sun.

2. A happy family is an early paradise on the Earth. (G.Bowring)

### **По теме «Игры в жизни детей» (ПК 5.2)**

*1. Read and translate the text:*

#### **The role of play at the lesson.**

Children grow, learn and even investigate the world through play. Play is the basis for discovery, reasoning and thinking. When children are given the freedom to experiment, to make mistakes and then to learn from these mistakes, they are developing skills that will stay with them for life.

Children do not differentiate between play, learning and work. Children are playful by nature. They love to play because play is an activity in which any child is open to express his points of view, ideas and thoughts.

It is important to notice that games are necessary not just for junior pupils; in senior forms the elements of the play must be included into the educating process. So games vary accordingly to the age of children.

In primary school the lesson is a game itself. All the material is given in the form of play: different puzzles, crosswords, different competitions, creative activities, which do not only stimulate children's imagination, but also develop skills such as hand-eye coordination.

In secondary and higher schools games become more intellectual and scientific. They can have different projects on actual problems, role-playing, round tables, intellectual quizzes, some creative activities and team competitions.

In any case, we can't teach and educate without plays.

#### **Topical Vocabulary**

**The types of the plays and games:** play; a game; a puzzle; a crossword; a quiz; creative activities; different kind of competitions; intellectual and scientific games; a project; a round table; a role-playing.

**Playing:** to investigate the world; to develop different skills; to be playful by nature; to be free to express one's point of view; to educate children; to stimulate children's imagination.

*2. Put the questions of the text and ask your partners to answer them.*

*3. Retell the text.*

*4. Discuss the statement.*

1. Children are always ready to learn, but they don't like to be taught.

2. One of the secrets of the experienced teacher is to keep children's intellectual curiosity through play.

3. The best way to get along with children is to give them good cheer and amusement.

*5. Role-playing.*

All of you are talking part at the conference “ Play Methods in Teaching”. Determine these methods, analyse them and come to the common conclusion. The Topical Vocabulary will help you.

6. Write a composition “Schoolchildren and teacher”

7. Read and translate the dialogue

### Teaching is an amusing job!

Jack: Hello, Barbara!

Barbara: Hello, Jack!

Jack: I know you’ve just graduated from the college, haven’t you?

Barbara: Yes, I have.

Jack: What are you going to do?

Barbara: I’m going to teach children.

Jack: Oh, but don’t you think you will get bored with the same routine year after year, teaching and teaching ...

Barbara: Well, you are completely wrong. Teaching is terribly stimulating. Children like to play, investigate the world. They are full of energy and amusement. Try and find some other job in which you can play and entertain yourself.

Jack: Do you intend to play with them?

Barbara: Just to the point. Each lesson can be a game in which children are taught to discover something interesting and new for them. They are playful by nature that is why I’ll be involved in play too. And it’ll give me a real joy for all my working life.

Jack: Well, it sounds nice. Good luck in your future career.

8. Make up your own dialogues in which you express your agreement or disagreement on one of the following points:

1. We need to value our teachers more. There is something to value in almost every teacher.
2. Schools often get the teachers they deserve. Teachers who are devalued become bad teachers.
3. Teaching is difficult.
4. To be a good teacher you must be genuinely interested in what you are doing.
5. Like teacher, like pupils.
6. A professional teacher is one who learns all the time from life, from colleagues and children.

### По теме «Профессия учителя» (ОК 1-2, ПК 5.3)

1. Read and translate the text:

#### Some Traits Of Character Which A Perfect Teacher Must Obtain

Being a teacher is a noble and complicated job that **demand**s a lot of inner and outer efforts from a person. It stands to reason that not every man who wishes to be a teacher can become it. The point is a real teacher must combine a great number of qualities. The qualities can be divided into some group: innate qualities, qualities of **mind**, **volitional** powers and qualities **related** to other people.

Let’s start with innate qualities. A real teacher cannot be without cheerful character because each lesson should be started with a teacher’s smile. Teacher’s calm and neat **appearance** help children tune up to a working mood. If you are inert or a bore, there is no road for you to the teacher profession. Moreover, a teacher must be self-denying and self-critical.

It goes without saying that a good teacher cannot be without broad mind. He must acquire bright and clever head; he must be well-read, intelligent and deep in his subject. Students or pupils cannot accept teachers who are ordinary or shallow.

Teacher's job **requires** a lot of volitional powers. Children are not creatures who are easy to get along with. Children are different with various trends of **character**, facilities and abilities. That is why only firm and strong-willed teachers can succeed in the relationship with pupils. If you feel that you are unable to control your emotions or you are hesitant and weak-willed, just **drop** the ideal of being a teacher.

Together with all above-mentioned qualities a real teacher must acquire communicable and **amiable** character. He should be considerate and flexible. A teacher always comes across with so called "a pain in the neck" students, with real **troublemakers**, whose language is awful, who talk back, **resent** any advice, can seem to have lost interest in school. While working with such students a teacher must try to analyse the feelings and to find an explanation for this **behaviour**. It is difficult indeed: it requires a lot of power and tolerance.

We, future teachers, should remember that pupils need our presence and love. One of the greatest people on the Earth said: A good teacher can govern the state. So the point is being a perfect teacher equals to being a real person.

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

**Demand** v требовать (of; from); нуждаться, e.g. This problem demands attention. He demanded from me a total obedience.

**Mind** n ум, e.g. Qualities of mind are important for all people.

**Volitional** adj, волевой - e.g. This teacher is a volitional person.

**Related** adj относящийся, e.g. These are qualities related to every teacher.

**Appearance** n 1. Появление, e.g. His appearance on the stage made the audience smile; 2. внешний вид-, e.g. Mary's neat and pleasant appearance attracts people's attention; to all appearance(s) судя по всему; по-видимому e.g. To all appearance he feels bad today.

**Require** v требовать, e.g. It requires careful consideration.

**Character** n 1. Характер, e.g. a man of character; 2. фигура, личность- e.g. a bad character; a public character; traits of character - черты характера, e.g. What traits of character do you appreciate in people?

**Drop** v бросать, e.g. She dropped the idea of being a doctor. Let's drop the subject. You need to drop smoking.

**Amiable** adj дружелюбный, e.g. Every teacher should have amiable character.

**Troublemaker** n нарушитель порядка, e.g. I can't do a thing with him! He is a real troublemaker.

**Resent** v отвергать e.g. My children resent any advice.

**Behaviour** n поведение e.g. Your behaviour leaves much to be better; to put smb on his good behaviour - дать человеку возможность исправиться, e.g. The teacher put Tom on his good behaviour

**Abilities** n способности e.g. Teaching demands abilities and talent.

**Decision** n решение, e.g. We know that teaching is a constant stream of decisions.

**Ignorant** adj необразованный e.g. Ignorant teachers shouldn't work at school.

**Fear** n боязнь e.g. Some teachers stimulate fear.

2. *Pronounce correctly and write the transcription of these words.*

Noble, ability, efforts, qualities, amiable, appearance, require, creatures, mind, unique, ignorance, fear, boredom.

3. *Read the words paying attention to the letters in bold type:*

- a) **t**roublemaker, **r**esent, **c**haracter, **i**gnorant, **s**tay, **e**nter, **r**epresent;
- b) **d**emand, **d**rop, **m**ind, **r**elated, **d**ecision, **d**edicate, **f**ind, **d**evelop.

4. *Find the Russian equivalents of the following word combinations and expressions:*

to get through to them; I was not making the grade; don't give it up ;the suggested methods;

to meet my particular need; I look pains with ...; I am at a loss; to be familiar with.

5. *What would you say of a person:*

- a) who always achieves his aim?
- b) who is easy to get along with?
- c) who makes friends easily?
- d) who is lazy all the time?
- e) who knows little and doesn't like reading?
- f) who is simple without a fire in the soul?
- g) who pays a lot of attention to others?
- h) who takes everything he wants?
- i) who finds the way out of various difficult problems?

6. *Complete the sentences using the following words and word combinations:*

**appearance, traits of character, behaviour , requires, troublemaker, behaves, resent, dropped behind, drop in.**

1. This question ... our great attention. 2. Ann missed several lessons that is why she ... the group. 3. You need to consult the psychologist. Your son's ... troubles me a lot. 4. The director ... our requirements to raise the salary. 5. I appreciate people who are sociable and kind-hearted. These ... are important for me. 6. My students are excellent ones. But one of them is a real ... . He always plays tricks on the others and ... in a bad way. 7. Yesterday it was the day off and decided to ... to our friends. 8. Where have you been? What is the matter with your ... ? Your face is all black and the clothes are dirty.

7. *Read Text I and answer the questions.*

1. They say that not every man can become teacher. Is that true? 2. What groups of qualities must a perfect teacher possess? 3. What are the innate qualities of a teacher? 4. What can you say about the qualities of teacher's mind? 5. In what way do you understand the statement: "Teacher's job requires a lot of volitional qualities"? 6. Why is it so important for the teacher to be sociable and communicable? 7. Do you agree with the: "A good teacher is able to govern the state"?

### **Topical Vocabulary**

a career; a profession; a job; work; rewarding/stimulating work; occupation, to consider teaching as a career; to take up job; to go in for teaching; to be devoted to smth/smb;

to take/accept responsibility; to cope with; to provide the children with the sort of intellectual challenge; to take pains with the planning of the lessons; to create various problems within the domestic framework; to encourage children's participation at the lesson; to possess personal and professional qualities.

### **По теме «Моя будущая профессия» (ОК 1-2)**

*1. Read the text and discuss the qualities pupils think necessary for a teacher to have. Make up a scheme of the qualities a teacher should possess:*

Teachers should be understanding and patient, should listen to the pupils, give the pupils a chance to speak and share more activities with children. A teacher must establish links with parents, be punctual for lessons, recognize how important it is for a child to take the initiative in school work. And above all a teacher must be kind.

A teacher must praise pupils for good work because when a teacher praises a child, the pupil wants to carry on with it and does it better. A teacher must honestly know his work and his particular subject. A good teacher studies constantly and perfects his knowledge. He should be deeply interested in what he teaches. A teacher must love children and respect them.

*2. Study the list of qualities a good school teacher should possess. Put them in order of importance (add your own ones if you wish):*

A good school teacher:

- a. has a lot of new ideas;
- b. keeps in contact with parents of her or his pupils;
- c. is able to maintain discipline and order;
- d. works hard to be up-to-date in the subject;
- e. encourages the children to learn happily;
- f. sets high standards;
- g. has a lot of patience and energy;
- h. is friendly and helpful to the colleagues;
- i. uses a lot of different materials, equipment and teaching methods to make the lessons interesting;
- j. is kind;
- k. openly admits her or his mistakes.

*3. Put the verbs in the text "My school teacher" in brackets into the correct tense forms and answer the questions after:*

Now I am 30. Many years have passed since I finished my school. But, anyway, the school days (to recall) often by me. Again and again I (to carry) away to this bright and untroubled life. The school years were untroubled because we (to surround) with a lot of love, care and attention from our teachers.

My favourite teacher at school was the English teacher. She was a very pleasant woman who (to be deeply interested) in her subject. Many amusing tasks and exercises (to give) to us during the lessons that's why English (to love) by everybody in our class. From time to time we (to bring) to different English conferences where we tried to show our good knowledge. Sometimes foreign guests, who (to invite) by the teacher, came to us and we had an excellent opportunity to master our language.

The teacher often told us that soon English (to use) everywhere, in each field of our life. And she was right. Now my work (to connect) with English: I am an interpreter.



Since my school time many warm and thankful words (to address) to my teacher of English.

*4. Answer the questions:*

1. Are all your lectures delivered in Russian?
2. Have you ever been told how to organize your work?
3. Education is paid great attention to in our country, isn't it?

XVIII. Speak on one of the topics below (See Appendix 1):

4. Children are always ready to learn, but they don't like to be taught.
5. The best way to get along with children is to give them good cheer and amusement.
6. One of the secrets of the experienced teacher is to keep children's intellectual curiosity through play.

*5. Read the dialogues, translate it into Russian and be ready to act it out in pairs:*

1. Mary: Ann, I have great news to tell you. I've made a very big decision.

Ann: Well, what is it?

Mary: I'm going to apply to a medical school.

Ann: But I thought you wanted to teach.

Mary: I've decided to give that up. Teaching jobs are being cut back now at many universities.

Ann: Yes, and I've read that a number of colleges have been closed.

Mary: I have a friend who finished his PhD in History last year. He has been looking for a teaching position for a year.

Ann: I think a PhD in Humanities isn't worth very much these days.

Mary: No, it isn't. And even if you find a teaching job, the salary is very low.

Ann: Yeah, college teachers should be paid more. But, Mary, it's very difficult to get into medical school today.

Mary: Maybe you are right.

### **3.4. Зачетно-экзаменационные материалы для промежуточной аттестации**

**Вопросы для подготовки к зачету/дифференцированному зачету  
Перечень компетенций, проверяемых практическими вопросами: ОК 1-9**

1. Meals
2. Shopping
3. Sports and Healthy lifestyle
4. Travelling
5. The Russian Federation
6. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
7. Civilisation and Progress
8. Man and Nature
9. The Countryside or a Big City?
10. The Way into a Career

**Примерная контрольная работа (лексико-грамматический тест и перевод текста) для проведения зачета/дифференцированного зачета**

**Примерная контрольная работа для проведения промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку в 3 семестре**

*I. Translate the words into English:*

Каша, яблочный пирог, бутерброд, уха, первое блюдо.

*II. Choose the only correct answer:*

1. Tea with lemon is ....

a) Russian tea    b) English tea

2. .... prefer tea with milk.

a) The Englishmen    b) The Russians

3. In England tea is traditionally served at ....

a) 4 o'clock    b) 5 o'clock    c) 6 o'clock

4. .... is a favourite sweet in England.

a) an apple pie    b) Yorkshire pudding

5. The most popular food in Britain is .....

a) fish and roast potatoes    b) fish and chips    c) beefsteak and chips

*III. Insert the prepositions where necessary:*

1. I have three meals .... a day.

2. I have cornflakes .... milk .... Breakfast.

3. He has soup ... for the first course.

4. Our dinner consists .... three courses.

*IV. Match the goods to the shops:*

At the baker's

bread

At the butcher's

biscuits

At the fishmonger's

cakes

At the greengrocer's

chocolate

At the dairy

cheese

At the sweet shop

milk

fruit

vegetables

fish

meat

butter

sausage

*V. Read and translate the text:*

If we want to buy something we go shopping. Usually I go to the dairy and the baker's after my classes. I buy bread and milk. My mother buys vegetables and meat, sometimes fish. Also she buys cheese, sour cream and butter for breakfast.

I help my mother to do shopping on Saturday. We like the supermarket. It is convenient to buy things there. Everything is in one shop. We usually take a shopping list and a discount card. Sometimes I collect coupons to save money. Sometimes I shop on-line. I think it is convenient and things are cheaper.

A) Say if it true or false according to the text:

1. Her mother doe shopping on Sunday.
2. They do shopping at the weekend.
3. They do shopping in the supermarket.
4. To save money the like to use a discount card or coupons.
5. It is more convenient and cheaper to shop on-line.

B) Complete the sentences:

1. I like to buy things in the supermarket because....
2. To save money I .....
3. In the supermarket we buy many things because.....

**Примерная контрольная работа  
для проведения промежуточной аттестации в 4 семестре**

1. *Read and translate the text:*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consists of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many small islands.

The United Kingdom consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, the capital of Wales is Cardiff, the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh and the main city of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The British Isles are separated from European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

2. *Find in the text the equivalents for the following:*

Находится, остров, состоит из четырех частей, отделен от европейского континента,

3. *Say true or false:*

1. The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Scotland.
2. The British Isles are separated from European continent by the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Ireland is a part of Great Britain.
4. Great Britain and Ireland are two big Islands.

4. *Match:*

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Northern Ireland | 1) Edinburgh |
| 2. England          | 2) Belfast   |
| 3. Scotland         | 3) Cardiff   |
| 4. Wales            | 4) London    |

5. *Copy out from the text sentences used in the passive voice, read and translate them into Russian.*

*Translate the following sentences using the passive voice:*

1. Шотландия находится на британских островах.
2. Северная Ирландия находится на втором большом острове.
3. Великобритания омывается Атлантическим океаном.
4. Британские острова отделены проливом Ламанш.
5. Климат Великобритании находится под воздействием Гольфстрима.

6. *Put all questions to the following sentences:*

1. Wales is situated to the west.
2. The country is surrounded by many seas.

**Примерная контрольная работа  
для проведения промежуточной аттестации в 5 семестре**

*I. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:*

Защищать природу, загрязнять воздух и воду, экономить природные ресурсы, разрушать озоновый слой, перерабатывать.

*II. Insert the preposition where necessary.*

1. Today we face ..... the ecological disaster.
2. People and animals suffer ..... pollution.
3. People cut ..... trees.
4. We must care ..... environment.
5. Flora and fauna are .... danger.

*III. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:*

1. Many animals disappear forever.
2. He turns off light to save natural resources.

*IV. Insert the suitable modal verbs:*

1. We .... protect nature. (can, may, must)
2. I ..... swim since my childhood. (can, may, must)
3. ... I come in? (can, may, must)
4. We ..... not pollute air and water. (can, may, must)
5. You .... visit the doctor. (can, should, must)

*V. Read and translate the text:*

I think it is necessary to help wild animals. Many of them are in danger now. People pollute rivers and seas, animals die. All forests are home to animals and birds. It is important to care about them. If trees are cut down, birds and animals can disappear forever. Each of us can do something to help nature. We must protect animals and birds. We must never break plants or baby trees. There are a lot of ways to help our planet. We must remember we are a part of nature.

*A) Say if it is true or false:*

1. Animals and birds are in danger.
2. Animals die because people pollute water.
3. If people cut down trees, animals will disappear forever.
4. People do not depend on nature.
5. Not all people can save nature.

*B) Give the equivalents from the text:*

Необходимо, многие из них, дом для животных и птиц, важно, исчезают, каждый из нас, ломать саженцы, много способов.

*C) Answer the questions:*

1. Why are animals in danger?
2. What will happen if people cut down trees?
3. What can you do to protect nature?

### 3.3. Тестовые задания

#### Примерный тест для проведения промежуточной аттестации 2 курс

##### Тема «Еда, традиции питания» (ОК 3-4)

1. Give the English equivalent for: яблочный пирог
  - a) strawberry pie
  - б) apple pie
  - в) cake
  - г) apple pudding
2. Tea with lemon is ....
  - a) Russian tea
  - б) English tea
  - в) French tea
  - г) China tea
3. Insert necessary preposition: I have cornflakes .... milk .... Breakfast.
  - a) with; on
  - б) with; for
  - в) -; -
  - г) for; for
4. The most popular food in Britain is .....
  - a) fish and roast potatoes
  - б) fish and chips
  - в) beefsteak and chips
  - г) meat and potatoes
5. In England tea is traditionally served at .....
  - a) 4 o'clock
  - б) 5 o'clock
  - в) 6 o'clock
  - г) 8 o'clock
6. Insert necessary preposition: Our dinner consists .... three courses.
  - a) of
  - б) at
  - в) on
  - г) -
7. .... is a favourite sweet in England.
  - a) an apple pie
  - б) Yorkshire pudding
  - в) sweets
  - г) candies
8. .... prefer tea with milk.
  - a) The Americans
  - б) The Englishmen
  - в) The Russians
  - г) The Germans
9. Give the English equivalent for: сахар
  - a) sugar

- б) sweet
- в) candy
- г) marmalade

10. Put the adjectives in the correct degree of comparison: John is (good) player in our team.

- а) gooder
- б) better
- в) the best
- г) goodest

11. At the fishmonger's we can buy:

- а) fish
- б) meat
- в) sausage
- г) milk

12. At the dairy we can buy:

- а) meat
- б) milk
- в) cucumber
- г) fruit

**Тема «Магазины, покупки» (ОК 5)**

13. To buy bread you should go to the ....

- а) baker's
- б) butcher's
- в) greengrocer's
- г) diary

14. There is a wide choice of meat and poultry at the ....

- а) baker's
- б) butcher's
- в) greengrocer's
- г) diary

15. Let's go to the .... we need cabbage and other vegetables.

- а) baker's
- б) butcher's
- в) greengrocer's
- г) diary

16. In the supermarket you pay money to ...

- а) cashier
- б) change
- в) counter
- г) coupon

17. You can come to .... and choose your purchase.

- а) cashier
- б) change
- в) counter
- г) coupon

18. To save money things I usually use ....

- а) cashier
- б) change

в)counter

г)coupon

**Тема « Спорт и здоровый образ жизни » (ОК 6, 10)**

19. Give the English equivalent for: поддерживать форму

а)to keep fit

б)to make fit

в)to do fit

г)exercise

20. Give the Russian equivalent for: to become strong

а) стать быстрым

б) стать сильным

в) стать умным

г) стать выносливым

21. Translate the following proverb: A sound mind in a sound body.

а) Здоровье дороже богатства.

б) Кто рано встает и рано ложится, здоровье, богатство и ум наживет.

в) В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.

г) Кушай по яблоку в день, и доктор не понадобится.

22. Give the Russian equivalent for: hockey

а)хоккей

б)футбол

в)бег

г)прыжки

23. Put the adjectives in the correct degree of comparison: This season our team is playing (bad) than last year.

а)badder

б)worse

в)worst

г)better

24. Give the Russian equivalent for: chess

а)шашки

б)дзюдо

в)теннис

г)шахматы

25. Put the adjectives in the correct degree of comparison: For me it's (interesting) to play football myself than to watch it on TV.

а)the most interesting

б)interestingest

в)more interesting

г)interesting

26. Put suitable verbs: This summer we.... windsurfing every day.

а)do

б)make

в)go

г)take

27. Combine the words into a sentence: for me As I boxing prefer.

а)I prefer boxing as me for

б)As for me I prefer boxing

в) As for I me prefer boxing

г) As for boxing me prefer I

28. Put the adjectives in the correct degree of comparison: Max is (good) student in our group.

а) good

б) gooder

в) the best

г) worse

29. Put suitable verbs: I would like to try to ..... basketball.

а) play

б) do

в) go

г) -

30. Insert the preposition: Swimming helps me to keep ..... good health.

а) at

б) -

в) for

г) in

31. Translate the sentence into English: Я делаю зарядку каждое утро.

а) I do my morning exercises every morning.

б) I make morning exercises.

в) I like jogging every morning.

г) I like swimming every day.

**Тема « Путешествие » (ОК 8)**

32. Insert necessary preposition: Many people can't live .... travelling.

а) without

б) with

в) for

г) -

33. Give the English equivalent for: ездить в командировки

а) to travel by plane

б) to travel on business

в) to travel on vacation

г) to do business

34. Insert preposition: Modern trains are famous ... speed and comfort.

а) for

б) by

в) at

г) -

35. Translate the sentence into English: Тебе не нужно нести тяжелые чемоданы.

а) You can carry suitcases.

б) You can spend time with your suitcases.

в) You don't carry heavy suitcases.

г) You needn't carry heavy suitcases.

36. Give the English equivalent for: путешествовать на самолете

а) to travel by car

б) to travel by train



- в) to travel by plane
  - г) to travel by ship
37. Insert prepositions: We prefer to travel ... car.
- а)by
  - б)on
  - в)in
  - г)-

38. Form the degrees of comparison: slow
- а)slowest
  - б)more slower
  - в)most slow
  - г)slower

**Тема « Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (ОК 7,9)**

39. Give the Russian equivalent for: suitcase

- а)чемодан
- б)билет
- в)путешествие
- г)отдых

40. Fill in prepositions: The river flows ... the Black Sea.

- а)in
- б)into
- в)to
- г)-

41. Fill in prepositions: Our country is rich .... mineral resources.

- а)-
- б)for
- в)to
- г)in

42. Give the Russian equivalent for: earth's surface.

- а)поверхность земли
- б)поверхность воды
- в)суша
- г)океан

43. Translate the following word: Red Square

- а)Красная площадь
- б)Красная улица
- в)Красный флаг
- г)Красный цвет

44. Translate the sentence using there is/are: На территории России много лесов.

- а)There are many forests on the territory of Russia.
- б) There is many forests on the territory of Russia.
- в) There are many forests on the territory of England.
- г) There is many forests on the territory.

45. Give the forms of irregular verb: to be

- а)was\were\been
- б)be\been

- в)was\beeing
- г)were\be\beeing

46. Fill in preposition: Our country borders .... the Baltic States ... the north.

- а)on; in
- б)on;-
- в)in;-
- г)-

47. Give the English equivalent for: столица России:

- а) capital of Russia
- б) capital of Moscow
- в)the city of Russia
- г)central city

**Тема «Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии , географическое положение, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство» (ОК 11)**

48. Give the English equivalent for: Парламент

- а)Main house
- б) Parliament
- в)Chamber
- г)Great chamber

49. Match the place to interest to its name: St Paul's Cathedral

- а) is the Queen's official London residence
- б) is the seat of the British government
- в) strikes every quarter of an hour
- г) is the biggest English church

50. Match the place to interest to its name: Bid Ben

- а) is the Queen's official London residence
- б) is the seat of the British government
- в) strikes every quarter of an hour
- г) is the home of London Zoo

51. The capital of Wales is ..... .

- а)Belfast
- б) Cardiff
- в)London
- г)Edinburg

52. The capital of Northern Ireland is ..... .

- а)Belfast
- б) Cardiff
- в)London
- г)Edinburg

53. The capital of Scotland is ..... .

- а)Belfast
- б) Cardiff
- в)London
- г)Edinburg

54. The United Kingdom consists of... .

- а) Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- б) Great Britain and Ireland

- в) Great Britain and Scotland
  - г) Great Britain and Wales
55. Give the English equivalent for: остров
- а) island
  - б) Ireland
  - в) state
  - г) place
56. ....capital of Great Britain
- а) Belfast
  - б) Cardiff
  - в) London
  - г) Edinburg

**Примерный тест для проведения промежуточной аттестации 3 курс**  
**Тема «Цивилизация и прогресс: технические новинки в нашей жизни»**  
**(ПК 1.1)**

1. Sara likes most of all her ..... . It's convenient to go to or from school and listen to music.
- а) walkman
  - б) CD player
  - в) laptop
  - г) digital camera
2. Tina is a businesswoman, she can't live without her..... due to it she sends e-mails, plans her week, changes documents.
- а) walkman
  - б) CD player
  - в) laptop
  - г) digital camera
3. Andy thinks that .... is a universal device. She can listen to music, take photos, send and receive messages.
- а) walkman
  - б) CD player
  - в) laptop
  - г) mobile phone
4. Computers spoil our..... .
- а) eyes
  - б) eyesight
  - в) sight
  - г) seeing
5. People become too .... on gadgets.
- а) dependent
  - б) independent
  - в) harmful
  - г) harmless
6. Gadgets are .... for our health.
- а) dependent
  - б) independent
  - в) harmful

- г)harmless
7. Gadgets make our life .... .
- a) comfortabler
  - б) the comfortabler
  - в) more comfortable
  - г) the more comfortable
8. Gadgets produce addiction, so we shouldn't .... devices.
- a) use
  - б) overuse
  - в) limit
  - г) save
9. Gadgets are useful, they ... our time and money.
- a) use
  - б) overuse
  - в) limit
  - г) save
10. Gadgets spoil our eyesight so we should .... screen time.
- a) use
  - б) overuse
  - в) limit
  - г) save
11. Gadgets have electromagnetic radiation, so we should not ... them very much.
- a) use
  - б) overuse
  - в) limit
  - г) save
12. Give the equivalent for: плеер
- a) walkman
  - б) e-book
  - в) laptop
  - г) tablet
13. Give the equivalent for: электронная книга.
- a) walkman
  - б) e-book
  - в) laptop
  - г) tablet
14. Give the equivalent for: ноутбук.
- a) walkman
  - б) e-book
  - в) laptop
  - г) tablet
15. Give the equivalent for: планшет.
- a) walkman
  - б) e-book
  - в) laptop
  - г) tablet

**Тема «Человек и природа» (ПК 1.2)**

16. Today people .... ecological problems.

- a) suffer
  - б) destruct
  - в) face
  - г) disappear
17. Global warming ... the ozone layer.
- a) suffer
  - б) destruct
  - в) face
  - г) disappear
18. Beautiful old forests .... forever.
- a) suffer
  - б) destruct
  - в) face
  - г) disappear
19. People .... from smog in cities.
- a) suffer
  - б) destruct
  - в) face
  - г) disappear
20. The environment ... with harmful wastes.
- a) pollute
  - б) pollutes
  - в) are polluted
  - г) is polluted
21. World industry ... the atmosphere with harmful wastes.
- a) pollute
  - б) pollutes
  - в) are polluted
  - г) is polluted
22. Give the English equivalent for: вырубка леса.
- a) global warming
  - б) deforestation
  - в) environment
  - г) pollution
23. Give the English equivalent for: глобальное потепление.
- a) global warming
  - б) deforestation
  - в) environment
  - г) pollution
24. Give the English equivalent for: окружающая среда.
- a) global warming
  - б) deforestation
  - в) environment
  - г) pollution
25. Give the English equivalent for: загрязнение.
- a) global warming
  - б) deforestation
  - в) environment

- г) pollution
26. Harmful wastes in atmosphere cause ... .
- a) global warming
  - б) the oxygen balance
  - в) the ecological security
  - г) deforestation
27. Cities suffer from .... .
- a) global warming
  - б) the oxygen balance
  - в) the ecological security
  - г) smog
28. Deforestation upsets .... .
- a) global warming
  - б) the oxygen balance
  - в) the ecological security
  - г) smog
29. To protect Nature we must create a system of ... .
- a) global warming
  - б) the oxygen balance
  - в) the ecological security
  - г) smog
30. To save natural resources I ... water while taking the shower.
- a) reuse
  - б) reduce
  - в) recycle
  - г) recharge
31. You should .... shopping bags not to buy them once more.
- a) reuse
  - б) reduce
  - в) recycle
  - г) recharge
32. To save our nature we should .... plastic things.
- a) reuse
  - б) reduce
  - в) recycle
  - г) recharge
33. To save natural resources we should ..... batteries.
- a) reuse
  - б) reduce
  - в) recycle
  - г) recharge
34. I ... swim since my childhood.
- a) can
  - б) may
  - в) must
  - г) have to
- Тема « Жизнь в городе или сельской местности?» (ПК 2.1, ПК 2.3)**
35. Give the synonym for: advantages.

- a) good points
  - б) bad points
  - в) facilities
  - г) conditions
36. Give the synonym for: vehicle.
- a) motor road
  - б) motor car
  - в) facility
  - г) rush
37. Give the synonym for: highway.
- a) motor road
  - б) motor car
  - в) facility
  - г) rush
38. Give the synonym for: conditions.
- a) good points
  - б) bad points
  - в) facilities
  - г) rush hour
39. Village people sometimes got to the city to ... their needs.
- a) keep up
  - б) lead
  - в) become
  - г) supply
40. It's hard to lead a healthy life in the city because ....
- a) food products are expensive.
  - б) the pace of life is high.
  - в) the environment is polluted.
  - г) the cost of living is high.
41. The village roads are .... for driving because there are not many vehicles.
- a) less dangerous
  - б) more dangerous
  - в) fewer dangerous
  - г) the most dangerous
42. The roads in the city ... for driving because there are a lot of vehicles.
- a) less dangerous
  - б) more dangerous
  - в) fewer dangerous
  - г) the most dangerous
43. It's difficult for village people to .... with new technologies.
- a) keep up
  - б) lead
  - в) become
  - г) supply
44. People in the city .... more socialized because of large population.
- a) keep up
  - б) lead
  - в) become

г) supply

**Тема «Знаменитые люди культуры и науки» (ПК 2.4-2.5)**

45. When was William Shakespeare born?

- a) 498
- б) 1564
- в) 1895
- г) 1964

46. Where was Shakespeare born?

- a) Stratford-upon-Avon
- б) Cambridge
- в) Oxford
- г) London

47. How many plays did Shakespeare write?

- a) 8
- б) 38
- в) 108
- г) 188

48. How many sonnets did Shakespeare write?

- a) 154
- б) 14
- в) 38
- г) 138

49. What's the name of the 'Shakespeare theatre' in London?

- a) The World Theatre
- б) The Old Shakespeare Theatre
- в) The Globe Theatre
- г) The Global Theatre

50. 'To be or not to be, that is the question' is from which play?

- a) As You Like It
- б) Henry V
- в) Hamlet
- г) Romeo and Juliet

**Тема «Средства массовой информации» (ПК 2.6)**

51. Mass media is...

- a) radio and TV
- б) press, radio and television
- в) society
- г) TV and internet

52. Newspapers are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in...

- a) literature
- б) politics
- в) culture
- г) sport

53. The Russian for "breaking news" is ...

- a) экстренные новости
- б) новости о разрушении
- в) прогноз погоды



г) текущие события  
54. The Russian for “quality paper” is ...

- а) качественная бумага
- б) качественная газета
- в) «солидная газета»
- г) массовая газета

55. The Russian for “popular paper” is ...

- а) качественная бумага
- б) качественная газета
- в) «солидная газета»
- г) массовая газета

**Тема «Искусство, развлечение» (ПК 3.1, ПК 5.2)**

56. The English for “шедевр” is ....

- а) contribution
- б) masterpiece
- в) canvas
- г) admiration

57. .... is famous all over the world for its rare collections of canvases.

- а) The Hermitage
- б) The Kremlin
- в) St. Basil’s Cathedral
- г) The Bolshoi Theatre

58. Peredvizhniki are the .... .

- а) artists
- б) composers
- в) architects
- г) merchants

59. The icon “The Trinity” was painted by ...

- а) Kramskoy
- б) Perov
- в) Ghe
- г) Rublev

60. ... adapted more than 700 fairytales.

- а) Gogol
- б) Turgenev
- в) Dostoevsky
- г) Pushkin

**Тема «Дети и родители: проблемы воспитания» (ПК 3.2)**

61. Many people think that generation .... is a myth.

- а) gap
- б) conflict
- в) quarrel
- г) difference

62. The synonym of the youngster is...

- а) grown up
- б) teenager
- в) baby
- г) elderly

63. We should encourage children to do things for .... .

- a) ourselves
- б) themselves
- в) themselves
- г) myself

64. When we read to a child, we should .... .

- a) talk about the story
- б) get a child to talk about the story
- в) not talk, only read
- г) talk about a child

65. While going for a walk with a child we should ... .

- a) talk about the things we see around
- б) keep silence
- в) talk about a child
- г) get a child to talk

**Тема «Игры в жизни детей» (ПК 5.2)**

66. Children are ... by nature.

- a) playful
- б) playing
- в) play
- г) playless

67. While playing children ... to express their point of view.

- a) are open
- б) don't want
- в) are not allowed
- г) are indifferent

68. In primary school the lesson is .... itself.

- a) work
- б) a game
- в) an activity
- г) a project

69. In secondary and higher school games become more .... .

- a) intellectual
- б) serious
- в) creative
- г) like competitions

**Тема «Профессия учителя» (ОК 1,2, ПК 5.3)**

**Тема «Моя будущая профессия» (ОК 1-2)**

70. A disobedient student is called ... .

- a) a troublemaker
- б) a character
- в) ignorant
- г) amiable

71. A person having a poor education is called ... .

- a) a troublemaker
- б) a character
- в) ignorant
- г) amiable

72. A kind person has .... character.

a) an ignorant

б) a fearful

в) an amiable

г) a volitional

73. A teacher takes ... to plan a lesson.

a) pains

б) demands

в) problems

г) participation

#### **4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций**

##### **4.1. Методические рекомендации к сдаче экзамена**

Студенты обязаны сдать экзамен в соответствии с расписанием и учебным планом. Экзамен по дисциплине преследует цель оценить сформированность требуемых компетенций, работу студента за курс, получение теоретических знаний, их прочность, развитие творческого мышления, приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы, умение применять полученные знания для решения практических задач.

Форма проведения экзамена определяется в рабочей программе дисциплины. Студенту предоставляется возможность ознакомления с рабочей программой дисциплины. Экзаменатор имеет право задавать студентам дополнительные вопросы по всей учебной программе дисциплины. Время проведения экзамена устанавливается нормами времени. Результат сдачи экзамена заносится преподавателем в экзаменационную ведомость и зачетную книжку.

Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему всестороннее систематическое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять практические задания, освоившему основную литературу и знакомому с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной программой, студентам, усвоившим взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины в их значении для приобретаемой профессии, проявившему творческие способности в понимании и использовании учебно-программного материала.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполнившего предусмотренные программой задачи, усвоившему основную рекомендованную литературу, показавшему систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способному к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по профессии, справляющемся с выполнением заданий, предусмотренных программой, студентам, обладающим необходимыми знаниями, но допустившим неточности в ответе на экзамене и при выполнении экзаменационных заданий.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает большей части основного содержания учебной программы дисциплины, допускает грубые ошибки в формулировках основных понятий дисциплины и не умеет использовать полученные знания при решении типовых практических задач.

#### **4.2. Методические рекомендации к сдаче зачета (дифференцированного зачета)**

Студенты обязаны сдать зачет в соответствии с расписанием и учебным планом. Зачет по дисциплине преследует цель оценить сформированность требуемых компетенций, работу студента за курс, получение теоретических знаний, их прочность, развитие творческого мышления, приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы, умение применять полученные знания для решения практических задач.

Форма проведения зачета: устно или письменно устанавливается решением цикловой комиссии. Принимающему зачет преподавателю предоставляется право задавать студентам дополнительные вопросы по всей учебной программе дисциплины. Результат сдачи зачета заносится преподавателем в зачетную ведомость и зачетную книжку.

##### **Критерии оценивания**

**«отлично» (зачтено)** – выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале, использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; способен без ошибок ответить на дополнительные вопросы спонтанно, без подготовки; при высказывании на заданную тему использует сложные грамматические конструкции (сложные предложения, инфинитивные обороты и т.п.); не допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающих смысл;

**«хорошо» (зачтено)** – выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале, использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями; допуская ошибки, сам же их и исправляет; при высказывании на заданную тему использует небольшое количество сложных грамматических конструкций; допускает минимальное количество грамматических ошибок;

**«удовлетворительно» (зачтено)** – выставляется студенту, который использует лексический материал, не соответствующий требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями, допуская ошибки, искажающие смысл; допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающие смысл;

**«неудовлетворительно» (не зачтено)** – выставляется студенту, который допускает грубые фонетические и грамматические ошибки при чтении вслух и при высказывании на заданную тему, говорит и читает медленно; допускает ошибки при переводе прочитанного текста; не способен ответить на дополнительные вопросы без подготовки; говорит, используя лишь простые предложения и лексику, не соответствующую требованиям учебной программой по дисциплине.

### 4.3. Методические рекомендации к выполнению различных видов оценочных средств

По дисциплине Иностранный язык предусмотрены практические занятия, на которых по следующему алгоритму изучается материал:

- активная лексика по теме;
- чтение, перевод учебного текста;
- выполнение упражнений к учебному тексту;
- составление диалога и монолога по теме с использованием активной лексики;
- чтение и перевод текста по специальности;
- выполнение реферативного перевода.

С учетом вышеизложенного необходимо уточнить, объекты оценки соответствуют поставленным целям обучения и характеризуют этапы формирования компетенций.

Для проведения текущей аттестации используется контрольная работа, включающая материал пройденных тем. Предполагается, что студенты пишут контрольную работу после прохождения каждой темы. Во время занятий проверяется выполнение домашнего задания, что способствует закреплению материала. Студентам рекомендуется вести словари для активной лексики, а также для терминологии. Домашнее задание рекомендуется выполнять в письменном виде. Перед контрольной работой необходимо повторить активную лексику темы и грамматические правила.

Для проведения промежуточной аттестации используется тест по материалам нескольких тем, пройденных в течение семестра. Студентам необходимо также повторить активную лексику уроков, грамматические правила, просмотреть учебные тексты и пересказы к ним.

#### Примерный перечень оценочных средств

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
1	2	3	4
1	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам
2	Задания для самостоятельной работы	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания по заранее определенной методике для решения задач или заданий по модулю или дисциплине в целом	Комплект заданий для самостоятельной работы
3	Творческое задание	Частично регламентированное задание, имеющее нестандартное решение и позволяющее диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой воспитанников	Темы групповых и/или индивидуальных творческих заданий
4	Тест	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося	Фонд тестовых заданий
5	Зачет	Средство контроля освоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины

#### 4.4. Методические рекомендации по оцениванию сформированности компетенций по результатам промежуточной аттестации

При приеме экзамена/дифференцированного зачета преподаватель оценивает сформированность требуемых компетенций в оценочном листе

#### Оценочный лист сформированности компетенций

Код компетенции	Название компетенции	Оценка сформированности компетенции (части компетенции), относимых к дисциплине			
		Неудовлетворительно (не зачтено)	Удовлетворительно (зачтено)	Хорошо (зачтено)	Отлично (зачтено)
ОК 1.	Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	выставляется студенту, который допускает грубые фонетические и грамматические ошибки при чтении вслух и при высказывании на заданную тему, говорит и читает медленно; допускает ошибки при переводе прочитанного текста; не способен ответить на дополнительные вопросы без подготовки; говорит, используя лишь простые предложения и лексику, не соответствующую требованиям учебной программы по дисциплине	выставляется студенту, который использует лексический материал, не соответствующий требованиям учебной программы по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями, допуская ошибки, искажающие смысл; допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающие смысл;	выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале, использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программы по дисциплине; на дополнительные вопросы отвечает с затруднениями; допуская ошибки, сам же их и исправляет; при высказывании на заданную тему использует небольшое количество сложных грамматических конструкций; допускает минимальное количество грамматических ошибок;	выставляется студенту, который свободно ориентируется в излагаемом материале, использует лексический материал, соответствующий требованиям учебной программы по дисциплине; способен без ошибок ответить на дополнительные вопросы спонтанно, без подготовки; при высказывании на заданную тему использует сложные грамматические конструкции (сложные предложения, инфинитивные обороты)
ОК 2.	Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество				
ОК 3.	Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.				
ОК 4.	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.				
ОК 5.	Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.				
ОК 6.	Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.				
ОК 7.	Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность				

	воспитанников, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество образовательного процесса.				и т.п.); не допускает грамматические ошибки, искажающих смысл;
ОК 8.	Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации				
ОК 9.	Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания, смены технологий.				
ОК 10	Осуществлять профилактику травматизма, обеспечивать охрану жизни и здоровья детей.				
ОК 11.	Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением регулирующих ее правовых норм.				
ПК 1.1	Планировать мероприятия, направленные на укрепление здоровья ребенка и его физическое развитие				
ПК 1.2	Проводить режимные моменты в соответствии с возрастом				
ПК 1.3	Проводить мероприятия по физическому воспитанию в процессе выполнения двигательного режима				
ПК 2.1	Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей в течение дня				
ПК 2.2	Организовывать				

	различные игры с детьми раннего и дошкольного возраста				
ПК 2.3	Организовывать посильный труд и самообслуживание				
ПК 2.4	Организовывать общение детей				
ПК 2.5	Организовывать продуктивную деятельность дошкольников (рисование, лепка, аппликация, конструирование)				
ПК 2.6	Организовывать и проводить праздники и развлечения для детей раннего и дошкольного возраста				
ПК 3.1	Определять цели и задачи, планировать занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста				
ПК 3.2	Проводить занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста				
ПК 5.2	Создавать в группе предметно-развивающую среду				
ПК 5.3	Систематизировать и оценивать педагогический опыт и образовательные технологии в области дошкольного образования на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов				
В целом по дисциплине					

Оценка сформированности компетенций производится в соответствии с критериями, приведенными в п. 2.2. Показатели, критерии и шкала оценки сформированных компетенций.