

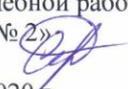


МИНИСТЕРСТВО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА
МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«УЧИЛИЩЕ (ТЕХНИКУМ) ОЛИМПЕЙСКОГО РЕЗЕРВА № 2»

Рассмотрено на заседании
предметной цикловой комиссией
общегуманитарных, социально-
экономических и естественно-
научных дисциплин
Протокол № 1
от «24» августа 2020 г.

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«24» августа 2020 г.

КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык»

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура
заочная форма обучения

Разработчик:

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Третьякова А.В.

Звенигород, 2020 г.

1. Общие положения

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к общему гуманитарному и социально-экономическому циклу основной профессиональной образовательной программы.

В соответствии с Государственными требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников средних специальных учебных заведений по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», язык рассматривается как средство общения и приобщения к профессиональному опыту других стран. Обучение иностранному языку представлено в программе как один из элементов системы профессионального образования, а его назначение – завершить формирование основ владения иностранным языком, начатое в средней общеобразовательной школе, и заложить основы практического владения иностранным языком в своей профессии и вообще основы делового языка. Результатом освоения учебной дисциплины являются освоенные умения и усвоенные знания, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *экзамен*.

Итогом экзамена является качественная оценка в баллах от 2-х до 5-ти.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для проверки освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык», оценки знаний, умений студентов, направленных на формирование и развитие у обучающихся следующих общих и профессиональных компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС СПО по специальности «Физическая культура»:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения 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 коллегами и социальными партнерами.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество учебно-тренировочного процесса и организации физкультурно-спортивных мероприятий и занятий.

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 и смены технологий.

ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением правовых норм, ее регулирующих.

ПК 1.1. Определять цели и задачи, планировать учебно-тренировочные занятия.

ПК 1.3. Руководить соревновательной деятельностью спортсменов.

ПК 2.1. Определять цели, задачи и планировать физкультурно-спортивные мероприятия и занятия с различными возрастными группами населения.

ПК 2.3. Организовывать и проводить физкультурно-спортивные мероприятия и занятия.

ПК 3.3. Систематизировать педагогический опыт в области физической культуры и спорта на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов.

ПК 3.4. Оформлять методические разработки в виде отчетов, рефератов, выступлений.

ПК 3.5. Участвовать в исследовательской и проектной деятельности в области образования, физической культуры и спорта.

Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств
ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык»

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура

заочная форма обучения

Наименование темы	раздела,	Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Уровень освоения раздела, темы	Наименование оценочного средства	
				Текущий контроль	Промежуточн ая аттестация
1		2	3	4	
Раздел 1.					
Вводно-коррективный фонетический курс.					
ТЕМА Представление	1.1. своей	У-1 З-1	1	Выполнение практических упражнений.	Экзамен

семьи.				
ТЕМА 1.2. Краткое описание членов семьи.	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 1.3. Семейные традиции	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений. Контрольная работа №1.	
ТЕМА 1.4. Визитная карточка.	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 1.5. Этикет.	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
Раздел 2.				
Основы практической грамматики				
ТЕМА 2.1. MY WORKING DAY. (Мой рабочий день.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	2 3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.2. SPEAKING ABOUT FRIENDS. (Поговорим о друзьях.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.3. HOBBIES. (Хобби.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.4. COOKING. SHOPPING. (Покупки. Еда.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.5. AT THE TABLE. (За столом. Традиции питания.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений. Контрольная работа №2.	

ТЕМА 2.6. MY HOUSE IS MY FORTRESS. (Мой дом – моя крепость.)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.7. TRAVELLING. TRANSPORT (Путешествия. Транспорт)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.8. A VISIT TO A DOCTOR. (Визит к доктору)	У-1 У-2 З-1	2 3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.9. A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION (Телефонный разговор)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2 3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.10. SENDING A LETTER.THE INTERNET. (Переписка. Интернет)	У-1 У-2 З-1	3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.11. SPORTS. (Виды спорта)	У-1 У-2 З-1	2 3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 2.12. AT MY COLLEGE (В моем училище)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
Раздел 3.				
Страноведение. Культура.				
ТЕМА 3.1. COUNTRIES	У-1	1	Выполнение практических	

(Страны)	У-2 З-1	2 3	упражнений.	
ТЕМА 3.2.CITIES. (Города)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 3.3 ART. (Искусство)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 3.4. MAN AND SOCIETY. (Человек и общество)	У-1 У-2 З-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений. Контрольная работа № 3.	
Раздел 4.				
Профессиональная деятельность специалиста				
ТЕМА 4.1.EDUCATION. (Образование)	У-1 У-2 З-1	2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 4.2. MY FUTURE ACTIVITIES. (Моя будущая профессия)	У-1 У-2 З-1	3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 4.3. THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. (Права ребенка)	У-1 У-2 З-1		Выполнение практических упражнений.	
Раздел 5.				
Деловой английский				

ТЕМА 5.1. PREPARATION FOR A STUDIES ABROAD. CORRESPONDENCE. (Приготовление к обучению за границей. Переписка)	У-1 У-2 3-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 5.2. SEARCHING FOR A JOB ABROAD. FILLING IN DOCUMENTS. (В поиске работы за границей. Заполнение документов)	У-1 У-2 3-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 5.3. BUSINESS TRIP ABROAD. (Деловая поездка за границу)	У-1 У-2 3-1	2 3	Выполнение практических упражнений.	
ТЕМА 5.4. FORMAL AND INFORMAL CORRESPONDENCE (Официальная и неофициальная переписка).	У-1 У-2 3-1	1 2	Выполнение практических упражнений. Контрольная работа № 4.	

3. Оценка освоения умений и знаний (типовые задания)

Основной целью оценки освоения учебной дисциплины является оценка освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний.

ТЕМА 1.1. ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ СВОЕЙ СЕМЬИ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте текст, сделайте задания.

My Family

I am Jake Smith. Jake is my first name and Smith is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good - looking woman with brown hair and green eyes. She is forty - four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad - shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty - six. My father often sings

and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. He can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He has got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs.

My parents have been married for twenty - six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books and films. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes “soap operas”. My father is fond of tennis. My mother isn’t interested in sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard - working people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of us. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty - five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a small business company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Michael is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I want to become a student. I’d like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I’m tall, fair - haired and even - tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.

1. *Find in the text English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:*

- широкоплечий –
- умеет делать многие вещи –
- чинить (2 слова) –
- имеют много общего –
- увлекается теннисом –
- мое образование и воспитание –
- у нее умелые руки –
- привожу в порядок нашу квартиру –
- помогает вести хозяйство –
- я похож на ... -
- светловолосый –

- уравновешенный –
- хорошее настроение –
- сильно привязаны друг к другу –
- ладить друг с другом –

Таергwidjiz]

на многих

2.Прочитайте текст.

My Family

I am Hafizov Artem. Artem is my name and Hafizov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is not large. I have got mother, father and grandmother. We spend much time together, go for a walk in the woods, visit theaters, museums, go to the cinema.

My mother is a teacher of biology. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is 47 but she looks much younger.

My father is computer-programmer. He is forty-eight. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together. When he was small he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandmother told me a story that one day my father tried to repair their kitchen clock but without success. They had to give it to a repairman. But it happened a long time ago. Now he can fix almost everything.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

I want to become a student. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I always try to be in a good mood. I have my duties about the house. I must go shopping, clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. I like our home to be clean and tidy. I think home is the nicest place.

1)Answer the questions:

- Does Artem want to tell a few words about his family or not?
- How many relatives does Artem have?
- How do they spend time together?
- Who told the story about Artem`s father? Tell this story, please.
- What do you learn about Artem`s grandmother?

2)Have you got any duties at home?Say...

- what you like doing around the house;
- what types of housework you don`t like;
- what you often (sometimes, never) do.

3)Match the words and the phrases.

- grandparents a)the brother of your mother or father
- aunt b)the sister of your mother or father

3. uncle c)the son of your brother or sister
4. cousin d)a grandson and a granddaughter
5. nephew e)the daughter of your brother or sister
6. niece g)a grandmother and a grandfather
7. grandchildren h)the child of your uncle or aunt

4) Write the questions in the interview with a pop star.

1. A)
- B) I usually get up at seven o'clock
2. A).....
- B) I always have an apple for breakfast
3. A)
- B) No, I don't. I never drink coffee
4. A).....
- B) Well, now I'm drinking water. It's very good for you

5) Choose the correct preposition.

1. I stayed in England from/ for/ till three days. 4. I took a lot off/ away/ of beautiful pictures during my holidays.
2. I stayed at/ in/ with my friends family. 5.Pavel told us out/ with/ about his summer holidays.
3. London is very different from/ of/ besides Kazan. 6.Diana like to learn funny poems on/ besides/ by heart.

6) Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Future Simple.

1. She ... milk now. (**drink**) 5. Iwith my friend at the moment. (**to chat**)
2. He ... at the airport tomorrow. (**arrive**) 6. Look! The boys.....home. (**to come**)
- 3.We never.....TV in the morning. (**to watch**) 7. My mother.....breakfast now. (**to make**)
4. Listen! Sandy.....in the bathroom. (**to sing**) 8. Every day his grandfather.....for a walk. (**to go**)

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 1.2. КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ ЧЛЕНОВ СЕМЬИ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

Lucilly is strong , tall, kind and gay with big green eyes and blonde hair. She is beautiful.

Jack is handsome , tall, strong. He is a good sportsman. He swims well. He plays tennis every day. He has black clever eyes and wavy hair.

She is tall , thin and beautiful. She has long wavy hair and big brown eyes.

He is not tall, but he is stout. He has short brown hair and not big blue eyes.

This is my mother. My mother's name is Mila. She is not tall and not short. She is slender. Her hair is straight , blond and short. Her eyes are not big but clever and green.

This is my father . My father's name is Nick. He is tall and slender. He has short red hair and little green eyes.

2.С данными словосочетания составьте предложения на английском языке.

Голубые глаза _____,большие зеленые глаза _____, маленькие черные глазки _____

Длинные черные волосы _____, короткие светлые волосы _____, вьющиеся волосы _____, прямые длинные волосы _____

3.Сделайте перевод данных предложений.

1. Она довольно-таки симпатичная , высокая , стройная с большими голубыми глазами и длинными вьющимися волосами.
2. Он сильный, высокий , крепкого телосложения. У него короткие прямые волосы , карие глаза.
3. Она невысокая женщина с добрыми карими глазами. Волосы у нее вьются. Она носит косу. (She wears a pig – tail.)
4. Он несильного телосложения , не отличается высоким ростом. У него зеленные умные глаза и прямые коротко подстриженные волосы.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 1.3. СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ТРАДИЦИИ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его.

Our family is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father and a sister. We all live together in a three-room flat in one of the industrial districts of Istanbul. We are an average family.

My father Mike Popovich is 50 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as an engineer at a big plant. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative.

My mother's name is Laura Patronovna. She is a teacher of mathematics and plays the balalaika well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Christina. Like our mother Christina has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Christina is two years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 7th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Rhythmic is her favourite subject and she wants to become a banker, as well as I do.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion.

All of us like to spend our weekends in the country. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are aged pensioners now, but prefer to live in the country. My grand-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. Her health is poor and she asks us to come and see her more often. I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins. We are happy when we are together.

2. Прочитайте тексты и выполните задания после прочтения.

Text №1 «My Brother Peter»

My elder brother is fond of fantasy and adventure stories. He is so keen on literature, he can read for hours. He often learns poems by heart. Peter has a keen sense of humour. And he is curious about everything. My brother likes to find out something interesting about the authors of the books he is reading. He possesses a talent for writing short stories.

В этом маленьком тексте есть **7 устойчивых выражений**. Запомните их, они вам обязательно пригодятся.

1. **be fond of** fantasy and adventure stories – любить фантастику и приключенческие истории
2. **be keen on** literature — увлекаться литературой
3. **learn poems by heart** – учить стихи наизусть
4. **have a keen sense of humour** – иметь острое чувство юмора
5. **be curious about** everything – интересоваться всем
6. **find out** something interesting — находить интересную информацию
7. **possess a talent for** ... – иметь талант к ...

Text №2 «My Sister Helen»

I have a little sister. Her name is Helen. She is 6 years old. Helen is fond of reading. She always reads for pleasure. She enjoys colourful pictures. When she looks through funny books, I see a happy expression on her face.

When she comes across something unusual, she never holds back her emotions. She always gives way to joy and excitement.

My sister is very curious. I'm often amused by her questions.

And my sister is very kind. Sad stories arouse sympathy in her.

Устойчивые	выражения	для	запоминания:
1. be	fond of	reading	– любить читать
2. look	through	books	– просматривать книги
3. come	across	something	– найти (натолкнуться на) что-то
4. hold	back	one's emotions	– сдерживать эмоции
5. gives	way to	joy and excitement	– давать волю радости и эмоциям
6. be	amused	by	– забавляться
7. arouse	sympathy – вызывать жалость (сочувствие)		

Test on the Texts №1,2

- My elder brother is fond ... fantasy and adventure stories.
a) on b) of c) about
- He is so keen ... literature, he can read ... hours.
a) on, for b) of, for c) on, in
- He possesses a talent ... writing short stories.
a) of b) with c) for
- He often learns poems ... heart.
a) in b) by c) with
- Peter has a keen sense ... humour.
a) for b) of c) with
- He is curious ... everything.
a) without b) with c) about
- My brother likes to find ... something interesting about the authors of the books he is reading.
a) up b) out c) in
- My little sister Helen is fond ... reading.
a) off b) on c) of
- She always reads ... pleasure.
a) without b) by c) for
- When she looks ... funny books, I see a happy expression ... her face.
a) through, on b) at, in c) through, at
- When she comes across something unusual she never holds ... her emotions.
a) back b) by c) off
- She always gives way ... joy and excitement.
a) for b) into c) to
- Sad stories arouse ... sympathy in Helen.
a) from b) to c) –
- I'm often amused ... her questions.
a) without b) about c) by

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант №1

1.Read and translate into Russian.

A. My Working Day

Hello. My name is Vlad Volkov and I am a college student. I am in my first year now. I want to tell you about my usual working day.

It is 6.30 am and my younger brother Alexei is knocking at the door of my bedroom. "Will you jog with me today?" he asks. This is the way every morning begins for me. I went jogging last year but then I have become lazier and Alexei uses every chance to mock at me. He goes jogging regularly and he is a good sportsman by the way — so his coach says. Alexei goes in for tennis and he has been playing football since he went to primary school. He is the best forward in his team. Alexei goes away and I stay in bed a little longer. But it is time to get up. I go to the bathroom and take a shower and clean my teeth, then come back to my room and switch on the television to watch the news while I am brushing my hair, shaving and putting my clothes on.

B. Speaking About Friends

Vlad: Good morning, mum. How are you?

Mother: Fine, thanks. Did you sleep well?

Vlad: Yes, thank you. And where is Dad?

Mother: He went out half an hour ago together with Alexei. They went shopping. Well, Vlad, it is your birthday soon. Are you going to have a birthday party this year?

Vlad: Well, I'd love to. You know, mum, now when I am at college I have got many new friends. It would be nice if I could invite them to my place.

Mother: Excellent idea! Let's count how many friends you are going to call so that I can think about the menu and all the things.

Vlad: I want to ask my best friends. They are Ilya, Stepan and Igor.

Mother: Do I know any of them?

Vlad: I suppose you have seen Ilya. Maybe you remember that broad shouldered fellow with fair hair and dark eyes. We came across him in the street the other day.

Mother: Ah, now I know whom you are talking about. He is fond of music and plays the guitar very well, as you told me. Okay, what about the rest?

Vlad: Stepan is a funny slim little guy with brown hair and a snub nose. He is fond of reading fantasy and I took several books from him to read. He is an easy-going fellow. I like to talk to him. He came to our place in October. But you were not in at that time. Dad saw him, I believe. And Igor is my new friend. He is very clever. He is a computer genius, the teachers say. But he is not a bookworm. He plays volleyball and swims well.

2. Form the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives.

old, far (*time*), difficult, clever, good

3. Make the nouns plural.

a child, a subject, a place, a daddy, a bee.

4. Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. ... Amazon is ... longest river in ... world. ... Everest is ... highest mountain.

2. During ... break I usually go to ... canteen and have ... cup of juice and ... roll.

3. My mother is cooking ... breakfast in ... kitchen.

5. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative or superlative form.

1. We discuss ... news, (*late*).

2. My car is ... than yours, (*expensive*).

3. It would be ... if you stay here, (*good*).

6. Translate into English.

1) По утрам Тони идет на пробежку, затем завтракает. Как правило, у него три или четыре лекции или семинара. 2) Преподаватель моего брата живет в соседнем доме. 3) После ужина он готовит уроки на следующий день или идет гулять, если погода хорошая. Обычно он ложится спать в 11 часов. 4) Моя сестра - симпатичная светловолосая девочка пяти лет. 5) Он приходит домой в пять часов и ужинает с Томсонами.

7. Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms

1. Mother is in the kitchen. She (cook) breakfast. 2. Vlad (*go*) to college. 3. They (*watch*) TV and (*go*) for a walk. 4. She (*watch*) TV when her husband arrived. 5. She (*get*) a bad mark. 6. Mike (*read*) this exercise before the lesson. 7. We (*jog*) in the morning next week. 8. I already (*watch*) this film.

8. Translate into Russian.

1. She is as pretty as a rose.

2. He is as clever as an owl.

3. My brother is not so strong as my father.

4. He is not so busy as me.

5. This girl is more attractive than that one.

6. The student is as clever as his teacher.

7. My car is not so new as your car.

Вариант №2

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. My Working Day

Now it is time for breakfast. All my family is at table — my mother, my father, Alexei and myself. We have scrambled eggs and bacon, a cup of tea and sandwiches. We chat and discuss news. I think it is right time to introduce my family members to you. My mother's name is Mary. She is a children's doctor. My father's name is Alexander and he is an engineer. Alexei is still a schoolboy. He is four years my junior. Oh, I haven't yet told you about my elder sister. Her name is Nina. She is married. Her husband and she rent a flat not far from our place.

After breakfast I look through my notes — just in case I have left something behind, put on my coat, then say good-bye to my mother and leave home. My father gives me a lift to the college in his car. He starts working later than my classes begin.

B. Speaking About Friends

Mother: Do you want to call any of your former schoolmates?

Vlad: Actually, it will be nice to invite Misha. I haven't seen him for ages.

Mother: Good! And will you ask Lena to come?

Vlad: Oh, yes, certainly!

Mother: Then you will invite your friends with their girlfriends, too.

Vlad: You are right, mum! Well, Igor's girlfriend is at college with us and Ilya took Masha's hiking this summer, you know, when our group went on a three-days' hike. She is good-natured and friendly. And just a week ago I saw Stepan with a remarkable long-legged girl with blond hair. I suspect it is his new mate.

Mother: What about Misha?

Vlad: So far as I know, he doesn't have a girlfriend at the moment.

Mother: Maybe you will invite one of your former classmates who is on friendly terms with him.

Vlad: Why not? I think I will invite Veronica. She is very sociable. I will be glad to see her, too.

Mother: So, how many people do we have, all in all?

Vlad: Let me see ... Igor and Olga, Stepan and his girlfriend, Ilya, Masha, Misha and Veronica. Ah, and Lena and me, of course. It makes ten people all together. Well, it is going to be a magnificent party, Mum! I am sure of that.

2. Form the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives.

easy, far (*distance*), interesting, big, attractive

3. Make the nouns plural.

a foot, a break, a class, a boy, a class

4. Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. I go to ... college. I am ... second-year student.

2. Meet ... English family, ... Browns.

3. There are many ... interesting books in our library.

5. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative or superlative form.

1. This is ... hotel in our city, (*cheap*)

2. The first exercise is ... than the second, (*difficult*)

3. The weather has become It looks like raining, (*bad*)

6. Translate into English.

1) Мы с ней подружились в училище. Она хороший друг. 2) Машина отца сломана. 3) Тони живет в английской семье. Их фамилия Томсон. Их пятеро: мистер и миссис Томсон, сын Эндрю, старшая дочь Джейн и младшая Мэгги. 5) Он очень привлекательный. У него красивые карие глаза и густые темные волосы.

7. Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms.

1. I usually (*have*) orange juice for breakfast. 2. He is out now. He (*jog*). 3. She (*knock*) and (*come in*). 4. My friend (*introduce*) me to his mother, when his sister came in. 5. I (*leave*) my copybook at home. 6. Lena (*look*) through the notes before the seminars. 7. Wait a minute! I (*get*) up! 8. They just (*come*) back home.

8. Translate into Russian.

1. She is as pretty as a rose.
2. He is as clever as an owl.
3. My brother is not so strong as my father.
4. He is not so busy as me.
5. This girl is more attractive than that one.
6. The student is as clever as his teacher.
7. My car is not so new as your car.

Вариант № 3

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. My Working Day

I arrive at my college just in time to say hello to my fellow-students before the bell goes. As a rule, we have three or four periods every day. We go to college five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are our days off. We have lectures and seminars. Sometimes we work in the workshops. To my mind, these are the most interesting lessons. My friends say that we will be having a test in English today. I think that writing test in grammar is more difficult than speaking English. I hope I won't fail/

During the breaks we go to the gym and play a round or two of basketball or volleyball. My friend John and I are fond of reading fantasy and we discuss the latest book by Nick Perumov. He asks me if I liked the book that he had given me. I tell him that I will have read the book by the end of the week.

At 1 pm we have a long break. We go to the canteen and have a roll and a cup of juice. Then there is one more period, which is Mathematics. It is my favourite subject. The classes are over at 2.40 pm. Some times I go to the library to study there, but today I don't.

B. Speaking About Friends

Vlad: Good morning, mum. How are you?

Mother: Fine, thanks. Did you sleep well?

Vlad: Yes, thank you. And where is Dad?

Mother: He went out half an hour ago together with Alexei. They went shopping. Well, Vlad, it is your birthday soon. Are you going to have a birthday party this year?

Vlad: Well, I'd love to. You know, mum, now when I am at college I have got many new friends. It would be nice if I could invite them to my place.

Mother: Excellent idea! Let's count how many friends you are going to call so that I can think about the menu and all the things.

Vlad: I want to ask my best friends. They are Ilya, Stepan and Igor.

Mother: Do I know any of them?

Vlad: I suppose you have seen Ilya. Maybe you remember that broad shouldered fellow with fair hair and dark eyes. We came across him in the street the other day.

Mother: Ah, now I know whom you are talking about. He is fond of music and plays the guitar very well, as you told me. Okay, what about the rest?

Vlad: Stepan is a funny slim little guy with brown hair and a snub nose. He is fond of reading fantasy and I took several books from him to read. He is an easy-going fellow. I like to talk to him. He came to our place in October. But you were not in at that time. Dad saw him, I believe. And Igor is my new friend. He is very clever. He is a computer genius, the teachers say. But he is not a bookworm. He plays volleyball and swims well.

2. Form the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives.

expensive, long, young, late, old (*speaking about family members*)

3. Make the nouns plural.

a man, a book, a baby, a box, a face

4. Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. ... Earth moves round ... Sun.
2. Alexei arrives at ... school before ... bell goes.
3. There are many ... interesting books in our library.

5. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative or superlative form.

1. Mike is ... than Nick, (*tall*)
2. Harrods is ... shop in London, (*expensive*)
3. My ... brother is five years my senior, (*old*)

6. Translate into English.

1) У нее правильные черты лица. Она носит короткую стрижку; волосы у нее вьющиеся и светлые, нос прямой. 2) Слова песни, ответ ученика, тренер моего брата. 3) Тони — итальянец. Он студент английского колледжа и изучает математику. Он сейчас на втором курсе. 4) Она умеет играть на гитаре и очень любит читать

7. Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms

1. She (*speak*) to her teacher now. 2. We (*jog*) every day. 3. Sam (*read*) an interesting book in the morning. 4. The boy (*watch*) TV at six o'clock. 5. He already (*introduce*) us. 6. I (*go*) to school next year. 7. Mary (*write*) a letter to her friends. 8. I (*leave*) my book at home this morning.

8. Translate into Russian.

1. She is as pretty as a rose.
2. He is as clever as an owl.
3. My brother is not so strong as my father.
4. He is not so busy as me.
5. This girl is more attractive than that one.
6. The student is as clever as his teacher.
7. My car is not so new as your car.

Вариант № 4

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. My Working Day

On my way home I see my girlfriend Lena. She smiles at me and we walk together for a while. I suddenly remember that we will have been dating for a year next week. I will go and look for a present for her tomorrow. When we first met at a party, I told her that she was the prettiest girl in the world and I had been looking for her all my life. Now I think that she is not only the most beautiful girl, but also the best friend. I am really fond of her. She is still a schoolgirl; she is leaving school this year. Lena's dream is to enter Moscow State University.

I come to my place at about 4 pm. Mother is already at home. She is cooking in the kitchen. Soon my father and brother arrive and we have dinner together. After dinner I do my lessons for tomorrow, watch television and read. I don't go out because the weather has become worse. I go to bed at about 11.30 pm.

B. Speaking About Friends

Mother: Do you want to call any of your former schoolmates?

Vlad: Actually, it will be nice to invite Misha. I haven't seen him for ages.

Mother: Good! And will you ask Lena to come?

Vlad: Oh, yes, certainly!

Mother: Then you will invite your friends with their girlfriends, too.

Vlad: You are right, mum! Well, Igor's girlfriend is at college with us and Ilya took Masha's hiking this summer, you know, when our group went on a three-days' hike. She is good-natured and friendly. And just a week ago I saw Stepan with a remarkable long-legged girl with blond hair. I suspect it is his new mate.

Mother: What about Misha?

Vlad: So far as I know, he doesn't have a girlfriend at the moment.

Mother: Maybe you will invite one of your former classmates who is on friendly terms with him.

Vlad: Why not? I think I will invite Veronica. She is very sociable. I will be glad to see her, too.

Mother: So, how many people do we have, all in all?

Vlad: Let me see ... Igor and Olga, Stepan and his girlfriend, Ilya, Masha, Misha and Veronica. Ah, and Lena and me, of course. It makes ten people all together. Well, it is going to be a magnificent party, Mum! I am sure of that.

2. Form the comparative and the superlative degrees of the adjectives.

heavy, beautiful, little, small, fast

3. Make the nouns plural.

an exam, a tooth, a cup, a party, a fox

4. Fill in the articles where necessary.

1. My father is ... engineer. He is ... good engineer.

2. ... Mary is ... best student in ... group

3. ... Amazon is ... longest river in ... world. ... Everest is ... highest mountain.

5. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative or superlative form.

1. Two heads are ... than one. (*good*)

2. This is ... book I have ever read. (*interesting*)

3. Concorde is ... plane in the world, (*fast*)

6. Translate into English.

1) Моя подруга — очень милая девушка. Она стройная и привлекательная. 2) На завтрак мой брат пьет стакан апельсинового сока и ест яичницу с ветчиной. Затем он идет в колледж. 3) Дверь моей спальни открыта. 4) Возьми тетрадь Сэма и мою. 5) По вечерам он ходит в спортзал и играет в баскетбол или волейбол.

7. Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms.

1. They (*speak*) English very well. 2. He (*take*) a shower now. 3. He (*read*) an interesting book last month. 4. We (*discuss*) this film when you arrived. 5. We just (*begin*) our lesson. 6. Sam and I (*meet*) a week ago. 7. I (*ask*) him a difficult question next time. 8. We never (*see*) the man.

8. Translate into Russian.

1. She is as pretty as a rose.
2. He is as clever as an owl.
3. My brother is not so strong as my father.
4. He is not so busy as me.
5. This girl is more attractive than that one.
6. The student is as clever as his teacher.
7. My car is not so new as your car.

Критерии оценки контрольных работ.

Оценка «5» отлично-

100-90% правильных ответов

Оценка «4» хорошо-

89-70% правильных ответов

Оценка «3» удовлетворительно-

69-50% правильных ответов

Оценка «2» неудовлетворительно-

менее 50% правильных ответов

ТЕМА 1.4. ВИЗИТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА.

Практические упражнения.

1. . Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр.47 — упр. 9. Прочитайте слова, учитывая тип слога или положение

гласной в
буквосочетании.

cat, we, week, term, plan, weak, plane, hate, car
d,
loss,
she went, share, fair, mend, disk, ton not
re, dune, hut, nice, cry, e, e,
early sing, sun, fire, cord, forge, me ear
, skirt, use, gentle, dress, et, n,
hurt, simple, single, since, cure, pearl,
dure, shirt.

1

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1. You (to be) safe now. - Теперь вы будете в безопасности.
2. Yesterday I (to find) a coin in the garden. It (to look) very old. -
Вчера я нашел монету в саду. Она выглядела очень старой.
3. Jake (to watch) TV when someone (to knock) on the door. -
Джейк смотрел телевизор, когда кто-то постучал в дверь.
4. Life is like a box of chocolates. You never (to know) what you (to go) to get. - Жизнь - как коробка шоколадных конфет. Никогда не знаешь, что получишь.
5. We (to talk) just about you! - Мы только что о тебе говорили!
6. I can't pick you up from the school today, because I (to work) in the evening. Mom (to pick up) you . - Я не могу заехать за тобой в школу сегодня, потому что вечером буду на работе. Мама за тобой заедет.

3. Составьте вопросы.

- birthday / is / when / your?
- many / How / cards / did / get / you?
- do / What / like / you / presents?
- mum / What / make / did / cake / your?
- at the party / you / did / what / do?
- like / you / parties / do / Why?
- summer / are / this / where / you / going?
- there / going / How / you / are?

- take / going / to / what / you / are?
- with / are / you / Who / going?
- do / going / to / you / there / What / are?
- you / stay / going / to / are / Where?
- what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond?
- roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did?
- of / afraid / are / swimming / you?

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 1.5. ЭТИКЕТ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр.52 упр.4. Подберите английские выражения, уместные в следующих ситуациях:

- 1.Вы повстречали знакомого, которого давно не видели.
- 2.Вам помогли в трудный момент.
- 3.К вам пришли гости.
- 4.Вы не располагаете информацией, о которой вас спрашивают.
- 5.Перед вами извинился неловкий пассажир, толкнувший вас.
- 6.Вас благодарят за оказанную добрую услугу.
- 7.Вы нечаянно повредили чужую вещь.

2.Переведите диалоги на английский язык.

1. — Большое спасибо. — Пусть это вас не беспокоит.
- Пожалуйста. — ит.

2. — Я рад, что вы вернулись.
 5. — Как дела у отца?
 Проходите, — Хорошо,
 пожалуйста. — спасибо.
 — Большое спасибо. 6. — Джим!
 3. — Как — Да? Что такое?
 поживаешь, Джим?
 — Замечательно, 7. — Что
 спасибо. А случилось?
 ты? — Ничего, все в
 порядке.
 4. — Я должен извиниться перед вами.
 8. — Спасибо, что пришли.
 — Не за что.

3. Выберите только хорошие манеры:

- to speak with our mouth full.
- to put the table napkin (салфетку) on our knees.
- to reach (тянуться) across for the salt.
- to use the fork and knife properly.
- to put our elbows on the table.
- to wave (махать) the knife or fork in the air.
- to eat noiselessly (бесшумно).
- to wash our hands before we eat.

2. Разыграйте диалог.

Mother: Dinner is ready.

Father: Good appetite.

Daughter: Would you like a cup of tea?

Son: Just a little, please.

Father: The porridge is very delicious.

Son: I like it very much.

Daughter: Will you pass me the salt?

Mother: OK. Would you like some more porridge?

Son: Yes, please.

Father: Oh, thank you.

ТЕМА 2.1. МОЙ РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Поставьте артикли а или an.

(1)...Ted Shell is (2) ... worker. He works at (3)... factory. It's not in (4) ... centre of the city. Every morning he has (5)... breakfast and (6) ... cup of tea. Then he goes to (7)... work by (8)... bus. He works till five o'clock in (9)... afternoon. He has (10)... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to (11)... school. He likes (12) ... literature. Fred is (13)... good pupil. He also likes (14) ... sports.

2. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.

2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.

3. We have ... dog and ... cat.

4. I seldom drink ... water.

5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.

6. ... history is my favourite subject.

7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.

8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.

9. He has a lot of ... work today.

10. This vase is made of ... glass.

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Frenchman was once travelling in (2)... England. He did not know (3)... English quite well. He could speak only (4)... little. One day he was eating in (5)... small pub and he wanted to order (6)... eggs. But he didn't know (7)... English word for (8) ... eggs.

Suddenly through (9)... window he saw that (10)... rooster (петух) was walking in (11)... yard. He asked (12)... waiter what was the English for (13) ... "rooster". (14)... waiter told him. (15)... Frenchman then asked what was the English for (16) ... "rooster's wife". (17)... waiter told him that it was (18)... hen. Next (19)... Frenchman asked what was the English for "hen's children". (20)... waiter told him that they were

(21)... chickens. (22)... Frenchman asked what (23)... chickens were before they were born. (24)... waiter told him they were (25)... eggs.

“You’ve explained everything very well,” (26)... Frenchman said. “Please bring me two (27)... eggs and (28) ... cup of (29) ... coffee.”

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.2. ПОГОВОРИМ О ДРУЗЬЯХ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Поставьте подходящий предлог: in, at или on.

1. My husband was born ... Germany. (Мой муж родился в Германии.)
2. The dog is sleeping ... the grass ... our garden. (Собака спит на траве в нашем саду.)
3. There are two funny posters ... the wall ... my bedroom. (На стене в моей спальне висят два забавных постера.)
4. Let’s meet ... the bus station. (Давай встретимся на автовокзале.)
5. My room was ... the third floor. (Моя комната была на третьем этаже.)
6. He left his bicycle ... the pavement. (Он оставил велосипед на тротуаре.)
7. There is a big hole ... my pocket. (В моем кармане большая дыра.)
8. Have you heard some noise ... the street? (Ты слышал какой-то шум на улице?)
9. My favorite restaurant is ... King street. (Мой любимый ресторан находится на Кинг стрит.)
10. I think I know this girl ... the picture. (Кажется, я знаю эту девушку на фотографии.)

11. A huge fly was creeping ... the picture. (Огромная муха ползала по фотографии.)
12. I prefer to spend my weekends ... home. (Я предпочитаю проводить выходные дома.)
13. Look at those black clouds ... the sky. (Посмотри на те черные тучи в небе.)
14. You should turn left ... the traffic lights. (Тебе нужно повернуть налево у светофора.)
15. Sophie is ... the dentist's now. (Софи у стоматолога сейчас.)
16. Tom usually has breakfast ... school. (Том обычно завтракает в школе.)

2 а. Определите по формальным признакам, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова (noun, adjective, verb, pronoun, preposition).

б. Прочитайте текст. И ответьте на вопрос: «Why do people need sport?».

Sport plays a big role in our life. Many people do sport in our country. They want to stay healthy. Sport is a good mean of struggling with stress.

In my opinion sport is important for healthy free time. Sport also makes people strong and prepares a lot of joy.

Some people participate in sports, others prefer watching them on TV. It is known that walking for an hour is healthier than irregular participation in any active physical activities. To keep fit some people join special classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, do some kind of training in a gym. Others play football, badminton, volleyball, tennis.

с. Ответьте на вопросы: What two kinds of people are there in our life?
What is healthier according to the text? What do some people do to keep feet?

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.3. ХОББИ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса. Переведите вопросы.

Н-р: 1 – e (Она необщительна, не так ли?)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable, | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 4. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 5. Tom can dive well, | e. is she? |
| 6. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 7. Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 8. You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 9. Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 11. Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 12. They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

2. Соедините слова и их переводы:

collecting	марка
badge	рисование
travelling	коллекционирование
growing	значок
stamp	танцы
coin	чтение
drawing	путешествие
dancing	выращивание
reading	монета

3. Аудирование текста.

When Mr Davis was a little boy he had many hobbies. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small books, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of sports. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different sport games at the stadium.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a computer. Working with computer became his hobby.

And now he is a writer. He writes stories about birds and animals.

MrDavis says that hobbies teach us to make useful things and develop our mind and body.

Задания к тексту: *1 вариант*: вписать в текст пропущенные слова.

I вариант.

When MrDavis was a little boy he had many _____. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small _____, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of _____. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different games at the _____.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a _____. Working with computers became his hobby.

2 вариант: выбрать один из трёх предложенных вариантов ответа.

II вариант.

1. When MrDavis was a little boy he had many ...

a) toys b) hobbies c) books

2. He collected ...

a) birds b) animals c) stamps

3. When he was older he became fond of ...

a) sports b) travelling c) dancing

4. When he was finishing school his parents bought him ...

a) a cat b) a computer c) a house

5. And now he is ...

a) a doctor b) a cosmonaut c) a writer.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.4. ПОКУПКИ. ЕДА.

Практические упражнения.

1. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

Н-р: 1 - d

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. seventy-two | a) 31 |
| 2. thirteen | b) 11 |
| 3. fifty-six | c) 660 |
| 4. eighty | d) 72 |
| 5. eighteen | e) 315 |
| 6. twenty-three | f) 100 |
| 7. eleven | g) 13 |
| 8. ninety | h) 49 |
| 9. twelve | i) 925 |
| 10. twenty | j) 18 |
| 11. nineteen | k) 80 |
| 12. forty-nine | l) 504 |
| 13. one hundred | m) 217 |
| 14. thirty-one | n) 410 |
| 15. four hundred and ten | o) 90 |
| 16. six hundred and sixty | p) 56 |
| 17. five hundred and four | q) 23 |
| 18. nine hundred and twenty-five | r) 20 |
| 19. two hundred and seventeen | s) 19 |
| 20. three hundred and fifteen | t) 12 |

2. Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

Н-р: twenty + fifty-eight = seventy-eight (20+58=78)

- sixty-two + fourteen = ...
- fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...
- ninety + ten = ...
- thirty-one + nineteen = ...

5. seventy-three + eighty-two = ...
6. three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine = ...

3. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.5. ЗА СТОЛОМ.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте правильно стихотворение.

“Our kitchen is very good.

We have here a tasty food: pizza, bacon, salad, ham, porridge, sausage, soup and jam, milk and coffee, juice and tea for my teachers, friends and me!”

2.Изучите данный материал. Как написать диалог “В ресторане”, “В кафе”?

Taking notes about the order:

	Заметки о заказе:
· Would you like to order?	• Вы хотите сделать заказ?
· Can I help you?	• Я могу помочь вам?
· Are you ready to order?	• Вы готовы сделать заказ?
· Are you going to try any of our...?	• Собираетесь ли вы попробовать что-либо из наших...?

Offering Food

· Would you like a / an / some...?	Предлагая блюда
· What about a / an / some...?	• Хотели бы вы ...?
· Can I get you a / an / some...?	• А как насчет ...?
· Won't you go for a / an / some...?	• Вам принести...?
	• Не желаете ли...?

Asking about preferences:

	Спрашивает о ваших предпочтениях:
· Do you prefer...?	• Вы предпочитаете...?
· How would you like it?	• Быть может, вам понравится...?

Asking about drinks:

	Предлагает напитки:
· What would you like to drink?	• Что бы вы хотели попить?
	• Что-нибудь попить?
· Anything to drink?	• А попить?

To drink?

Ordering a meal:

- Excuse me, waiter, we'd like to order.
- We are ready to order now.
- I'd like a / an / some...and...
- I want a / an / some...and...
- I'll go for a / an / some...
- Please bring me a / an / some...

To accept / refuse the offer:

- Yes, please.
- No, thanks. I'd like/ prefer a / an / some...

Deciding about drinks:

- I'd like...
- Could you bring me..., please?

Asking about the bill:

- Could I have the bill, please?
- Could you bring me the bill, please?

Заказ еды:

- Простите, официант, мы хотели бы заказать.
- Мы готовы заказать сейчас.
- Я бы хотел ...и...
- Я хочу ...и...
- Я бы взял ...
- Пожалуйста, принесите мне ...

Согласиться / отказаться от предложения:

- Да, пожалуйста.
- Нет, Спасибо. Я бы хотел/ предпочел ...

Решая вопрос о напитках:

- Я хотел бы...
- Не могли бы вы принести мне..., пожалуйста?

Попросить счет:

- Можно счет, пожалуйста?
- Не могли бы вы принести мне счет, пожалуйста?

3. Диалог "Ordering meals at a restaurant" для 3 действующих лиц.

Waiter: Good afternoon, sir.

Tim: I would like a table for two.

Waiter: All right. Follow me, please.

Tim: Can we have the menu, please?

Waiter: Here you are, sir.

Tim: What would you like to eat, Katya?

Katya: I would like a vegetable soup and some grilled fish.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Tim: Yes, two vegetable soups and one grilled fish with salad and one roast beef. And two strawberry ice creams for desert.

Waiter: Would you like some bread?

Tim: Yes, please.

4. Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

Н-р: a theatre (+) – There is a theatre in the town. (В городе есть театр.)

1. two cinemas (+)
2. a lake (-)
3. four castles (+)
4. ten restaurants (-)
5. a zoo (+)
6. 5-star hotels (-)
7. three banks (+)
8. many tourists (+)

Контрольная работа № 2.

Вариант №1

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. Eating Habits in the USA

While in most countries of Europe people eat with a fork in their left hand and a knife in their right hand, Americans generally eat with a fork in the hand with which they write. They use a knife for cutting, and then they lay it on the plate. Some kinds of food such as hamburgers, French fries and pizza are eaten with hands. Napkins are usually placed on the lap. Putting elbows on the table is impolite. There are three meals a day: breakfast (at about 7.00 or 8.00 am), lunch (between 12.00 and 2.00 pm) and dinner. Breakfast is a very light meal, usually consisting of a toast and a cup of tea or coffee. Lunch is usually eaten at office hours and is a light meal, too. People either go to a cafe or a fast food restaurant, or eat the lunch brought from home. Dinner tends to be the most substantial meal of the day; it usually includes a main course of meat or fish, accompanied by side dishes. On Sundays a so-called brunch is common, which is in fact

a combination of breakfast and lunch.

B. Choosing a Present. Hobbies

Stepan: Hello, old boy. How are things?

Ilya: Not bad, thank you. Look, Stepan, has Vlad invited you to his birthday party?

Stepan: Yes, he has. And why are you asking?

Ilya: The matter is that he has invited me as well, and I am now thinking about a present for him. It is always a difficult issue, isn't it?

Stepan: I don't think that it is such a great problem.

Ilya: Well, of course, you are going to give him a book in fantasy. Both of you know everything about this sort of thing.

Stepan: Actually not. You see, there is hardly a book in fiction he hasn't read. What I am really thinking about is a photo album. So far as I know, he is fond of taking pictures and has a rather good camera. It's not a bad present, is it?

Ilya: You see, just a month ago we went shopping together and he bought a large album.

Stepan: Thank you for telling me this thing. I didn't know that.

Ilya: Besides, I think it is not a good present for a close friend. I mean you can give such a thing to a fellow whom you don't know very well. I know Vlad well enough to give him something that he will really like. We have been friends with Vlad for quite a long time to learn a thing or two about his tastes, haven't we?

Stepan: Maybe you are right. What else can you suggest, then?

Ilya: In his free time he likes to work with his PC. Is it possible to give him a couple of nice games on CDs?

Stepan: Oh, no. He says he doesn't understand people who play computer games. It's a waste of time, in his opinion. Computer is for work, not for leisure — these are his own words.

Ilya: He is a very serious guy, I know. But the problem remains. What will you say about a CD of his favourite group? Do you want to give him a poster or a T-shirt?

Stepan: Look! I've got a brilliant idea.

Ilya: What is it?

Stepan: We can give him a nice present if we join all together. It will be better than giving him a present each. Vlad has always been dreaming about roller skates.

Ilya: I see your point. It is rather an expensive present, I must say. But if we join all together ... Who else is coming to the party?

Stepan: Igor and Olga, and then his classmate, Misha by name.

Ilya: So, Igor won't refuse to join in, I believe. What we must do is to try and find Misha somehow. Maybe Igor knows him. In this case Vlad will get a great present for his birthday!

2. Read and translate into Russian.

1. Are you a student? 2. Will you play the guitar to us? 3. Have you read this or that book? 4. Why were you staying at home yesterday? 5. Who spoke to Vlad yesterday? 6. He has read all the books in science fiction, hasn't he? 7. How old are you? 8. She wasn't cooking when we arrived, was she? 9. Would you like tea or coffee? 10. What were they laughing at when I came in?

3. Ask all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. His friends are at college now. 2. They have just read an interesting book. 3. She was writing when they came in.

4. Make the sentences negative.

1. I am a student. 2. She lives in the hostel. 3. She was sitting in her room when somebody knocked at the door. 4. I'll listen to classical music at home. 5. They collected stamps.

5. Join the sentences using the participle in the appropriate form.

Model: He **was** very **busy**. He couldn't come to our party.

- **Being** very **busy** he couldn't come to our party.

1. Mother had cooked the meat pie. She found it too salty. 2. Mike looked into the fridge. He found out that he had nothing to eat. 3. They were singing in the next room. I heard them. 4. She fed her family. She ate dinner herself. 5. She entered the room. She found nobody in.

6. Translate into English.

1. Преподаватель предложил записать новые слова в тетрадь. 2. Он говорил тихо, так как боялся разбудить детей, спящих в соседней комнате. 3. Что-нибудь еще? - Можно еще купить двести граммов масла и граммов триста сыра. 4. Следует пользоваться ножом, когда ешь это блюдо. 5. Светает. 6. Традиционный английский завтрак состоит из овсянки (cereal), тоста с мармеладом или джемом, сока и чашки чая или кофе. 7. Я учусь в техническом училище, и у меня не очень много свободного времени. 8. Весь день мама была занята тем, что готовила праздничный обед. 9. Студенты, о которых вы говорите, ушли в поход два дня назад. 10. Говорят, что этот автомобиль очень хороший.

Вариант №2

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. Shopping in the USA

Americans go shopping in four main types of stores: supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores and delis.

Supermarkets are the largest. They often have a wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen food, ice cream and desserts, paper products, film and much more. You can also develop film in supermarkets. Prices are usually marked on the packages or on signs near the goods. There are usually carts and baskets, so you can carry the goods which you have chosen around the store. Usually supermarkets have several cashiers. In general, they are open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm, and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 pm. Some supermarkets are open on Sundays as well.

Grocery stores are smaller than supermarkets. As a rule, they carry most of the same types of products, but in smaller quantity and less variety. Prices are usually

similar to those in the supermarkets. In general, grocery stores work the same hours as supermarkets. Convenience stores are called this because of their hours of operation — usually from at least 7 am. to 12 pm and sometimes round the clock. They usually carry a very limited selection of goods and brands.

Delis usually carry only cold cuts (sliced ham, turkey, salami, chick en, roast beef and cheese) to use in sandwiches, breads, beverages and condiments. Some delis also carry selections of prepared foods and other items.

B. Getting Ready for a Party. Cooking. Shopping

Vlad's birthday is on the eleventh of October. His friends are coming to his place and they are going to have a party. In the morning on the tenth of October Vlad and his mother are talking in the kitchen.

Mother: Darling, will you help me with cooking?

Vlad: Sure. But aren't you afraid that spoil everything? I am not much of a cook.

Mother: Actually, there is nothing you can spoil. Just take the carrot and four or five potatoes, put them into the pot, boil them for about half an hour. Then peel and dice them, then put all them into that blue bowl.

Vlad: What are these vegetables for?

Mother: They are for your favourite meat salad, of course. Then add pickles, peas, three boiled eggs and sausage.

Vlad: And mayonnaise, of course.

Mother: Ah, certainly. And we've run out of mayonnaise. When you and Dad go shopping don't forget to buy some.

Vlad: All right. And what about green peas? I don't see any in the fridge.

Mother: Don't you? I thought we had some left. Anyway, you can include a can of green peas in your shopping list.

Vlad: Mum, what are you going to cook for the main course?

Mother: I think beef stroganoff is a nice choice.

Vlad: Beef stroganoff? This is meat cooked in sour cream and served with rice, isn't it?

Mother: Exactly. How do you like this?

Vlad: You know, it is what I really like.

Mother: Of course, I know it very well. By the way, I don't think I'll bother about baking a pie. You will buy a nice cake and I'll bake some cookies.

Vlad: Certainly. Well, as soon as the salad is ready, Dad and I will go shopping.

Mother: All right, here is the shopping list.

2. Read and translate into Russian.

1. Has he invited you to his birthday party? 2. Were you at college yesterday? 3. Am I right? 4. Do they live in Moscow or in St. Petersburg? 5. Are you reading or just dreaming? 6. How many people will be present at the party? 7. We are taking nice pictures, aren't we? 8. Whom did he invite? 9. Who has been reading this book? 10. The journey wasn't expensive, was it?

3. Ask all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. My sister likes visiting museums. 2. They will read detective stories. 3. We went windsurfing in summer.

4. Make the sentences negative.

1. He has invited us to his birthday party. 2. They play the guitar. 3. He will write the essay tomorrow. 4. He told me he had seen her before. 5. Mary is going to learn English.

5. Join the sentences using the participle in the appropriate form.

Model: He was very busy. He couldn't come to our party.

- **Being** very busy he couldn't come to our party.

1. The man is standing by the window. He is our dean. 2. He had cut his finger. He went to see a doctor. 3. She was doing the test. She couldn't remember the forms of the verbs. 4. She had done the test. She decided to have a short rest. 5. Mother had cooked the meat pie. She found it too salty.

6. Translate into English.

1. Придя домой, Ник сразу начал работать. 2. Сделав уроки, мальчик пошел гулять. 3. Да, кстати, можешь взять еще килограмм помидоров для салата и огурцов, если будут свежие. 4. Нельзя забывать о старых друзьях. 5. Жаль, что он не сможет прийти на праздник. 6. В Великобритании можно встретить большое количество ресторанов с национальной кухней (cuisine) — итальянских, китайских и так далее. 7. Я очень люблю фотографировать. Недавно родители подарили мне дорогой и очень хороший фотоаппарат, и я провожу много времени в поисках интересных кадров. 8. Шел дождь. 9. Они не могли удержаться от смеха. 10. Я рекомендую вам приготовить бефстроганов.

Вариант № 3

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. Restaurants in the USA

There are two types of restaurants in the US. On the one hand, there are fast food restaurants. Fast food restaurants are called such because little time passes between the time a visitor orders a meal and when he receives it. They are in fact sort of cafeterias. In a fast food restaurant, you should go to the counter to order a meal and then bring it to a table. Fast food is usually mass-produced. Hamburgers, hot sandwiches, salads and pizza are sold in such type of restaurants. Eating there is also not expensive at all. A typical dinner will cost from \$3.00 to \$6.00. It usually takes from 30 to 45 minutes to have a meal in such type of restaurants. Tips for waiters are not customary. On the other hand, there are full-service or proper restaurants. In this type of restaurants customers are served by the waiters. Here you will be offered a menu with a good choice of food and beverages. For dinner at full service restaurants you will pay from \$ 10.00 in a less expensive restaurant to \$ 50.00. People eat, talk and enjoy music. They may have a business lunch or dinner in this type of restaurants. It usually takes people from an hour to an hour and a half to have a meal and leave a full service

restaurant. The tip is not included in the bill, but a waiter will expect a tip of 15 % of a bill.

B. In the Supermarket

Father: Let's begin from the very beginning. Do we have to buy any dairy products?

Vlad: Yes, we'll take half a kilo of sour cream and three hundred grams of mayonnaise.

Father: Do you want any cheese? There is no cheese in the list.

Vlad: What about taking some? Just to be on the safe side.

Father: How much shall we take, do you think?

Vlad: About four hundred grams. This piece will do.

Father: Right. Let's take a packet of milk as well.

Vlad: What about canned goods? We need a can of peas, a can of strawberry jam for the cookies and a litre of sunflower oil.

Vlad: Do we have to buy any meat?

Father: No, we don't. But we must buy some salami.

Vlad: Shall I ask the shop assistant to slice it?

Father: We'd better buy sliced salami in a vacuum package. It has a better taste, in my opinion. And what will you say about buying some smoked salmon?

Vlad: I'd love some. Take this pack, please, will you? Now let's go to the confectionery, I want to choose a chocolate cake!

2. Read and translate into Russian.

1. Have you seen this man before? 2. Did he read the new book? 3. Are they coming with us? 4. Is he a good or a bad student? 5. I am a good football player, aren't I? 6. Who has arrived early? 7. Was she working or playing a computer game when they came. 8. Does he play tennis or football in his free time? 9. They visited a few museums, didn't they? 10. How much time did it take to write the test?

3. Ask all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. She was writing when they came in. 2. He wants to get a nice present. 3. This camera is rather expensive.

4. Make the sentences negative.

1. I have been reading this book for the whole summer. 2. She is fond of reading thrillers. 3. It usually takes me five minutes to get to the college. 4. They went to St. Petersburg in summer. 5. He will write the essay tomorrow.

5. Join the sentences using the participle in the appropriate form.

Model: He **was** very **busy**. He couldn't come to our party.

- **Being** very **busy** he couldn't come to our party.

1. He had cut his finger. He went to see a doctor. 2. Mother had cooked the meat pie. She found it too salty. 3. She entered the room. She found nobody in. 4. She entered the room. She found nobody in. 5. She was doing the test. She couldn't remember the forms of the verbs

6. Translate into English.

1. Он прервал чтение, когда кто-то постучал в дверь. 2. Приготовленный обед был очень вкусным. 3. Можно взять маринованных огурцов? - По-моему, у нас еще остались. Посмотри в холодильнике. 4. Говорили, что он несколько лет работал в США. 5. Мне обычно требуется 15 минут, чтобы дойти до дома из училища. 6. Я люблю фотографировать своих друзей. Когда мы идем в поход или гуляем по городу, у меня всегда с собой мой фотоаппарат. 7. Отсюда далеко до парка. 8. Кажется, мы опаздываем на занятия. 9. Главный (the main) прием пищи — ужин (dinner), за которым собирается вся семья. Это время для общения, а не только для еды. 10. Она не любит водить машину.

Вариант № 4

1. Read and translate into Russian.

A. Sales Tax

Cities and states in the USA have the right to charge an additional percentage of the cost of some goods.

In most places, the sales tax is from 5 to 10 per cent of the price of goods you buy. You should pay the sales tax for many non-food items, such as technical equipment, books, records, household products, appliances, cameras and films. You will pay a sales tax for prepared food, for example, when you are in a restaurant. You must remember that the prices listed on items in stores do not include sales tax — a cashier will add it to your bill.

B. At Table

Today is Vlad's birthday. His friends are coming to his place in a few minutes. His parents and his brother are out. They have gone to see Nina's new apartment. Now Vlad and Lena are laying the table.

Lena: Look, Vlad, is everything in order?

Vlad: Everything is perfect! The flowers are really wonderful!

Lena: No, I mean, do you like the way the dishes and glasses are arranged?

Vlad: Yes, of course! Now let's bring in the salads.

Lena: All right, but before will you show me where the knives, forks and spoons are, please?

Vlad: They are in that cupboard behind you.

Lena: Thank you. Now everything is ready, to my mind.

Vlad: Why don't we bring in the main course?

Lena: I think we'd better wait till the guests arrive.

Vlad: Aha! Someone is ringing at the door!

Vlad and Lena go to welcome the guests. Stepan, Igor, Ilya, Misha, Olga, Ann, Masha and Veronica enter the apartment all together.

Together: Happy birthday to you, Vlad!

Vlad: Many happy returns of the day! Thank you, guys! Come in, please.

Stepan: Vlad, Lena, this is Ann.

Vlad: Hello, Ann.

Lena: Nice to meet you, Ann.

Ann: Nice to meet you, too.

Igor: Vlad, this is a present from all of us.

Vlad: Wow! How wonderful. Look, Lena, they've given me the roller skates. This was my life-long dream.

Vlad and Lena ask everybody to table.

Stepan: What a choice!

Igor: Everything looks so tasty.

Vlad: Well, guys, help yourselves to everything you see here.

Lena: Treat yourselves to the salads and sandwiches.

Veronica: This salad is very nice. How do you make it?

Vlad: Frankly, I don't know. It's my mother who makes it, and she says it's her personal know-how.

Ilya: I really like it myself. May I have a helping of this salad, too?

Stepan: Yes, of course. Would you like to try that one, too? It is meat salad. Vlad told me that he had made it himself. Then everybody must try it.

Ann: Can you hand me the saltcellar, please?

Stepan: Where is it? I don't see it.

Ann: It is next to the plate with sandwiches.

Stepan: Ah, now I see. Here you are.

Ann: Thank you.

2. Read and translate into Russian.

1. Do you play the piano? 2. Is she fond of reading science fiction? 3. Will you go to the disco or stay at home in the evening? 4. He wasn't busy yesterday, was he? 5. What has happened at the end of the story? 6. What kind of music are you fond of? 7. Who was playing the piano in the next room? 8. Has he been dreaming about a PC or a musical center? 9. When does the lesson start? 10. They aren't close friends, are they?

3. Ask all possible questions to the following sentences:

1. He is taking a picture of his friends. 2. He wants to get a nice present. 3. They will read detective stories.

4. Make the sentences negative.

1. They are coming with us. 2. At seven o'clock he was getting up. 3. I thought you would ask me about Mary. 4. Sam and his girlfriend have come to stay with us this weekend. 5. He will write the essay tomorrow.

5. Join the sentences using the participle in the appropriate form.

Model: He **was** very **busy**. He couldn't come to our party.

- **Being** very **busy** he couldn't come to our party.

1. Mike looked into the fridge. He found out that he had nothing to eat. 2. She fed her family. She ate dinner herself. 3. She entered the room. She found nobody in. She man is standing by the window. He is our dean. 4. He had cut his finger. He went to see a doctor. 5. She was doing the test. She couldn't remember the forms of the verbs

6. Translate into English.

1. Я не смогу приготовить этот салат, не посмотрев его рецепт в кулинарной книге (cook book). 2. Учитель проверил все сочинения, написанные студентами. 3. Мама, я иду в магазин. Что надо купить? - У нас кончилось молоко. Зайди, пожалуйста, в молочный отдел и купи два литра молока. 4. Говорят, что твоя мама хорошо готовит. 5. Холодно. 6. Англичане, как правило, едят три раза в день. Утром они завтракают. 7. Студенты продолжали писать. 8. Вам следует помнить, что цены, указанные на товарах в магазине, не включают налог с продаж. 9. Мне обычно требуется 15 минут, чтобы дойти до дома из училища. 10. Обычно в обе денный перерыв идут в кафе или ресторан.

Критерии оценки контрольных работ.

Оценка «5» отлично-

100-90% правильных ответов

Оценка «4» хорошо-

89-70% правильных ответов

Оценка «3» удовлетворительно-

69-50% правильных ответов

Оценка «2» неудовлетворительно-

менее 50% правильных ответов

ТЕМА 2.6. МОЙ ДОМ - МОЯ КРЕПОСТЬ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Сделайте данные упражнения.



Prepositions of place

in on under behind at between

1. There is ___ doll _____ the sofa.
2. There is ___ ball _____ the table.
3. There is ___ cat _____ the armchair.
4. There is ___ apple _____ the table.
5. There is ___ dog _____ the table.
6. There is ___ umbrella _____ the sofa.
7. There is ___ picture _____ the wall.
8. There is ___ vase _____ the table.
9. There is ___ robot _____ the floor.
10. There is ___ car _____ the armchair.



1. There is ___ ball _____ the armchair.
2. There is ___ umbrella _____ the floor.
3. There is ___ picture _____ the wall.
4. There is ___ apple _____ the bed.
5. There is ___ bike _____ the floor.
6. There is ___ vase _____ the table.
7. There is ___ flower _____ the sofa.
8. There is ___ chair _____ the table.
9. There is ___ lamp _____ the sofa and the armchair.
10. There is ___ robot _____ the bed.
11. There is ___ mouse _____ the chair.
12. There is ___ window _____ the sofa.
13. There is ___ flower _____ the vase.

2. Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите предложения.

1. The clock hangs on the wall, ... the table. (above/under/on)
2. He has played Hamlet ... the stage many times. (on/in/next to)
3. The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon. (behind/at/between)
4. The ball has rolled ... the bed. (on/under/above)
5. Bob and Jane were sitting in the café ... each other. (between/behind/in front of)
6. The gym is ... my college. (next to/on/between)
7. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
8. The office address is ... the top of the page. (in/at/above)
9. He spends all his life ... work. (in/at/on)
10. The kettle is boiling ... the kitchen. (in/at/on)

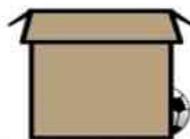
1. On



2. Between



3. Behind



4. In front of



5. Under



6. Next to



7. In



8. Near



3. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. Переведите текст.

Houses in the USA

The USA is often pictured as a country of skyscrapers. In fact, it is not quite so. The tall buildings are located in the centre (downtown), housing offices of large firms, and shops. Real America begins with little cosy designed one family with children. houses for Each house has its own and "face"; inhabitants decorate it style its with love and care. Of course, young people usually don't bother about having a house of their own until their mid-twenties, and prefer renting an apartment to buying a house. As soon as they get engaged, they start looking for a suitable house to live in. Engagement lasts from half a year to three years (sometimes even longer), but anyway by the age of thirty the young couple starts living in a house of their own.

A typical house is two-storeyed. On the ground floor a sitting room, a hall and a kitchen are situated, while upstairs there are bedrooms. A garage is downstairs. An American will say: "I live in a two-bedroom house" which means the house is not very large, or: "There are five bedrooms in my house", which means the house is quite large. In front of the house there is usually a small garden or a lawn. In the basement there is laundry and sometimes even a gym! Winters are seldom severe in USA, so the walls are not thick. The houses

are built very quickly — it will take a building company three to four months to build a new house. Of course, there are all modern conveniences.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.7. ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ. ТРАНСПОРТ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.)
– If it rains, we shall stay at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)

2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)

3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)

5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

3. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 140. Переведите текст.

Travelling. Transport

It is early spring now, but the Volkovs are already making plans for their summer holidays because it is always better to arrange everything beforehand than to make a fuss the last minute.

Vlad has already decided to go to St. Petersburg with Lena and his friends from college. They want to visit the Hermitage and Peterhof and many other places of interest. They will go there by bus. Nina and Boris are planning to go abroad to Prague or to Warsaw for a week or two, if they are through with their repairs. Now Alexei and his parents are discussing where to go.

Father: Well, Alexei, what are your plans for summer holidays? Alexei: It is difficult to say anything for sure now, but I think I will spend the whole July in the sports camp, if nothing changes. My coach has already included me in the list of the people who go there.

Mother: What are you planning to do in June and August, then? Alexei: I think I'll either stay in town or go to the country to live with grandmother and grandfather. Besides, we have a tournament in football in June. Our team has strong chances to win.

Father: So far as I understand, you've already made plans for June and July. What about August? Would you like to go with us somewhere?

Alexei: Most willingly. Where are you planning to go? Father: We are thinking about going to the seaside, if you have nothing against it.

Mother: We can spend a month by the sea, sunbathing, swimming, diving, and having nothing to do.

Alexei: Which is the best place to go, in your opinion? Father: What would you both say about going to the Crimea?

Alexei: Why, I was there when I was a little boy, and I don't

remember much except a tiresome journey by train. I wouldn't go there if I were you.

Father: Going by train in summer is very uncomfortable. But this

time we won't go by train. We can fly there, if you want to.

It will take no more than three hours to get to Sochi. You

will enjoy wonderful views while we go. Or we might go

there by bus with air-conditioning: buses are comfortable. If

we buy a voucher to a resort or a holiday centre, we won't

have to take trouble about meals and accommodation.

Mother: I must say I am airsick.

Resorts are boring. I can suggest you doing

Alexei: a more exciting

thing: why don't we go by car? We can travel as much as

we want to, visiting as many places as we like.

We won't

to book tickets rooms in advance, have and hotel or to

queue in a booking office. We will visit all the towns along

the coast, provided that we have time.

Father: When I come to think about it, it seems a very attractive

idea, except fact that you don't drive for the and I will

have to drive all the way there and back. But still I have

nothing against it: we can all over the Crimean travel coast

or stay in one place for the whole month, if we like.

And we don't have to carry the luggage.

Alexei: Just put everything

you want to take into the car, and that's all!

Mother: Now we must decide on where to stay during our journey.

Father: There are plenty of opportunities: tent, or

we may take a
stay in a hotel, or rent a room or a
cottage.

Living in a tent is a bad idea. What if it
Alexei: rains? And, be
sides, it will occupy too much room in the
car if we take it.

Mother: All right, dear. We will rent a room or stay
in a hotel, then.

we'd better take choose
Father: Now a map and the best route for
our journey.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.8. ВИЗИТ К ДОКТОРУ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Закончите предложения.
2. If you want to be always healthy
3. You will have to consult the doctor if
4. If you have a running nose
5. You will escape the complications after a disease if
6. The doctor will surely write you a prescription if
7. The doctor will pull out your tooth if
8. Her headache won't stop if
9. You will be coughing and sneezing constantly if
10. She won't be able to continue her career if

11. If you don't cure your throat ...
12. If you don't take any preventive measures

2. Раскройте скобки.

If I _____ (not use) so much gas, I _____ (not have) such a big gas bill.

If I _____ (must not) pay my gas bill, I _____ (not go) out in the rain.

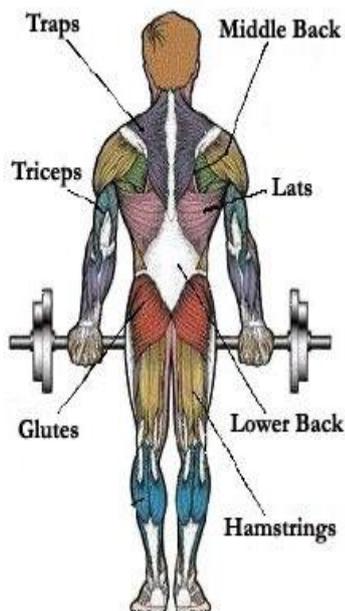
If I _____ (not go) out in the rain, I _____ (not catch) a cold.

If I _____ (not catch) a cold, I _____ (not carry) a handkerchief.

If I _____ (not carry) a handkerchief, I _____ (not drop) it.

If I _____ (not drop) my handkerchief, Juan _____ (not pick) it up.

If Juan _____ (not pick) up my handkerchief, we _____ (never meet).



3. Переведите слова, глядя на картинки.

Curling -

squatting -

running -

swimming-

throwing-

jumping-

track-and-field athletics -.....

weightlifting-.....

pull-ups -

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.9. ТЕЛЕФОННЫЙ РАЗГОВОР.

Практические упражнения.

1. Вставьте глагол в нужной форме, чтобы образовать условные предложения 0-го типа.
2. If you _____ (to drive) along the river bank it _____ (to be) twenty miles out of your way.
3. If you _____ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it _____ (must) be turned off.
4. We _____ (not use) calculators when we _____ (write) tests.
5. If you _____ (to push) this button, the volume _____ (to increase).
6. If you _____ (to close) the door, it _____ (to lock) automatically.
7. I _____ (to wear) my old boots when I _____ (to work).
8. When I _____ (to cook) salads, I _____ (to use) only olive oil.
9. When I _____ (to concentrate), please _____ (not to make) so much noise.
10. Unless prices _____ (to rise), it _____ (not to be) a good investment.

11. Unless someone _____ (to ask) you politely, _____ (to refuse) to do anything.

2. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если у меня есть время, я смотрю романтические фильмы.
2. Если идет дождь, земля становится мокрой.
3. Если апельсин оранжевый, значит он спелый.
4. Если потерялся – спроси дорогу.
5. Если я наемся на ночь, я плохо сплю.
6. Если работать усердно – можно многого достичь.
7. Если он ест много сладкого, у него появляется аллергическая сыпь.
8. Я хожу на работу даже если болею.
9. Если Молли не спит ночью, утром она чувствует себя разбитой.
10. Если нарушать правила, можно получить штраф.

1. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 165 упр.3.

Переведите предложения в косвенную речь.

Report the sentences according to the models.

Model 1: He said, "Open the door!" — He asked me to open the door.

He said, "Don't go there!" — He ordered us not to go there.

Use the verbs: *ask, order, advise, remind, recommend, warn, implore.*

1. He asked, "Close the door!"
2. The children ordered, "Read to us!"
3. She said, "Don't laugh at them!"
4. The teacher asked, "Please give me a pen."
5. Mother reminded, "Don't be late for school."
6. He advised, "Take the umbrella."
7. She said, "Please help yourself."
8. He said, "Don't ask me this silly question again!"
9. She reminded, "Call me as soon as you can!"
10. Jane begged, "Will you help me?"

Model 2: She said, "He is my friend." — She said that he was her friend.

1. Tom remarked, "I didn't expect him to be so young."
2. Jane muttered, "I am sorry I am late".
3. Jean said, "My Dad will be fifty years old next year."
4. Mother answered, "The children are playing in the garden."

164

5. Sam told Boris, "It is raining outside. Take an umbrella."

6. The teacher said in surprise, "Sorry to say, but you have got a bad mark for your test."

7. Mike noted, "I called him a few days ago."

8. Vlad explained, "I have had a flu, but now I am feeling much better."

9. Lena told her friend, "I am going to the seaside for a holiday."

10. His friend shouted, "It's a lie!"

Model 3: He asked, "When do you finish your work?"

— He asked me when I finished my work. She asked, "Is everything ready?" —
She asked if everything was ready.

1. He inquired, "Do you want to speak to me?"

2. She wondered, "When will they arrive?"

3. Mother asked in surprise, "Have you already done your homework?"

4. George inquired, "Are you sure that you are doing the right thing?"

5. The man asked, "When were you last in the Crimea?"

6. He wondered, "What are you laughing at?"

7. The boy asked, "Why were you so surprised?"

8. He asked, "Are you playing football with us today?"

9. She inquired, "Who will help me to do the washing up?"

10. Fred asked, "Did you write the answer to his previous letter?"

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.10. ПЕРЕПИСКА. ИНТЕРЕТ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

Internet

Modern life is easy and fun. We have all the amenities. We do not need to go to the movies, because we have big TVs at home. The children have cell phones with large displays. Modern technology is useful and convenient. In my opinion, Internet is the most comfortable thing. Computers are also an important invention, but Internet is better than any other type of information. Originally, Internet was a military experiment in the USA of 60-s. But soon it became clear that everyone in the world can use it.

Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world. The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. It's hard to imagine our lives without Internet nowadays. It has become an important part of every person's life. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays, no one can deny the importance of the Internet. Sitting in front of a computer, clicking a mouse, you can shop, download many interesting films, books, read news about subject which is interesting for you, play computer games with other players, chat and send mails to your friends. Internet has drastically changed everything. Since the time of Internet appearance, many other media sources became unnecessary. You can find the information you're looking for in 5 seconds. It is very convenient for students, professionals, experts and all other people. From one side, it's great to have everything right here online, from the other side, it's a shame that people have stopped reading paper books and newspapers. Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. With the help of the internet people from different parts of the planet can communicate with each other and share information without leaving their home. It has become easier to meet like-minded people from all over the world and become friends with them.

There are many different Internet competitions for different subjects which give students the opportunity to participate even in international competitions. Thanks to the Internet, people can quickly sell, advertise and share knowledge, idea, and personal feelings. People enter the world of virtual reality to avoid everyday problems. In spite of all the good sides that Internet has, there are some drawbacks. First of all, they are viruses, which can be very dangerous for any computer. That's why it's good to have reliable anti-virus software installed. Other minus is the violent content. There is a lot of violence and cruelty online. People are suffering from inappropriate information on the Internet, because it is very hard to control information from the Internet. Although the Internet offers us large amount of information, its reliability is dubious because many untrue news stories can be posted and cause confusions to many people. It is very difficult for us to find out what websites are reliable and what are not. Also you can get blackmail or spam. I think that the Internet becomes a way of a person life and it is very harmful for our health. Many teenagers spend a long of time sitting at the computers and spoiling their eyes. I don't mean that I am against the Internet, but it should have reasonable limits.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.11. ВИДЫ СПОРТА.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык.

Sports

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Firstly, sport helps people to become strong and to develop physically. Secondly, it makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. Also sport keeps your mind healthy. Sport helps people to keep in good health. We all need to exercise. Regular exercises gives you more energy. Exercises make you feel and look better. The best exercises are: walking, jogging or swimming. Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volley-ball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

As for me, I like sport. I like tennis, swimming, basketball, football, valley-ball. But my favorite sport is football. Of course, I buy the sports magazines and newspapers, for example: "Sport Express", or "World soccer". I like football in our country, because I live in Russia, but Spanish Premier League I like more. However, I think our football is not less strict and beautiful. By the way football is a team kind of sport. It is a sport played between two teams of eleven players with a spherical ball. The object of the game is to score by driving the ball into the opposing goal. In general play, the goalkeepers are the only players allowed to touch the ball with their hands or arms, while the field players typically use their feet to kick the ball into position, occasionally using their torso or head to intercept a ball in midair. The team that scores the most goals by the end of the match wins. If the score is tied at the end of the game, either a

draw is declared or the game goes into extra time or a penalty shootout, depending on the format of the competition. I like this game because it is beautiful, interesting and really fast. Perhaps that's why football is so popular nowadays.

Talking about whether I would watch some sport competitions on TV or participate in it I would say that watching them on TV is fine but personally I would of course try to participate in some sport activities since it's much funnier than just watching it. Also it will help me to keep my body in a good shape and to keep me fit and energized.

2. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 182 упр.1. Впишите предлоги.

Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *and, but, neither...nor, so*.

I go in together. In fact, we got
My friend and sports acquainted
then are inseparable. I started
in a sportsclub,... since we playing
six, he going in for tennis only
tennis at the age of... began at ten, ...
now he plays better than I do, ... he always wins when we play together. Not long ago a
swimming pool was opened not far from the place where we live, ... we started going in
for swimming, too. We both enjoy
team games, ... we often play basketball and
volleyball, neither of us
plays football. We ... go mountain skiing, ... play
bowling, ... we dream
to try both when we are on holiday next year.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.12. В МОЕМ УЧИЛИЩЕ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

Н-р: Bob can't dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob couldn't dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You must show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...

2. We can't buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...

3. Mike may take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor has to call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You don't need to paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She is to be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You must not tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 3.1. СТРАНЫ.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world.. It occupies about one seventh part of dry land. . The vast territory of Russia lies in the Eastern part of Europe and in the northern part of Asia. . Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans: the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific.. The northern and eastern coasts of Russia are washed by the White Sea, the Barents Sea and the Okhotsk Sea.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. The Urals is the longest mountain chain.. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia.. In the south the temperature is usually above zero all year round. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga River is the longest river in Europe (3690 km). It runs into the Caspian Sea. which is in reality, the largest lake in the world.. The Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia is rich in natural resources. It has deposits of coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, nickel, etc.

. Russia borders on fourteen countries, including the former Republics of the USSR, which are now independent states.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Now Russia (the Russian Federative Republic) is a Presidential Republic.. Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty.. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia.

Russia has always played an important role in the world.. It is one of the leading Powers.

Questions:

1. Where were you born?
2. Where is Russia situated?
3. What kind of climate is there in the country?
4. Is Russia a very rich country? Give your reasons.
5. What countries does the Russian Federation border on?
6. What kind of state is Russia now?

2. Задания из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 205.

Find in the text the English equivalents of the following word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:

иногда называемая;	никогда не бывает
строго говоря;	слишком жарко;
	меньше туманов, чем;
	удобное
омывается;	местоположение;
отделена;	древняя и славная;
третье по величине;	раньше была;
называются;	вторая по величине

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the names of the islands situated to the west of the continent of Europe?
2. What parts does the island of Great Britain consist of?
3. How many parts is Ireland divided into?

4. What is the official name of Great Britain?
 5. Name the seas and oceans the country is washed by.
 6. How large is the territory of the UK?
 7. How are the people living in the UK called?
 8. Why is the climate of the British Isles moderate?
 9. What is the highest mountain in the UK?
 10. What are the longest and most important rivers in the UK?
 11. What is the capital of the country?
 12. Prove that the UK has a very convenient position.
 13. Give the names of famous people of Great Britain.
 14. What type of state is the UK?
 15. Who rules the country in fact?
 16. How often do the elections take place?
13. Say what these figures refer to in the text.
5,500; 244,000; 120; 60,000,000

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 3.2. ГОРОДА.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into

several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Big Ben is really the bell which strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. It's a very beautiful church built over 900 years ago. The tombs of many great statesmen, scientists and writers are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. Picadilly Circus is the heart of London's West End. In the West End there are wide streets with beautiful houses and many parks, gardens and squares. To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital. There are no parks or gardens in the East End and you can't see many fine houses there. Most of the plants and factories are situated there. London has many places of interest. One of them is Buckingham Palace. It's the residence of the Queen. The English are proud of Trafalgar Square, which was named so in memory of the victory at the battle. There in 1805 the English fleet defeated the fleet of France and Spain. The last place of interest I should like to mention, is the British Museum, the biggest museum in London. The museum is famous for its library -one of the richest in the world.

All London's long-past history is told by its streets. There are many streets in London which are known all over the world. Among them Oxford Street, Downing Street and a lot of others can be mentioned. And tourists are usually attracted not only by the places of interest but by the streets too. In conclusion I should say if you are lucky enough to find yourself in London some day you will have a lot to see and enjoy.

Questions:

1. When was London founded?
2. Into which parts is London divided?
3. What is the heart of the City?
4. Do you know any places of interest in London?
5. All London's history is told by its streets, isn't it?

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.11. ИСКУССТВО.

Практические упражнения.

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите его. Составьте 5 типов вопросов по этому тексту.

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music. The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen to rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good students, because of their character and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is "Linkin Park". They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is "In The End". There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Bred Delson and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. Also I like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of "100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists". He writes poems and composes music.

I always adored people who compose music and write poems. I think that such people are very talented. Also I believe that they can draw pictures and show their feelings by their music or poems. They can make you cry or laugh. Moreover they make you think about global problems or you may lie soft and just dream while you are listening to the music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldy.

Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

2.Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 227 упр.11. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1.When was A. A. Milne born?
- 2.Where did he study?
- 3.What was his first experience in literature?
- 4.When did he get married?
- 5.What was his son's name?
- 6.Who gave him the idea of writing a book about the teddy bear?
- 7.How many books for children did he write?
- 8.What other literary works did he write?
- 9.What were the books that brought him international fame?
- 10.Did he understand why his fairy tales were so popular?

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 2.12. ЧЕЛОВЕК И ОБЩЕСТВО.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте текст и переведите его. Составьте 5 типов вопросов по этому тексту.

I'd like to tell you a couple of words about our modern society. So I want to speak about pros and cons in our community. In my opinion the biggest problem we have it is crime. For example drug dealing. Nowadays many young people are

under the influence of drugs and it is sad. Drugs can lead to serious problems such as poor schoolwork, loss of friends, problems at home, and lasting legal problems. Alcohol is not gone away from drugs. It is also a huge problem. Unfortunately there are a lot of different problems with crime like burglary, mugging or shoplifting. Most of these problems come about because the homeless. Despite the fact that we have many new and useful technologies we still can't provide all people with jobs.

But on the other hand, people in modern society have done a lot of good things. I'm talking about Art. Today, art continues to play a major role in society like it did in the past. Until now, art still provokes awareness as contemporary artists use different media in order to share to everyone their view of the world. Artworks are open to different interpretations by its viewers, and although their message appears vague, they remain able to communicate something to the audience.

In our society there are both good and bad aspects. Fortunately there are people who want to make the world better. Such as Greenpeace, who protect our nature or different charitable companies which help people with their problems.

Summing up all the above, I would like to say that only we can change our life for the better.

2. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 231. Переведите текст.

Newspapers

The British people are probably the greatest newspaper readers in the world. This explains the fact that there are quite a lot of editions of different kind. Generally, all the newspapers are divided into two groups. On the one hand, there are "quality" newspapers, which publish analytical articles on serious topics, involving economy, politics and business issues. Among the "quality" papers are *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Financial Times*, *The Independent*. Their circulation is not large, but their reputation is unshakeable. On the other hand, there are "popular" papers, or "tabloids" which are considered entertaining rather than informative. People buy such kind of papers to learn the latest news on sports events, private life of celebrities and rumors. Their circulation is much larger compared to "quality" papers. They are usually less in size and use large letters for the headings to report sensational news. The newspapers of this kind have the word

“Daily” in the name. There are usually a lot of photographs, crosswords, sketches, and com mixes in these papers. Among them the most popular are *Daily Express*, *The Sun*, *Daily Mail*, *Private Eye*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Star* and others.

Besides newspapers of daily circulation, there are also the ones issued on Sundays. These may be either the supplements to the daily papers, or independent Sunday papers, which are larger in size than the daily ones and usually have several separate parts on different topics. They can be called family papers, as there is read for each something to member of the family: love stories, detectivefrom history, sport, stories, facts art, and much more. These newspapers contain the word “Sunday” in their title. Besides, there are a great number of all kinds of magazines.

All the newspapers and magazines in the UK are privately owned. Fleet Street in London, which was known as the home of many news papers, has now lost its prominence — the offices of many newspapers have moved away from London, as the rent is very high.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

Контрольная работа № 3.

Вариант №1

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

A. Washington, DC

Washington, DC is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the mouth of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia (DC), not belonging to any state. The city is unique in its own way — it was specially designed as the capital of the USA. The architect, who drew up the plan of the city, Pierre l’Enfant, wanted it to be very convenient. The place for the capital was chosen by the first president, George

Washington, and in 1800 the Government moved there.

There are a lot of Governmental offices, but probably the best known, as well as the most important for the country's life are the White House and the Capitol. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It was built in 1799. It is a three-storeyed house where the President and his family live. At the same time it is the place where official receptions are held and the administration gathers for the meetings. The Capitol is the seat of the Congress. The corner stone of the Congress was laid by George Washington in 1790. The Congress has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The city of Washington, DC is rather large and very beautiful, being at the same time different from all the other cities in the USA, because there are no skyscrapers. According to the law, no house in Washington, DC must be higher than the Capitol.

Washington, DC has the population of about 900,000 people. Being the administrative centre of the country, it doesn't have any industry. They say, nothing is produced in Washington, DC except wastepaper. Thousands of documents are drafted, approved or denied in the city every day. People living there either belong to the administration, or are employed in the service industry. Besides, thousands of tourists come to see the capital of the country. There is a lot to be seen: Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Library of Congress, the Washington Monument and much more. The Washington Monument is the most remarkable of these: it is a column rising 160 metres, and from the top of it the visitors can enjoy the view over the city. Among the attractions of the capital it is necessary to mention the museums: the National Gallery of Art, the National Museum of History and Technology, and others.

1. Where is Washington, DC situated?
2. Why is the city unique?
3. When did the government move to Washington, DC?
4. Where is the official residence of the President of the USA situated?
5. What is the Capitol?
6. How many chambers are there in the Congress?
7. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington, DC?
8. What is the population of the city?
9. Is there any industry in Washington, DC?
10. What are the main attractions of the city?

B. Sports

Stepan decided to have his birthday party at a new bowling club, and he invited

Vlad and some other guys to come. Vlad has never played bowling and so he wants to ask his father about the rules of the game.

Vlad: Dad, have you ever been to the new bowling club that was opened in our city not long ago?

Father: Yes, of course, I have been there several times, and I must say that I enjoyed the quiet and friendly atmosphere there.

Vlad: So you say you like it, don't you?

Father: I do. And why?

Vlad: Stepan has invited us to join him there for his birthday party.

Father: It is a very nice idea to have a birthday party in a place like that, isn't it?

Vlad: But I am a little confused. I have never played bowling in my life. Frankly speaking, I have a very vague impression of what it is and how it is played.

Father: Ah, it is rather simple. You will understand everything after a couple of minutes watching the other people play.

Vlad: Could you give me some hints? I don't want to look stupid.

Father: Well, certainly. Bowling is quite an old game. In fact, it is rather entertainment than sport. Everybody despite of the age and physical fitness can play it. Players roll balls along a runway called a lane, attempting to knock down ten pins.

Vlad: What is a runway?

Father: Well, it is a long path on which the balls are rolled. At the end of the path there are the pins, they form a triangle. The balls are rather heavy; you will choose the ball for yourself. Choosing a bowling ball is the first step toward successful bowling. You should select a ball that is easy to handle. It should not be too heavy or light, and should feel comfortable and natural in the hand. Now to the game itself.

Vlad: As far as I understand, the task is to knock down the ten pins. Is it difficult?

Father: Rather, I must say. Each game has ten frames. At the beginning of each frame the player tries to hit all the ten pins. If one manages to do it, it is called "strike", and it is very good. If one doesn't, there is the second attempt. If all the pins are down after the second strike, it is called "spare".

Vlad: And what if some pins are left?

Father: Then the frame is called "open" and the player gets only the amount of points equal to the amount of pins that fell.

Vlad: So, if I hit only one pin, I will have only one point.

Father: In this frame, yes.

Vlad: And if I have a "spare"?

Father: Then you will get ten points plus the amount of points that you get during the first strike in the next frame.

Vlad: For example, if I get a "spare" and knock down 3 pins in the next frame, I'll get 13?

Father: Right. And if you have "strike", you'll get ten points plus the sum of two strikes in the next frame. The maximum possible score in a strike frame, therefore, is 30: the strike followed by two more strikes on subsequent throws ($10 + 10 + 10 = 30$).

Vlad: I must remember this.

Father: You needn't. There is a computer calculating it for you. It keeps the records of the bowlers' names, the frame, the number of pins knocked down with each ball, and the

final score.

Vlad: Then can you give me any hints on how I must throw the ball?

Father: There are two holes in the ball so you will see how to throw it the best way. Bowling is the sport based on timing and coordination, so it is very difficult to explain how you should

behave when playing. The only advice I'd give you is to relax and to watch other people playing.

Vlad: This makes sense. Thanks a lot, Dad, now I think I'll feel more comfortable when playing.

Father: Have a nice time at the club tonight.

Describe the rules of bowling based on the dialog.

2. Report the sentences according to the models.

Model 1: He said, "Open the door!" — He **asked** me **to open** the door.

He said, "Don't go there!" — He **ordered** us **not to go** there.

Use the verbs: *ask, order, advise, remind, recommend, warn, implore.*

1. He asked, "Close the door!"
2. Mother reminded, "Don't be late for school."
3. She reminded, "Call me as soon as you can!"
4. She said, "Please help yourself."
5. Jane begged, "Will you help me?"

Model 2: She said, "He is my friend." — She **said that** he was her friend.

1. Tom remarked, "I didn't expect him to be so young."
2. Jane muttered, "I am sorry I am late".
3. Sam told Boris, "It is raining outside. Take an umbrella."
4. Vlad explained, "I have had a flu, but now I am feeling much better."
5. Lena told her friend, "I am going to the seaside for a holiday."

Model 3: He asked, "When do you finish your work?" — He **asked** me when I **finished** my work.

She asked, "Is everything ready?" — She **asked** if everything **was ready**.

1. He inquired, "Do you want to speak to me?"
2. George inquired, "Are you sure that you are doing the right thing?"
3. The man asked, "When were you last in the Crimea?"
4. He asked, "Are you playing football with us today?"
5. She inquired, "Who will help me to do the washing up?"

3. Transform the sentences given below into the Past Simple and Future Simple Tenses, making all the necessary changes.

1. You may read a book now. 2. They must read for their exam today. 3. You can show better results if you don't work by fits and starts. 4. You may go for a walk as soon as you finish your homework.

4. Make up sentences using the words from the three columns.

They expected	the man	cross the street
He saw	his mother	to write them a letter
We wished	the work	laugh
He made	her	to be done in time
She let	everybody	go
I supposed	to be	to be your friend
My friend wants	this man	good friends
They are known	his father	this article two years ago
He was said	her friend	make his report
She watched	to write	to help him with his homework

5. Transform the sentences according to the model using Absolute Constructions with Participles.

Model: The weather was fine. We went for a walk in the park. — *The weather being fine*, we went for a walk in the park.

1. All the experiments were finished. He began writing a report.
2. The letter was sent by ordinary post. I didn't receive the papers in time.
3. All the dishes were washed. She could sit down and have a rest.
4. The director was absent. Nobody wanted to begin the discussion.
5. The repairs are made in our house. We can't invite you to see us this month.
6. FedEx is an international company. You will get your letter without any delay.

6. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *and*, *but*, *neither...nor*, *so*.

My friend and I go in for sports together. In fact, we got acquainted in a sports club, ... since then we are inseparable. I started playing tennis at the age of six, ... he began going in for tennis only at ten, ... now he plays better than I do, ... he always wins when we play together. Not long ago a swimming pool was opened not far from the place where we live, ... we started going in for swimming, too. We both enjoy team games, ... we often play basketball and volleyball, neither of us plays football. We ... go mountain skiing, ... play bowling, ... we dream to try both when we are on holiday next year.

7. Join the two sentences into one.

1. I saw a man there. The man was playing tennis.
2. He invited Mary to the movies. Mary didn't come.
3. He came to the sports club. He wanted to talk to us.
4. We were talking about the man. Here he is.

5. I saw a lot in London. I told them about everything.

8. Answer the questions. Give several variants where possible using the modal verbs.

1. May I smoke here?
2. Will you help me with my task?
3. When do you have to get up not to be late for classes?
4. What should you do in order to get a scholarship?
5. Must we do this test in writing?

9. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

1. You (not)... to pass the test tomorrow if you don't work hard today.
- 2.... you like another cup of tea? — Yes, please.
3. I ... revise the rules once more, as I haven't passed the exam.
4. You ... open the window. It's rather hot in the room.
5. Excuse me, ... you tell me the time, please?

10. Read and translate into Russian.

1. I knew that he had never missed the lectures. 2. Strange! I thought I had left this textbook at home! 3. I expected that you would introduce me to your teacher. 4. He wanted to know why you had missed the lecture. 5. Father promised that the journey by train wouldn't be so tiresome that time. 6. They heard him sing a song. 7. I don't want this exercise to be written. 8. We didn't expect them to deliver our letter so soon. 9. They haven't seen the plane landing. 10. Did anybody notice them drawing pictures during the lesson? 11. The doctor said that I should stay in bed for at least three days. 12. I remembered him the moment I saw him. 13. This girl says she can speak three languages. 14. The examination is to begin at nine o'clock. 15. You look very much alike. He could have been your brother. 16 He cannot have failed. 17. He must be working at home now. 18. I won't answer your question. 19. The goods should be delivered by airfreight. 20. The problem wouldn't solve!

11. Translate into English.

1. Я думала, что вы опаздываете в кино. 2. Медсестра сказала, что доктор придет только после 12 часов. 3. Они говорили, что знают его хорошо. 4. Я думал, что они друзья. 5. Позвони мне, перед тем как уедешь. 6. Я дам тебе эту книгу, так как мне она понравилась. 7. Вы не знаете, куда они ушли? 8. Мне нужен твой совет. 9. Ты мог бы учиться лучше. 10. Ты должен был написать это письмо еще вчера. 11. Она наблюдала, как дети играли в футбол. 12. Он не позволил ей плакать. 13. Никто не видел, как дети гуляли в саду. 14. Мы видели, как он заходит на почту. 15. Она была уверена, что ее сын придет из школы рано.

Вариант №2

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

A. The United Nations Organization

“Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations of the Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are willing and able to carry out these obligations.”

Article 4, Chapter 2, United Nations Charter

The name “United Nations”, coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the “Declaration by United Nations” of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

States first established international organizations to cooperate on specific matters. In 1899, the International Peace Conference was held in the Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902. The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the First World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles “to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security”. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to the United Nations Charter. The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership now totals 189 countries.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly — a kind of parliament of nations, which meets to consider the world’s most pressing problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on “important matters”, such as international peace and security, admitting new members, the UN budget and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than by taking a formal vote.

The Assembly holds its annual regular session from September to December. When necessary, it may resume its session, or hold a special or emergency session on subjects of particular concern. When the Assembly is not meeting, its six main committees, other subsidiary bodies and the UN Secretariat carry out its work.

Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1948, sets out basic rights and freedoms to which all women and men are entitled — among them the right to life, liberty and nationality, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, to work, to be educated, to take part in government.

Together with the Declaration, these rights constitute the International Bill of Human Rights.

The Declaration laid the groundwork for more than 80 conventions and

declarations on human rights, including conventions to eliminate racial discrimination and discrimination against women; conventions on the rights of the child; the status of refugees and the prevention of genocide; and declarations on self-determination, enforced disappearances and the right to development.

With the standards-setting work nearly complete, the UN is shifting the emphasis of its human rights work to the implementation of human rights laws. The UN Commission on Human Rights, an intergovernmental body, holds public meetings to review the human rights performance of States.

Promoting respect for human rights is increasingly central to UN development assistance. In particular, the right to development is seen as part of a dynamic process, which integrates all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights and improves the well-being of all individuals in a society. Key to the enjoyment of the right to development is the eradication of poverty, a major UN goal.

1. Who was the first to use the term “United Nations”?
2. What was the purpose of the International Peace Conference in the Hague?
3. What kind of convention did it adopt?
4. What organization was the forerunner of the United Nations
5. What did the League of Nations fail to prevent?
6. When was the United Nations established?
7. How many countries are now members of the United Nations?
8. Where are all United Nations Member States represented?
9. How many votes does each Member State have?
10. How are decisions on “important matters” taken?
11. When is the regular Assembly session held?

B. A Telephone Conversation

Vlad: Hello, this is Vlad Volkov. Can I speak to Stepan, please?

Stepan’s mother: Sorry, Vlad, he is out at the moment. He’ll be back in half an hour.

Vlad: Thank you. Can I call him later?

Stepan’s mother: Sure, you can. Bye.

Vlad: Goodbye.

Half an hour later:

Vlad: Hello, this is Vlad again. Has Stepan arrived?

Stepan’s mother: Yes, he has. Just a minute, I’ll ask him to pick up the handset.

Stepan: Hi, Vlad, how are you, old boy?

Vlad: Not bad, thank you. Look, Stepan, I seem to have left my textbook in Physics somewhere, and we are going to have a test tomorrow. Haven’t you taken it by mistake?

Stepan: I must search for it in my bag, as I haven’t yet unpacked it. Wait a moment, please ... No, there are only my textbooks. Call Igor, maybe he has taken it. By the way, he is not at home; he’s at his grandmother’s.

Vlad: Yes, I am going to call him. What is his grandmother’s phone number?

Stepan: 877392.

Vlad: Thank you.

Stepan: I am sorry I could not help.

Vlad: It is my fault. I should have been more attentive.

Stepan: Look, I am going to read for the test right now. If you don’t find the book in an

hour or so, then I may lend you mine.

Vlad: Thank you very much.

Stepan: That's nothing! Good luck. Call me back anyway.

Vlad: Bye.

Vlad: Hello, this is Vlad Volkov. Can I speak to Igor?

Igor: Speaking. Hi, Vlad. Any problems?

Vlad: Well, I have left my textbook in Physics somewhere; I think someone has taken it by mistake.

Igor: I think I might have taken it. We were sitting together on the lesson of Physics. But my bag is not with me now. I have left it at home just before going to my grandma. I promise I'll search for it the first thing when I return home.

Vlad: When will you come home?

Igor: Not earlier than six. Sorry.

Vlad: Never mind. I still have some other lessons to be done.

Igor: Then I'll call you back with the results.

Vlad: Thank you. Bye.

Igor: Hello, this is Igor speaking. Can I speak to Vlad?

Vlad: Hello, Igor.

Igor: I've got your textbook. I'll fetch it to your place in half an hour.

Vlad: You needn't worry. I'll call to your place myself, if you don't mind. When is it more convenient?

Igor: Any time. I am at home from now on.

Vlad: I am coming, then. Bye.

Igor: I'll be waiting for you.

Describe the situation based on the dialog.

2. Report the sentences according to the models.

Model 1: He said, "Open the door!" — He **asked** me **to open** the door.

He said, "Don't go there!" — He **ordered** us **not to go** there.

Use the verbs: *ask, order, advise, remind, recommend, warn, implore.*

1. The children ordered, "Read to us!"
2. He advised, "Take the umbrella."
3. Jane begged, "Will you help me?"
4. She said, "Please help yourself."
5. Mother reminded, "Don't be late for school."

Model 2: She said, "He is my friend." — She **said that** he was her friend.

1. Jane muttered, "I am sorry I am late".
2. The teacher said in surprise, "Sorry to say, but you have got a bad mark for your test."
3. His friend shouted, "It's a lie!"
4. Mother answered, "The children are playing in the garden."

5. Sam told Boris, "It is raining outside. Take an umbrella."

Model 3: He asked, "When do you finish your work?" — He **asked** me when I **finished** my work.

She asked, "Is everything ready?" — She **asked** if everything **was ready**.

1. She wondered, "When will they arrive?"
2. Mother asked in surprise, "Have you already done your homework?"
3. He wondered, "What are you laughing at?"
4. The boy asked, "Why were you so surprised?"
5. Fred asked, "Did you write the answer to his previous letter?"

3. Transform the sentences given below into the Past Simple and Future Simple Tenses, making all the necessary changes.

- 1 He can speak English very well.
2. Students in Oxford must wear a uniform.
3. Mike must pass the credit test today.
4. Students can get a scholarship if they are at the top of the group.

4. Make up sentences using the words from the three columns.

They expected	the man	cross the street
He saw	his mother	to write them a letter
We wished	the work	laugh
He made	her	to be done in time
She let	everybody	go
I supposed	to be	to be your friend
My friend wants	this man	good friends
They are known	his father	this article two years ago
He was said	her friend	make his report
She watched	to write	to help him with his homework

5. Transform the sentences according to the model using Absolute Constructions with Participles.

Model: The weather was fine. We went for a walk in the park. — *The weather being fine*, we went for a walk in the park.

1. All the experiments were finished. He began writing a report.
2. The letter was sent by ordinary post. I didn't receive the papers in time.
3. All the dishes were washed. She could sit down and have a rest.
4. The director was absent. Nobody wanted to begin the discussion.
5. The repairs are made in our house. We can't invite you to see us this month.
6. FedEx is an international company. You will get your letter without any delay.

6. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *and, but, neither...nor, so.*

My friend and I go in for sports together. In fact, we got acquainted in a sports club, ... since then we are inseparable. I started playing tennis at the age of six, ... he began going in for tennis only at ten, ... now he plays better than I do, ... he always wins when we play together. Not long ago a swimming pool was opened not far from the place where we live, ... we started going in for swimming, too. We both enjoy team games, ... we often play basketball and volleyball, neither of us plays football. We ... go mountain skiing, ... play bowling, ... we dream to try both when we are on holiday next year.

7. Join the two sentences into one.

1. You gave me a book to read. I lost it.
2. I can't play tennis well. I began playing it when I was only fifteen.
3. He is playing a new game. It is very interesting.
4. They were playing outdoors. At that time their mother was cooking dinner.
5. We are playing at a small sports ground now. The sports ground at our college is larger.

8. Answer the questions. Give several variants where possible using the modal verbs.

1. Can you answer my question?
2. When is the train to arrive?
3. What should you do in order to get a scholarship?
4. Shall I speak to him immediately?
5. Would you like another cup of tea?

9. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

1. They ... pay more attention to their studies.
- 2.... I do this exercise in writing? — No, you (not)...; you ... do it orally.
3. I ... your advice.
4. You (not)... to pass the test tomorrow if you don't work hard today.
5. I ... revise the rules once more, as I haven't passed the exam.

10. Read and translate into Russian.

1. I hoped he wouldn't come and spoil the party. 2. He said that he was very tired. 3. She said she was glad to see us. 4. Mike told me she would be there very soon. 5. They were afraid that the repairs would cost a fortune. 6. Mother wanted Nick to wash the dishes. 7. Father made his son go alone. 10. They watched the boy cross the street. 11. You must see her dancing. It is really remarkable. 12. Have you heard this news being discussed? 13. Vlad appreciated what father had told him about bowling when he went to the bowling club. 14. Mike said he had never been to such a large stadium before. 15. The man who called didn't say his name. 16. You should start thinking about your future job now. 16. I need your help. 17. They may be asked this question, too. 18. My friend must have been learning English for a long time now. 19. I will certainly help you. 20. Transportation conditions shall correspond to the goods

character.

11. Translate into English.

1. Она была уверена, что ее сын придет из школы рано. 2. Почему он сказал мне, что никогда не видел тебя? 3. Он сказал, что готовится к экзамену. 4. Он говорил, что не похож на своего брата. 5. Я знаю, что он говорил вам об этом. 6. Меня спросили, был ли я за границей. 7. Можно войти? 8. Я не хочу (не буду) помогать тебе. 9. К сожалению, они вынуждены остаться в городе во время летних каникул. 10. Говорят, что он хороший товарищ. 11. Мама хотела, чтобы мальчик вымыл посуду. 12. Мы видели, что он переходит улицу. 13. Мы наблюдали, как строился этот дом. 14. Ты заметил, что он все время говорит об экзаменах? 15. Я не ожидал, что мой брат заболит.

Вариант № 3

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

A. Canada, Australia, New Zealand

Canada

Canada is located in North America. It is the second largest country in the world, but the population of the country is only about 30 million people. Most of the population is concentrated along the southern border, in the cities such as Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

Canada is an independent country, though formally Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom, is recognized as Head of State. The country consists of two territories and ten provinces. There are two official languages in Canada — English, which is the language of about 60% of the population, and French. The majority of French-speaking population is concentrated in the province of Quebec.

The country is mainly agricultural. It is well known as an exporter of wheat and oats. It is also rich in natural resources. It is one of the main producers of electric power.

Australia

The continent of Australia is situated between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia. It is unique, because it is at the same time a continent, the smallest one in the world.

Australia is a very young country. The explorers from Europe unanimously called it a wonderful continent. There are really a lot of wonders: strange animals and wildlife, unusually mild weather, warm winters, etc. Even the sun rises there in the west, which is strange for Europeans. Besides, there is great stock of mineral resources: gold, oil, coal and much more.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of six states: South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia. The central part of the country is scarcely populated. The majority of the inhabitants live along the seashore or on the islands surrounding the continent: Tasmania is probably the most famous of them.

There are not very many cities in Australia. Agriculture is very well developed there. It is the world's leading manufacturer of wool. The largest and the most famous city is Sydney. It was the capital of the Olympic games in 2000. The capital of the country is Canberra, which is a remarkable city, with lakes, parks and skyscrapers.

New Zealand

New Zealand is a country in the Pacific Ocean, situated to the southeast from Australia. The country consists of two main islands and a number of smaller ones. All of them belong to the large group of Polynesian Islands. As one of the former colonies of Great Britain, now New Zealand is a member of the Commonwealth. It is formally the constitutional monarchy, Queen Elizabeth II being Head of State. The Queen appoints the governor who rules in her name. But, as well as in the UK, the Queen and her representatives have little or no power. In fact, the Prime Minister is the ruler.

New Zealand is a rich country, most of its wealth being due to agricultural activities. The rate of life in New Zealand is really high. Auckland is the largest city in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. English is the official language in the country, though in some schools Maori, which is the language of the native population, is taught as well.

Answer the questions about Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

1. Where is the country situated?
2. What is the size of the country?
3. What are its main cities? What is the capital of the country?
4. Where is the majority of the population concentrated?
5. What is the most important sphere of economy of the country?
6. Is the country rich in natural resources? What are they?
7. Who is formally recognized as Head of State in Canada?
8. What is the official language of the country?

B. Sending a Letter

Not long ago Vlad applied for a grant from an American university. He was sure he had all chances to win this grant. Soon he got a message that the board at the University had sent him the application documents and forms to fill in. The letter having been posted by FedEx, the board informed him about the tracking number. Vlad doesn't know what this means, so he asks Boris, his brother-in-law, about FedEx.

Vlad: Hi, Boris, I have got a little problem.

Boris: What is it? What is the matter?

Vlad: I saw you receive a parcel with a sign FedEx several times.

Boris: Well, I use their service quite often. Why are you asking?

Vlad: You see, I must get a letter sent by FedEx, and I don't know what I am to do.

Boris: You know, it is rather simple. FedEx is an American company

specializing in delivering letters, parcels and goods. In fact, it is a carrier service, or an express transportation company. There are quite a lot of companies of this kind all over the world, say, DHL, FedEx, German Parcel, etc.

Vlad: Then, in what way are they different from traditional postal service?

Boris: In fact, there is a great difference. To begin with, they are more reliable than the regular post. Having something really important to be sent, you'd better use the service of such company, though their services are not cheap.

Vlad: Does FedEx deliver internationally, being an American company?

Boris: Of course, they do. If I am not mistaken, they have representative offices in more than 200 countries.

Vlad: Have they, really? Then, I think, I am sure to receive the documents very soon. But then there is one more question: they have supplied me with the tracking number. What is it needed for?

Boris: Oh, using this number you can track your letter.

Vlad: Where can I track it?

Boris: In the Internet, of course. Just go to FedEx homepage and insert the number you received. You'll get the complete information about where your package is and when it is going to be at your destination. It is interesting sometimes to see that your parcel travels through so many countries to reach you.

Vlad: Do you want to say that their delivery is slower than a usual post service?

Boris: Why do you think so?

Vlad: You said it travels to many countries ...

Boris: No, it is very fast. They choose the best way to deliver. They have their own aircraft and vehicles.

Vlad: It is really very interesting. I wish I knew this before. Now I'd better go and track my parcel.

1. Do you like writing letters?
2. Do you often write letters to your friends and relatives?
3. Why is it necessary to put a stamp on the letter?
4. Have you ever sent a telegram?
5. Can you send a telegram from home? How?
6. Can you subscribe to newspapers and telegrams at the post office?
7. What is sold at the post office?
8. Can you transfer money by post?

2. Report the sentences according to the models.

Model 1: He said, "Open the door!" — He **asked** me **to open** the door.

He said, "Don't go there!" — He **ordered** us **not to go** there.

Use the verbs: *ask, order, advise, remind, recommend, warn, implore.*

1. She said, "Don't laugh at them!"
2. She said, "Please help yourself."
3. He asked, "Close the door!"
4. He advised, "Take the umbrella."

5. He said, "Don't ask me this silly question again!"

Model 2: She said, "He is my friend." — She **said that** he was her friend.

1. Tom remarked, "I didn't expect him to be so young."

2. Jean said, "My Dad will be fifty years old next year."

3. The teacher said in surprise, "Sorry to say, but you have got a bad mark for your test."

4. Mike noted, "I called him a few days ago."

5. Lena told her friend, "I am going to the seaside for a holiday."

Model 3: He asked, "When do you finish your work?" — He **asked** me when I **finished** my work.

She asked, "Is everything ready?" — She **asked** if everything **was ready**.

1. She wondered, "When will they arrive?"

2. Mother asked in surprise, "Have you already done your homework?"

3. He wondered, "What are you laughing at?"

4. The boy asked, "Why were you so surprised?"

5. Fred asked, "Did you write the answer to his previous letter?"

3. Transform the sentences given below into the Past Simple and Future Simple Tenses, making all the necessary changes.

1. They must read for their exam today. 2. You may read a book now. 3. You may go for a walk as soon as you finish your homework. 4. You can show better results if you don't work by fits and starts.

4. Make up sentences using the words from the three columns.

They expected

He saw

We wished

He made

She let

I supposed

My friend wants

They are known

He was said

She watched

the man

his mother

the work

her

everybody

to be

this man

his father

her friend

to write

cross the street

to write them a letter

laugh

to be done in time

go

to be your friend

good friends

this article two years ago

make his report

to help him with his homework

5. Transform the sentences according to the model using Absolute Constructions with Participles.

Model: The weather was fine. We went for a walk in the park. — *The weather being fine*, we went for a walk in the park.

1. All the experiments were finished. He began writing a report.
2. The letter was sent by ordinary post. I didn't receive the papers in time.
3. All the dishes were washed. She could sit down and have a rest.
4. The director was absent. Nobody wanted to begin the discussion.
5. The repairs are made in our house. We can't invite you to see us this month.
6. FedEx is an international company. You will get your letter without any delay.

6. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *and, but, neither...nor, so.*

My friend and I go in for sports together. In fact, we got acquainted in a sports club, ... since then we are inseparable. I started playing tennis at the age of six, ... he began going in for tennis only at ten, ... now he plays better than I do, ... he always wins when we play together. Not long ago a swimming pool was opened not far from the place where we live, ... we started going in for swimming, too. We both enjoy team games, ... we often play basketball and volleyball, neither of us plays football. We ... go mountain skiing, ... play bowling, ... we dream to try both when we are on holiday next year.

7. Join the two sentences into one.

1. We will speak about it. He comes soon.
2. He came to the sports club. He wanted to talk to us.
3. He went to the Crimea last year. He says so.
4. We are playing at a small sports ground now. The sports ground at our college is larger.
5. You gave me a book to read. I lost it.

8. Answer the questions. Give several variants where possible using the modal verbs.

1. Must we do this test in writing?
2. Do you have to speak English to your teacher?
3. May I smoke here?
4. Will you help me with my task?
5. When do you have to get up not to be late for classes?

9. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

1. John ... work hard to get the scholarship.
2. Excuse me, ... you tell me the time, please?
3. He ... swim when he was three years old.
- 4.... you like another cup of tea? — Yes, please.
5. I ... your advice.

10. Read and translate into Russian.

1. We thought that they were a happy couple. 2. They didn't know that he had seen the doctor already. 3. He said that he wanted to place an international telephone call. 4. She promised she would call us some day the following week. 5. Mother thought

the children were playing football in the yard. 6. He saw his friend post a letter. 7. He is known to be a good writer. 8. Nobody saw the boy breaking the window. 9. They felt something happening to their daughter. 10. It is known that sport makes people strong and healthy. 11. I met the man you had told me about. 12. He didn't tell us where they had gone. 13. You will answer all the questions when you are asked. 14. They have to leave home early so that not to be late for classes. 15. He should be waiting for you outdoors. 16. My friend said he might come a little later. 17. The library ought to be open now. It's too early for it to close. 18. You shall think about my advice later. 19. You should call her immediately. 20. I would like another helping of this cake.

11. Translate into English.

1. Нина вспомнила, что не записала номер телефона своей подруги. 2. Я не думал, что мое мнение так важно для тебя. 3. Почему он не позвонил нам, как обещал? 4. Начальник сказал, что он занят. 5. Я знаю, что он говорил вам об этом. 6. Меня спросили, был ли я за границей. 7. Можно войти? 8. Я не хочу (не буду) помогать тебе. 9. К сожалению, они вынуждены остаться в городе во время летних каникул. 10. Говорят, что он хороший товарищ. 11. Мама хотела, чтобы мальчик вымыл посуду. 12. Мы видели, что он переходит улицу. 13. Мы наблюдали, как строился этот дом. 14. Ты заметил, что он все время говорит об экзаменах? 15. Я не ожидал, что мой брат заболит.

Вариант № 4

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

A. Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851)

Joseph Mallord William Turner is one of the greatest English romantic painters and the most original of English landscape artists. Turner was born in London in 1775. His first drawings are dated 1787, when he was only twelve. His childish sketchbooks are still preserved in the British Museum. He received almost no general education but at 14 he became a student at the Royal Academy of Arts and three years later was making drawings for magazines. In 1791 he exhibited two watercolors at the Royal Academy for the first time. He became famous for visionary interpretations of landscape, making experiments with light and colour. In 1802 he went to the Continent, where he painted his famous *Calais Pier* (now exhibited in the National Gallery, London). Later he often travelled in England or abroad, using every opportunity to make sketches for his studio paintings in oil and watercolour. His works were exhibited regularly, and in 1807 he became professor of the Academy. Turner showed a remarkable ability to choose the best from the tradition of landscape painting. Among his paintings are *Dido Building Carthage* (The National Gallery, London) and *Crossing the Brook* (The Tate Gallery, London). Despite his early and continued success Turner lived a very quiet life. As his fame grew, he bought a large gallery in London for exhibition of his work, but continued to live very modestly with his old father. His painting became increasingly abstract, as he wanted to portray light, space, and the elemental forces of nature. He showed atmospheric effects with bright colours, for

example, in *The Grand Canal* (The Metropolitan Museum, New York) and *Approach to Venice* (The National Gallery, Washington, DC). In his will he left more than 19,000 watercolours, drawings, and oils to the nation. Most of these works are in the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery, London. In watercolour he is unsurpassed.

1. What is Joseph Mallord William Turner famous for?
2. When did he begin to draw?
3. At what age did he become a student at the Royal Academy of
4. What kind of experiments did he make?
5. He often went abroad, didn't he?
6. Prove that Turner lead a modest life.
7. Name the most famous of Turner's paintings.
8. Where are his paintings exhibited?

B. At My College

Alexei is going to leave school in a year, but he realizes that he must start thinking about further education right now, because it is essential to read for exams well beforehand. So he asks his brother to tell him about his college and advise.

Alexei: Vlad, I want to ask you about college life. Is it different from school life?

Vlad: Well, it depends on what you are interested in. We, too, in college have lessons, and marks; teachers give us homework, and there are examinations and tests.

Alexei: Well, I see. But, then, is there any difference between a school and a college?

Vlad: Why, of course. First, at college we have special subjects in our curriculum. For example, if one is going to be a teacher, he or she will take pedagogy, psychology, and methods of teaching. If one wants to become an economist, he or she will study economics, accounting, taxation and a lot of other things. It's really very interesting. Second, if you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship. If you are at the top of the group, and have excellent marks, the scholarship will be higher.

Alexei: It sounds very nice, I must say. Now, please, describe your usual day at college.

Vlad: Well, our day starts in the assembly hall, where we all gather together and the head teacher calls the register. Then the classes begin. We have several lectures and seminars every day, and work in workshops. Students also can stay at college after classes to do research.

Alexei: How are students assessed?

Vlad: We have exams and credit tests twice a year. But of course, it is important how you work during the year.

Alexei: What is the difference between an exam and a credit test?

Vlad: Well, you get marks for an exam, and when you take a credit test, you'll get a "pass". Exams are usually taken at the end of the course of a subject. For example, if you take chemistry for a year and a half, you will have credit tests in chemistry at the end of two terms, and at the end of the third term you will take an exam.

Alexei: Is an exam more difficult, than a credit test.

Vlad: Not really. In fact, you have more time to read for an exam: you are given from two to five days to get ready, and you are not given a lot of time to get ready for a credit test. In general, it depends on the subject.

Alexei: Well, I see. Now, what about holidays? They are not the same as at school, are they?

Vlad: We have holidays only two times a year: two weeks in February and two and a half months in summer.

Alexei: Vlad, what are you going to do after you graduate?

Vlad: There is a good opportunity for those who get only excellent marks while they study. When we graduate, we can enter a university without taking entrance exams and continue our education there. That's why I study hard and try to work regularly, and not by fits and starts. And hard work gives good results, as I am at the top of the group now.

Alexei: The prospect is very nice. I wish you good luck, then. Do you advise me to enter this college, too?

Vlad: You know, it's up to you to decide. But I like my studies there, and I think I have made the right choice. Besides, I've got many friends in the college, and friendship is the best thing in the world!

Answer the questions about your college.

1. What year are you in now?
2. When will you graduate?
3. How many students are there in your group?
4. Did you take any entrance exams to your college?
5. What are you going to do after you graduate?
6. How often do you have exams and credit tests?
7. Do you work regularly or by fits and starts?
8. How long does it usually take you to read for an exam?
9. Do the students in your college have to wear a uniform?
10. What are your favorite subjects?

2. Report the sentences according to the models.

Model 1: He said, "Open the door!" — He **asked** me **to open** the door.

He said, "Don't go there!" — He **ordered** us **not to go** there.

Use the verbs: *ask, order, advise, remind, recommend, warn, implore.*

1. The teacher asked, "Please give me a pen."
2. He said, "Don't ask me this silly question again!"
3. The children ordered, "Read to us!"
4. She said, "Don't laugh at them!"
5. She said, "Please help yourself."

Model 2: She said, "He is my friend." — She **said that** he was her friend.

1. Jane muttered, "I am sorry I am late".

2. Mother answered, "The children are playing in the garden."
3. The teacher said in surprise, "Sorry to say, but you have got a bad mark for your test."
4. Vlad explained, "I have had a flu, but now I am feeling much better."
5. His friend shouted, "It's a lie!"

Model 3: He asked, "When do you finish your work?" — He **asked** me when I **finished** my work.

She asked, "Is everything ready?" — She **asked** if everything **was ready**.

1. He inquired, "Do you want to speak to me?"
2. George inquired, "Are you sure that you are doing the right thing?"
3. The man asked, "When were you last in the Crimea?"
4. He asked, "Are you playing football with us today?"
5. She inquired, "Who will help me to do the washing up?"

3. Transform the sentences given below into the Past Simple and Future Simple Tenses, making all the necessary changes.

1. Students in Oxford must wear a uniform.
2. He can speak English very well.
3. Students can get a scholarship if they are at the top of the group.
4. Mike must pass the credit test today.

4. Make up sentences using the words from the three columns.

They expected	the man	cross the street
He saw	his mother	to write them a letter
We wished	the work	laugh
He made	her	to be done in time
She let	everybody	go
I supposed	to be	to be your friend
My friend wants	this man	good friends
They are known	his father	this article two years ago
He was said	her friend	make his report
She watched	to write	to help him with his homework

5. Transform the sentences according to the model using Absolute Constructions with Participles.

Model: The weather was fine. We went for a walk in the park. — *The weather being fine*, we went for a walk in the park.

1. All the experiments were finished. He began writing a report.
2. The letter was sent by ordinary post. I didn't receive the papers in time.
3. All the dishes were washed. She could sit down and have a rest.
4. The director was absent. Nobody wanted to begin the discussion.
5. The repairs are made in our house. We can't invite you to see us this month.

6. FedEx is an international company. You will get your letter without any delay.

6. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions *and, but, neither...nor, so*.

My friend and I go in for sports together. In fact, we got acquainted in a sports club, ... since then we are inseparable. I started playing tennis at the age of six, ... he began going in for tennis only at ten, ... now he plays better than I do, ... he always wins when we play together. Not long ago a swimming pool was opened not far from the place where we live, ... we started going in for swimming, too. We both enjoy team games, ... we often play basketball and volleyball, neither of us plays football. We ... go mountain skiing, ... play bowling, ... we dream to try both when we are on holiday next year.

7. Join the two sentences into one.

1. He will not come to the party. He is busy.
2. He promised to come to see us. But if it rains, he won't come.
3. They were playing outdoors. At that time their mother was cooking dinner.
4. I saw a man there. The man was playing tennis.
5. He invited Mary to the movies. Mary didn't come.

8. Answer the questions. Give several variants where possible using the modal verbs.

1. Shall I speak to him immediately?
2. Would you like another cup of tea?
3. What should you do in order to get a scholarship?
4. Can you answer my question?
5. When is the train to arrive?

9. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

1. My friend ... think about his future job now.
2. Students ... come in time for the lessons.
3. You ... open the window. It's rather hot in the room.
4. They ... pay more attention to their studies.
- 5.... I do this exercise in writing? — No, you (not)...; you ... do it orally.

10. Read and translate into Russian.

1. Everybody was sure that she was a liar. 2. He said he wouldn't go to college on Friday. 3. Why did you say you had been absent the day before? 4. The doctor asked me when I had caught cold. 5. Sam told me that he had been reading that book for the whole night. 6. The teacher made the student answer the question once more. 7. They wished their children to become doctors. 8. I saw them walking along the street, but they didn't notice me. 9. I didn't hear you talking in such a strange way. 10. Ask him whether he will come to the party. 11. The book you are discussing is unfamiliar to me. 12. She is smiling because she has remembered something funny. 13. Father told him how to throw the ball. 14. He won't be able to pass his exam if he doesn't work hard

enough. 15. He ought to become more serious. 16. Everybody must read this book. 17. You should visit your parents more often. 18. We need to help him with his report. 19. This decision would be hard for him. 20. You don't have to stay if you don't want to.

11. Translate into English.

1. Я не ожидал, что мой брат заболел. 2. Она обещала, что выучит английский язык перед поездкой за границу. 3. Они говорили, что он сегодня задержится. 4. Лена не знала, почему ее подруга разговаривала с ней так резко. 5. Маша не рассказывала, где познакомилась с Михаилом. 6. Я не уверен, что он воспользуется вашим советом. 7. Он умел читать, когда ему было четыре года. 8. Студенты должны прийти в училище до того, как директор отметит отсутствующих. 9. Ему нужно остаться в техникуме после занятий. 10. Мой отец хочет, чтобы я поступил в училище. 11. Известно, что у этой компании есть свой воздушный флот. 12. Он слышал, как студенты отвечали на вопросы преподавателя. 13. Я никогда не слышала, как ваша дочь играет на пианино. 14. Мне нужен твой совет. 15. К сожалению, они вынуждены остаться в городе во время летних каникул.

Критерии оценки контрольных работ.

Оценка «5» отлично-

100-90% правильных ответов

Оценка «4»хорошо-

89-70% правильных ответов

Оценка «3»удовлетворительно-

69-50% правильных ответов

Оценка «2» неудовлетворительно-

менее 50% правильных ответов

ТЕМА 4.1. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

- a. Describe your typical day at school to your new American friend.
- b. Tell him or her about your school.
- c. Tell him or her about your school subjects.
- d. Tell your friend about your school, class(classrooms, your class teacher)
- e. Tell your friend about your sport lessons.
- f. Describe your classroom to your friend.
- g. Tell your friend where you get knowledge. How do you increase it?
- h. Tell him or her about English lessons.
- i. Describe your typical lessons.
- j. Describe your extracurricular activities.

2. Which of the following school subjects do you like or hate?(для слабых учащихся)

- Russian
- Literature
- Mathematics
- History
- Natural history
- English
- Art
- Music
- Labor training

3. Which of the following activities do you like or hate? To take part in the concerts

- To draw pictures and posters
- To learn and sing the song
- To dance
- To solve sum
- To translate texts from English into Russian
- To play basketball
- To play volleyball
- To read books
- To write a composition

2. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 243 упр5, 6. Find in the text and read the information about

- the course of studies in Russian schools;
- pre-primary educational establishments;
- types of schools existing in Russia;
- lessons in primary school;
- secondary education;
- school-leaving examinations;
- the admission to higher school;
- higher educational establishments.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 4.2. МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Соедините прилагательные с определениями.

1. Ambitious	a) Liking to meet and talk to new people.
2. Motivated	b) Achieving aims in an effective, ordered and sensible way.
3. Organised	c) Able to wait calmly for a long time or to accept difficulties without becoming angry.
4. Creative	d) Determined to be successful, reach, powerful.
5. Confident	e) Very imaginative and good at making things, producing or using new ideas.
6. Patient	f) Good at influencing other people to believe or do what you want
7. Responsible	g) Working with a lot of effort.
8. Outgoing	h) Sure that you can do something or deal with or situation successfully.
9. Hard-working	i) Having a duty to be in charge of or to look after someone or something
10. Persuasive	j) Very keen to do something or achieve something, especially because you find it interesting or exciting.

2. Прочитайте текст и выберите соответствующий заголовок.

- A. Tips for a successful interview.
- B. How to dress for a success.
- C. What to say at a job interview.

The key to a successful job interview is preparation. It is very important to make sure your CV is up-to-date and free of mistakes. Also, you should make use of the Internet, as well as magazines and newspapers, in order to gather information about the company or organization you are applying to. Furthermore, you must know some things about the specific job position, including general responsibilities and daily duties.

Next, it is helpful to prepare for the interview itself by answering typical interview questions. You can try answering these specific questions in front of a friend or family member. Videotaping yourself might help you as well. Remember, there is always room for improvement; the more you practice, the more confident you will be that you won't mess things up during the interview. You should also prepare questions to ask during the interview. These questions should reflect your research on the company and position. However, remember not to ask any questions about salary on your first interview. If you do, the interviewer may think that you only care about the benefits and that your interest in the company isn't genuine.

Final preparations include choosing what to wear. It is important to select something appropriate. A business suit is always acceptable. If your clothing is clean and well pressed, the interviewer will think that you are a neat and organized person. Also, you must know the location of your interview. You should arrive at the interview ten minutes in advance. You must also remember to bring extra copies of your CV with you. Bringing a small notebook for notes is also a good idea. Remember to stay calm and project an image of self-confidence.

After the interview, it's suggested you send a thank-you note. In it, you should emphasize your interest and restate your specific qualifications for the position. Remember, the more you prepare, the more successful your interview will be.

3. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 249 упр. 1. Напишите русские эквиваленты английских слов.

imply great responsibility; model of behaviour; classroom climate; constant process; mutual respect; shaping a child's character; to foster; to be well equipped for.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 4.3. ПРАВА РЕБЕНКА.

Практические упражнения.

1. Поставьте “so”, “such” или “such a/an”. Переведите предложения.

1. It was ... hard nut that I couldn't crack it.
2. The wine was ... cold that we couldn't drink it.
3. She was ... nervous that she phoned her doctor.
4. Susan cooked ... delicious food.
5. We arrived ... late that we missed the train.
6. His son is ... clever boy.
7. Monkeys are ... funny animals.
8. Alice danced ... beautifully!
9. “Harry Potter” is ... interesting book.
10. Our teacher always wears ... pretty dresses.

2. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкции «as ... as» или «so ... as».

Н-р: Russia is bigger than India. (Россия больше Индии.) – India isn't so big as Russia. (Индия не так велика, как Россия.)

1. He is very tall and she is very tall too. (Он очень высокий, и она тоже очень высокая.) – He is her.
2. Jane and Tim are both good swimmers. (Джейн и Тим – оба хорошие пловцы.) – Jane swims
3. Sara is stronger than me. (Сара сильнее меня.) – I'm not

4. Our hotel is more expensive than yours. (Наш отель дороже, чем ваш.) – Your hotel isn't ours.

5. His blue suit is very smart and his black suit is also very smart. (Его синий костюм классный, и черный костюм тоже классный.) – His blue suit is his black suit.

6. My cat is younger than my dog. (Моя кошка младше собаки.) – My dog isn't my cat.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 5.1. ПОДГОТОВКА К ОБУЧЕНИЮ ЗА ГРАНИЦЕЙ. ПЕРЕПИСКА.

Практические упражнения.

Now follow the rules and fill in this form to join the International Pen-Friend Club.



INTERNATIONAL PEN-FRIEND CLUB

Application form

First name:
Surname:
Age:
Sex: *female/male* :
Home address:
Brothers: (names and ages)
Sisters: (names and ages)
School address:
Favourite school subjects:
Hobbies:
Sports:
Pets:
Favourite music:
Which countries would you like to write to?
Date *Signature*

1. Выполните задание.

Your address:
.....
.....
.....



To
.....
.....

2. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 267. Переведите текст.

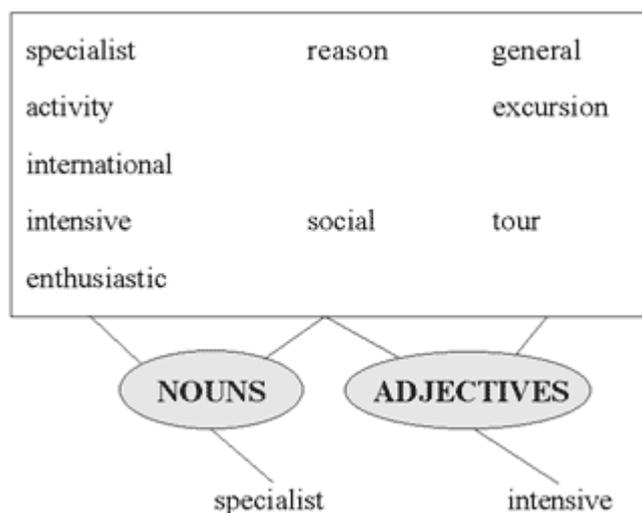
PERSONAL STATEMENT

My interest has shifted to multi-lingual education, which would serve an excellent base for wider literary education at all levels. Such an idea has recently been discussed, but there are still no standard programmes to realize it. It is very interesting and responsible to create these sort of programmes for schoolchildren. I am sure that they could develop their linguistic abilities and widen their knowledge of foreign literature.

My studies at the College will soon be completed and I would like to continue my education at the University of Toronto. After completing my Bachelor's degree I am going to continue my studies and to write appropriate textbooks for my courses. I am actually aware of the superb reputation of your University and I hope you will not deny me the privilege of continuing my studies at your fine institution.

Tatyana Larina

3. Заполните таблицу.



Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4» хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3» удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 5.2. В ПОИСКАХ РАБОТЫ ЗА ГРАНИЦЕЙ.

Практические упражнения.

1. Составьте резюме.

Curriculum Vitae

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Date of birth _____

Nationality _____

B. EDUCATION

Qualification_____

Languages_____

C. OBJECTIVE

D. WORK EXPERIENCE

2008-2010_____

E. PERSONAL QUALITIES_____

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 5.3. ДЕЛОВАЯ ПОЕЗДКА ЗАГРАНИЦУ.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

At the airport

At the check-in counter

- Hi. I'd like to check in for the flight to Vienna, please.

- Hi. Welcome to Italian Airlines. Can I see your ID and your tickets, please?

- Sure. Here they are.

- Thanks. How much baggage do you have?

- I have two bags and one suitcase.

- Could you put your bags on the scales, please? ... OK. Did you pack the baggage yourself?

- Yes, I did.

- Well. Your baggage exceeds the weight limit. It weighs 34 kilograms and I'm afraid you'll have to pay additional fees for the extra weight, sir. The charge is 15 euros per kilogram.

- Never mind. I will pay for that.

- Ok. And do you have any hand luggage?

- I think I will carry my backpack and a fragile souvenir into the cabin.

- Let me have a look at them. OK, they are not heavy. Remember you are not allowed to carry any bottles, electrical goods or sharp things onto the aircraft. They should be placed in your baggage.

- No, there aren't any prohibited items in my hand luggage.

- OK then. Here are the security tags for your hand luggage. Please attach them to your items. What kind of seat would you like to take: an aisle seat or a window seat?

- I'd rather prefer an aisle seat this time. It makes it easier to move around.

- Ok. No problem, sir. So your seat number is 9 F. Here is your boarding pass. When you hear the announcement about your flight departure, move to Gate 6 and you may board your aircraft. You will be boarding in one hour. Enjoy your flight!

2. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 283упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык.

Where is the nearest exchange office?

Where can I change foreign currency?

What are the operating hours of the bank (currency exchange office)? Which window (counter) should I go to?

What is the rate of exchange for US dollars (pounds sterling)? How much is the commission?

Where should I sign?

Please give me a receipt for the currency exchange.

Please note that I exchanged this amount of currency.

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

ТЕМА 5.4. ОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ И НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕПИСКА.

Практические упражнения.

1.Прочитайте открытку. И напишите открытку своему другу о своем путешествии..

Открытка с каникул в Италии

*How are you?
I'm on holiday in Italy with two of two sisters. The weather's wonderful so we're spending the time swimming and sunbathing. Yesterday we went on a fantastic trip to Rome. It was a bit hot, but we enjoyed it. I loved the beautiful architecture of the city and its atmosphere. Hope you're having a great time in the mountains. Wish you were here.*

*Love,
Dorota*

1. Прочитайте пример делового письма. Переведите его.

15 October 2008

Mr	James	Hilton
General		Manager
JMK	Co	Ltd
34	Wood	Lane
London		
Great Britain WC2 5TP		

Dear James

2009 BUSINESS CONFERENCE, 10/11 DECEMBER 2009

I have pleasure in inviting you to attend our special conference to be held at Sheraton Hotel, London on Thursday/Friday 10/11 December 2009.

This intensive, practical conference for businessmen aims to:

- increase your business productivity

- enable networking with business partners

The seminar is power-packed with a distinguished panel of professional speakers who will give expert advice on many useful topics.

If you would like to join us please complete the enclosed registration form and return it to me before 30 August with your fee of £50 per person.

I look forward to seeing you again at this exciting conference.

Yours sincerely

John
Conference Secretary

Smith

3. Задание из учебника А.П. Голубева «Английский язык» стр. 290 упр. 8.
Составьте диалог, используя реплики.

деловое свидание договоренность/понимание дать/получить полномочия
сделать что-л. быть знакомым с ...

Мы имеем честь представлять Этот документ должен идти за подписью
директора.

Какая сумма отводится на эти цели?

Могли бы вы ввести нас в курс дела относительно ... ?

У вас есть какие-нибудь предложения?

Вас удовлетворяют наши условия ... ?

Можем ли мы считать, что ... ? Это надо обсудить.

Возможны варианты. Я вам перезвоню

по этому вопросу, нанести визит На него можно положиться.

... назначен управляющим

appointment understanding

to give/receive authority to do smth

to be familiar with ...

We have the honour to represent ...

This document must go over the director's signature.

What amounts will be allowed for the purpose?

Could you put us in the picture about ... ?

Have you got any proposals to make?

Are you happy with our terms of ... ?

Can we take that ... ?

It's a matter for the discussion. There may be alternatives.

I'll call you back concerning the subject.

to pay a visit

He is a person you can rely on.

... appointed to be Manager

Критерии оценки практических упражнений.

«5» отлично-

Полностью успешное выполнение всех заданий (без ошибок и полностью самостоятельно).

«4»хорошо-

Успешное выполнение заданий с одной или двумя ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«3»удовлетворительно-

Частично успешное решение с тремя-пятью ошибками в любом из упражнений.

«2» неудовлетворительно-

Невыполнение большей части заданий. Пять и более ошибок в любом из упражнений.

Контрольная работа № 4.

Вариант №1

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

The System of Education in Great Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old. The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. In Scotland, it runs from August to June and in Northern Ireland from September to June and has three terms. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools, babies don't have real classes; they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colors and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of seven. In Primary School and First School children learn to read, write, and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old, they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that, students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations, which are necessary for getting into university or college.

The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England, there are 47 universities, including the Open University, which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

2. When does compulsory school begin
3. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. What is the Open University?
7. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

2. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Andrea who writes:

... My Mum often complains that I spend too much money on shopping. To tell you the truth, I like to buy beautiful things and spend all my pocket money on small souvenirs. I collect souvenirs. Do you or your friends collect anything? What do you and your friends do with your pocket money and why? What's your parents' attitude towards it? As for the latest news, I have just entered courses...

Write a letter to Andrea. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her courses. Write 100—140 words.

3. Write a request of your own to the University of Toronto.

4. Write a formal letter of Invitation.

Вариант №2

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

Teacher's Profession.

When young people choose the profession of a teacher, it is always necessary to bear in mind that teaching is a very difficult job. It implies great responsibility and a lot of activities of different kind both in class and at home. There are always a lot of copybooks to be corrected, plans to be written, and problems to be discussed. In fact, there are no days off for a teacher: he or she is constantly occupied with thoughts about school, lessons and pupils. This is why it is often said that teacher's job is very specific.

On the one hand, a good teacher does not only give knowledge but also serves a model of behavior for his or her pupils, especially the young ones. He or she forms the pupils' attitude to the subject. The manner in which he or she teaches matters a lot. On the other hand, a teacher mustn't forget that he or she must study from the pupils. Studying is a constant process for a teacher. If one stops studying, learning something new every day, both in the sphere of his or her professional interest and in people's relations, this means that it is time to stop teaching. Otherwise, it will do no good for the teacher and the pupils.

The teacher's task is not only to provide the pupils with information, but also to prepare them for everyday life, to make them good and responsible citizens of the society. While communicating with children a teacher studies them. The teacher must know the pupils' interests beyond the classroom, share their concerns, and learn about their needs and abilities. He or she must be well aware of the pupils' good and bad sides, too. Classroom climate depends a lot on the relations between a teacher and a pupil. Mutual respect of the teacher and the pupils is necessary if one wants to create a good and fruitful atmosphere at the lesson. To achieve this, the teacher's thinking should be on a higher level than that of the pupils. It is the main aim of education to help children to live in the community and to prepare for real life situations. School becomes a place for work and play, for living and learning. A teacher takes an active part in shaping a child's character, fostering honesty, kindness, and cooperation. Teaching is a very difficult job but those who are well equipped for it will have a happy and interesting life.

1. Where will you work after you graduate?
2. When will you graduate? What year are you in now?
3. Do the students at your college do teaching practice?
4. What outstanding educators do you know?
5. What are the duties of a teacher?
6. Why the teacher's profession is considered one of the most important?

2. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jane who writes:

... Yesterday my Mum asked me to help her about the house. We were very busy with cleaning up after the birthday party the whole morning. I got quite tired and even missed my fitness class. What are your family duties, if any? Is there anything you especially like or dislike about house work? Do you find helping your parents necessary, why or

why not?

Oh, I have some great news! I got a lovely kitten for my birthday...

Write a letter to Jane. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her kitten. Write 100—140 words.

3. Write a request of your own to the University of Toronto.

4. Write a formal letter of Congratulation.

Вариант № 3

1. Read, translate into Russian and answer the questions.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The human rights of children and the standards, to which all governments must aspire in realizing these rights for all children, are formulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention is the most universally accepted human rights instrument in history — it has been ratified by every country in the world except two.

Built on varied legal systems and cultural traditions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a universally agreed set of non-negotiable standards and obligations. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere — without discrimination — have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation, and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child.

The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care, education and legal, civil and social services.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was carefully drafted over the course of 10 years (1979-1989) with the input of representatives from all societies, all religions and all cultures. Some people assume that the rights of children born in wealthy nations — where schools, hospitals and juvenile justice systems are in place — are never violated, that these children have no need for the protection and care called for in the Convention. But that is far from the truth. To varying degrees, at least some children in all nations face unemployment, homelessness, violence, poverty and other issues that dramatically affect their lives.

Because of its near-universal acceptance by the community of nations, the Convention on the Rights of the Child has brought into sharp focus for the first time the fundamental human dignity of all children and the urgency of ensuring their well-being and development. The Convention on the Rights of the Child specifically refers to the family as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of its members, particularly children.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child confirms that children have a right to express their views and to have their views taken seriously and given due weight — but it does not state that children's views are the only ones to be considered. The

Convention also states that children have a responsibility to respect the rights of others, especially those of parents.

The principle of non-discrimination is included in all the basic human rights instruments and has been carefully defined by the bodies responsible for monitoring their implementation.

1. How many countries didn't accept The Convention on the Rights of the Child?

2. Which institutions use The Convention on the Rights of the Child as the basic document?

3. How long period The Convention was written for?

4. Which basic human rights do children have?

5. Why the Convention on the Rights of the Child has brought into sharp focus the fundamental human dignity of all children?

6. Have children only rights or they have also responsibility?

2. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jane who writes:

...Last month our class went to Washington. It was my first visit there and it was fun! Have you travelled much around Russia? Where would like to go if you have a chance? Why would you like to go there, what places of interest would you like to see? Is there anything interesting in the region where you live?
This summer we plan to go to the mountains with my parents...

Write a letter to Jane. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about the trip to the mountains. Write 100—140 words.

3. Write a request of your own to the University of Toronto.

4. Write a formal letter of acceptance to have dinner.

Вариант № 4

1. Read, translate into Russian and do the test below.

Why I sent Oxford a rejection letter.

A little over a month ago, I sent Oxford a rejection email that parodied the thousands that they send each year. Much to my surprise, it has become a bit of an Internet hit, and has provoked reactions of both horror and amusement.

In my letter I wrote: "I have now considered your establishment as a place to read Law (Jurisprudence). I very much regret to inform you that I will be withdrawing my application. I realize you may be disappointed by this decision, but you were in competition with many fantastic universities and following your interview, I am afraid

you do not quite meet the standard of the universities I will be considering."

I sent the email after returning from my interview at Magdalen College, Oxford, to prove to a couple of my friends that Oxbridge did not need to be held in awe. One of them subsequently shared it on Facebook because he found it funny.

I certainly did not expect the email to spread as far as it has. Varying between offers of TV interviews and hundreds of enthusiastic Facebook messages, it has certainly been far-reaching. Many of my friends and undoubtedly many strangers were unable to comprehend that I'd sent such an email to this bastion of prestige and privilege. Why was I not afraid of damaging my future prospects as a lawyer? Didn't I think this might hurt my chances with other universities?

For me, such questions paint a picture of a very cynical society. I do not want to study law because I want to be rich, or wear an uncomfortable wig and cloak. Perhaps optimistically, I want to study law because I am interested in justice.

To me, withdrawing my application to an institution that is a symbol of unfairness in both our education and the legal system (which is so dominated by Oxbridge graduates) makes perfect sense, and I am reluctant to be part of a system so heavily dominated by such a narrow group of self-selecting elites.

So, why did I apply in the first place? If you're achieving high grades at A-level (or equivalent), you can feel quite a lot of pressure to "prove yourself" by getting an Oxbridge offer. Coupled with the fact that I grew up on benefits in council estates throughout Bristol - not a type of heritage often associated with an Oxbridge interview - I decided to give it a try.

It was only at the interview that I started to question what exactly I was trying to prove. I was well aware that fantastic candidates are often turned down, and I did not believe that this was a true reflection of their academic potential.

Although I share concern that not going to Oxbridge gives you a "chip on your shoulder", I did not write to Oxford to avoid the risk of being labeled as an "Oxbridge reject": I already am one. Last year I made an (admittedly weak) application to Cambridge and was inevitably rejected post-interview.

A year ago, I was in awe of the beautiful buildings of Oxbridge, but today I am in awe of the sheer number of people who, like me, have managed to not take it so seriously. Ultimately, I am not harming Oxford by laughing at it, and it is an amazing feeling to realize that so many people are enjoying my email. Actually, I was amazed to know how many people of different ages bothered to read it and even to leave their comments about it in Facebook. I had fun reading some of them, too.

1. The email letter the author sent to Oxford was meant to be ...
 - 1) regretful.
 - 2) desperate.
 - 3) respectful.
 - 4) mocking.
2. The letter caused so much response because people ...
 - 1) fully agreed with the message.
 - 2) found the topic very interesting.

- 3) wanted to defend Oxbridge.
- 4) were outraged with the letter.
3. The author accuses society of cynicism because ...
 - 1) people seem to be more worried about reputations.
 - 2) people supported Oxbridge.
 - 3) lawyers do their job for high incomes.
 - 4) universities are very selective.
5. The expression «chip on your shoulder» in paragraph 9 means ...
 - 1) reflection of one's potential.
 - 2) feelings of unfair treatment.
 - 3) below-average performance.
 - 4) record of achievements.
6. «It» in «have managed to not take it so seriously» in the last paragraph refers to ...
 - 1) Oxford.
 - 2) Oxbridge rejection.
 - 3) university studies.
 - 4) university interview.

2. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mike who writes:

... Next week we're presenting orally the results of our individual projects in science. My project is good, but I hate oral assessment in general and I'm afraid I won't present my project well orally. Do you have projects? How often do your teachers ask you to make projects in different subjects? What do you prefer: written reports or oral presentations? ... Imagine my brother Dan will have no homework for the whole term! His class's been chosen for the experimental group by his school administration!!! ...

Write a letter to Mike. In your letter answer her questions, ask 3 questions about the Dan's reaction to the experiment. Write 100—140 words.

3. Write a request of your own to the University of Toronto.

4. Write a formal letter of refusal to an invitation.

Критерии оценки контрольных работ.

Оценка «5» отлично-

100-90% правильных ответов

Оценка «4» хорошо-

89-70% правильных ответов

Оценка «3»удовлетворительно-

69-50% правильных ответов

Оценка «2» неудовлетворительно-

менее 50% правильных ответов

4.Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.

В ходе экзамена по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык проверяются умение переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности, умение общаться на иностранном языке на профессиональные темы, знание грамматического и лексического минимума для перевода иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. Экзамен состоит из двух частей устной (чтение на заданную тему) и письменной (грамматический тест).

Устная часть

ТЕХТ 1.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. When does primary school start?
2. Are colleges and universities free in Russia?

Education in Russia

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

TEXT 2.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. Which academic subjects are there at school?
2. What are the main objectives of the reform?

Russian education

To study isn't an easy thing, of course, but nowadays it's quite necessary to be highly skilled and educated specialist.

The citizens of Russia have a right to receive the education which is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Education is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses, as well as the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling are a primary education for ages 6–9, followed by a senior school for ages 10–15. If pupils of a secondary school wish to go on in higher education, they must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary education consists of 11 years of studying. Every school has a core curriculum of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, foreign languages and others. After

completing this stage, pupils are awarded the Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education.

After finishing the 9th form, pupils continue studying at a vocational school which offers programs of academic subjects and a study program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium pupils can go on in higher education. All applicants must take an Entrance examination. Higher education institutions, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year program of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course. If a student finishes a graduate course and writes a thesis, he/she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism and to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students.

TEXT 3.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. Do all children have to attend nursery school?
2. When does elementary school start?

Education in America

Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. At the age of 4 or 5 children just get acquainted with the formal education in a

nursery school. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, and History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. The secondary school curriculum is built around specific subjects rather than general skills. Although there is always a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education, the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. The electives are to be connected with the students' future work or further education at university or college. Every high school has a special teacher — a guidance counsellor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

Members of each grade in high school have special names: students in the ninth grade are called freshmen, tenth graders are called sophomores, eleventh graders are juniors and as for twelfth graders, they are seniors.

After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in a research work.

TEXT 4.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. What useful does a teacher do?
2. Which qualities should a teacher have?

Profession of a teacher.

Being a teacher is a calling. It means living your childhood again and again with every child, seeing the world through his eyes.

The teacher is not a profession, but a way of life, according to which he lives, hurrying every day for lessons. Otherwise it cannot be called, because the thoughts of the teachers about the school: day, evening, night, and even during the holidays.

A teacher is a person with a capital letter, a huge, pure and kind heart. A person who gives us a part of his life, gives it to everyone and at the same time not a drop spares. A man who is always ready to listen to you and come to the rescue. He puts his love and care in us, demanding nothing in return. The teacher is an indispensable person in the fate of each student.

Indeed, how many spiritual qualities should unite in their character the person who wants to become a teacher: firmness, boundless patience, rigor and softness, trust and the ability to be an example in everything. And most importantly-love, love for life, for the learning process, and above all, for children.

L. Tolstoy also noted that a good teacher is someone who combines love for his work and love for his students.

It is well known that one of the most important choices in a person's life relates to his profession. Many people nowadays go to University to get a particular specialty, and only after graduation realize that this is not what they would like to do. What can an essay "Profession - teacher" have to do with it? And despite the fact that this work aims not only at improving the Russian language, but also to think. In this case, they can push the student to think about the future.

Being a teacher is very responsible, because it is a model for students in thinking and behavior. Not only does the teacher have to know perfectly the subject he teaches, he needs to be able to teach. Every child in the class must understand the material. And the children are all different, so the teacher should be attentive to everyone. He should find an approach to all, interest them in his subject, show its importance and usefulness in the life of students. At the same time, the teacher is obliged to respect the individuality of the student.

I admire people who are able to be content with small, to create a wonderful atmosphere of kindness, participation, harmony. They have time to do everything: to communicate with nature, to meet interesting people, and to benefit from their work, and to bring joy to family and friends. I think their life is interesting, beautiful and happy. This is the category of people who are always remembered only with gratitude.

I believe that the teacher is the second mother. After all, the teacher gives the child knowledge and a certain education. And the school is the second home where the baby lives more than one year, where he becomes a person. And what they will do with the

child at school is very important. Teacher should build their relations with children on full trust, mutual understanding and respect, should not share their pupils on favorite and unloved.

TEXT 5.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

3. What is the name of the author`s favorite teacher?
4. What is the brightest moment of education for the author?

My favorite teacher.

Kindergarten, school, university... We are all surrounded by teachers who make a great influence on our life. They bring motivation and inspiration for some students, for others they are a source of neglecting and disappointment. Nevertheless, every teacher gives a piece of his soul to his students and leads them to the world of knowledge.

I'm deeply convinced that all teachers in my life were of great importance. I had absolutely different teachers, but one of them has a special place in my heart. Her name is Maria Alexandrovna and she was my English teacher. I met her for the first time when I was in the 8th form. It was my first English lesson in a new school. I wasn't good at languages at that time and I didn't want to be in the classroom. Moreover, she was about 60 or 65 and she seemed really old to me. But it was just an appearance and as they say, appearance is deceptive.

I gradually understood that she was the best teacher I'd ever had. Maria Alexandrovna was a nice and very polite woman. She was in love with her job and the language that she taught incredibly. She was so inspiring for her students that it was a shame to appear not ready for a lesson. Furthermore, she was the only teacher in our school who treated us as adults and expressed respect to us in any situation.

The brightest moment of my education at school is also connected with her. She inspired us to write to some organization in English to tell about our class and our wish to study, and to our surprise, we received an answer with a parcel full of books and other teaching materials. We were so proud of ourselves and so sure that we can achieve whatever we want.

So, talking about teachers I can claim that what goes round comes around. The teacher who treated me with respect and love had the same from me in return. I can't even express how thankful I am and how much I appreciate her hard work.

TEXT 6.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. Who could afford a governess and then send their children to study abroad?
2. What else is important except of public education?

About education.

Education has an impact on everyone's life. It has always been so. However, education was not so obtainable several centuries ago when people couldn't get at least a primary education. Only noble families could afford a governess and then send their children to study abroad.

Today, primary and secondary education is obligatory. In addition, we may study in colleges or at a high school and then go to university. There is a great variety of careers from which to choose, so everyone can get any sort of education.

Nevertheless, public education is not the only one we can obtain. Self-education is crucial in all senses. If we cultivate ourselves, we may become not only smarter and more skilled, but also stronger emotionally and mentally. Self-development is important and it should take all your life. Don't stop on your way to perfection, it is impossible to be reached.

Moreover, literate and educated people form the picture of the whole society. If you become better, so will the society. It is wrong to think a person is unable to change the world. If everyone started changing from himself/herself, the world would become a better place in one day. And education is an important aspect of life which should not be underestimated. Take both your basic and self-education seriously and you will manage to become a better person and the life will probably seem less difficult if you are wise and experienced.

TEXT 7.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
2. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?

Education abroad

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory

till the children are 16 years old. The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. In Scotland it runs from August to June and in Northern Ireland from September to June and has three terms. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools babies don't have real classes; they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colors and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of 7. In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

TEXT 8.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. What are the advantages of studying abroad?
2. Why is a European diploma highly appreciated in Russia?

Education abroad.

Education is an important part of our life, because it usually determines the life journey. More and more young people aspire to get education abroad today and this rush is gaining popularity at an amazing rate. Parents eagerly send their children to Europe or

USA to get an overseas diploma and good professional skills. The majority of young people want to graduate from a university or even a college in English-speaking countries.

There are a lot of advantages of studying in foreign university. First of all, you study to communicate with people of different races, nationalities and with different religious views. Studying abroad increases harmony and love between students irrespective of their color and creed because usually students live in hostels. This factor bring them close to each other. You study not only a subject but also a culture that you never knew before. Moreover, studying abroad is the best way to learn a new language. Undoubtedly, you should pay attention and do some studying, but everything comes faster when you hear a foreign language (English, for example) everywhere- on the streets, in the stores, on the TV. You can't resist it and start to learn it without thinking.

Besides, a European diploma is highly appreciated in Russia. People supposed that if you have graduated from any university in Europe or the USA, you're a great highly-skilled professional. You could get some opportunities to study the new technologies and most recent science achievements. In addition, you've gained the valuable and updated knowledge. All these things could help to get a good job and earn good money.

However, this type of education could be difficult to receive, because of language barrier as the educational programs in Europe or USA are usually provided in English. Studying abroad could be much more expensive than it is in our country, where is possible to get a chance of free education. So, lack of money could be a huge obstacle.

To sum up, receiving education abroad offers some opportunities for a better career, it also has challenges that we must try to cope with to make our dream come true.

TEXT 9.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

- 1.What should parents and children keep in mind to deal with generation gap?
- 2.How should parents handle their children`s terrible behavior?

Generation Gap

Do you know what a generation gap is? Even if you don't know the particular definition, you are aware of this problem, basing on your own experience. Generation gap is a popular term used to describe serious differences between people of two

generations.

To realize how to deal with it, you should keep in mind that generation gap includes several aspects: children must know as much as possible about their parents and parents — about the world outlook of their children, about relations between brothers and sisters, and also about the attitude to them of close relatives on both sides — father's and mother's.

Children demand a great deal of attention, time and patience, so, if you are not ready to devote all that to your baby, it is better not to hurry. There are many families where both parents keep working after giving birth to their baby. It is similar to the situation with a single-parent family, when a father or a mother hardly have enough time and neglect their children's upbringing. In such cases most of the time the child has to spend on his own or with his friends. Due to the fact that he has not got any guidance from his parents he may be involved in some bad companies which commit violence or even crime and become alcohol or drug addicted. When the parents discover that, it's usually too late to change anything.

On the other hand, there is a different situation when the parents treat their children too strict and don't give them any freedom at all. In this case the children may become pariahs among their peers. Constant bans may increase the risk that the child will grow up insolent and defiant. This causes another big problem — lying. The child is forced to lie to the parents because of the fear to be punished. It can be anything from putting on make-up in the girls' room at school to stealing.

Some children rebel against discipline and family values. They listen to a loud music, wear inappropriate, to their parents' mind, clothes, dye their hair in inconceivable colours, have all their bodies pierced and tattooed trying to show their independence and establish their identity. They want to be treated as adults, but they are not ready to take all the necessary responsibilities. It doesn't mean that your child is bad and he will become a criminal. Of course, not! It only means that your child is in his transitional age and he is in need of your understanding and support.

But how to handle such behaviour? Parents should become his close friends. First of all they should learn to respect his interests. Try to speak with him as often as possible, offer some parent-child activities like shopping or going in for sports. It is worth involving the child in discussing some family questions, just to show that he is a full member of the family. Moreover, children in their teens are very vulnerable when they are criticized in public, so try to avoid it. Parents should always be honest and sincere with their child; otherwise it would be unfair to require the same from him.

Too authoritarian parents can't do any good to their children as well as parents who overindulge all the child's caprices. Overindulgence may lead to the same results as negligence. There are parents who are afraid of hurting the child by banning something when it is necessary. Such parents risk becoming powerless in the family and losing control over their children who may become spoiled and capricious.

It demands to make a great effort from both parents and children to reach mutual understanding. There are many different opinions on the question of treating children if they disobey their parents, but every parent should decide for himself what will be best for his child and set him on the right path.

TEXT 10.

Read the next fragment of the text and find answers to the questions:

1. How do children in Great Britain and in the USA earn money?
2. What subculture groups are there?

Life of young people

Our youth is mostly similar to the youth abroad in many aspects of life. Numerous youth organizations have been formed since the Second World War, uniting young people from all classes and sections of the population. In the USA exists a Young Republican Federation, Young Christian Association, some religious organizations for Jewish youth. Youth organization Green peace deals with the most urgent ecological problems of today's world. It protests against nuclear weapon test, sea and soil pollution, etc.

Sport clubs are characteristic youth organizations in the US and UK. They unite people, who are interested in baseball, football, basketball, golf, etc. You can attend any club: from theater clubs to bird-watching clubs. Bird-watching clubs are very popular, especially in Great Britain.

And at the age of 14 children have regular part-time job to earn some pocket money. Some young people work in their church organizations. They help elderly people or work in hospital.

There are even some groups, where young people help released prisoners to start their life anew. Youth and youth movement over decades have become important factors in the life of both countries.

Besides, young people join some subculture groups. The young follow certain stereotypes that are imposed on them through TV, movies, and music. In their lifestyle they try to imitate the images of their idols. Other young people are sports and music fans. They follow their idols in their tours and support them. Unfortunately they are

intolerant to those who don't share their view. It's a specific aspect of the youth subculture that can't be ignored.

There are subcultures that are not connected with music, and have a specific ideology. For example skinheads, which wore heavy boots, jeans and braces and shave their hair or cut it very short. Skinheads dreamed about the revival of the traditional working class culture. Skinheads were identified with extreme right wing views. Among other subcultures are Hippies, Punks, Mods, Rockers, Ravers and many others. Generally they were young people with low self-respect, who did poorly at school. They opposed the traditional world in which they were settled as fiasco elements.

Письменная часть

1. Fill the gaps with personal or reflexive pronouns.

1. I am angry with _____.
2. He fell down and hurt _____.
3. Tell me more about _____.
4. She believes in _____.
5. We are sure of _____.
6. They did everything _____.
7. Did you translate the text _____.
8. I saw everything _____.
9. The knife was sharp, and she cut _____.
10. They introduced _____.

2. Put "some", "any" or "no".

- 1 . He does his homework without ... difficulty.
- 2 . This year all the apples are red, we are going out this morning to pick ...
- 3 . I'd like ... water, please.
- 4 . There weren't ... tomatoes left.
- 5 . I won't go with you. I have ... free time.
- 6 . There aren't ... students at the moment.
- 7 . Sorry, I have ... matches.
- 8 . Do you have ... money?
- 9 . The box was empty. There was apples in it.
- 10 . Pour me ... milk, please.

3. Put the verbs in The Present Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.

2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

4. Put the verbs in the Present Simple.

write; are; goes; is; likes; speak; Am; tell; plays; writes

1.

I Russian.

2.

My little brother to kindergarten.

3.

We tests every month.

4.

My mother a teacher.

5.

He poems.

6.

They doctors.

7.

She to swim in the sea.

8.

John football every weekend.

9.

I a clever boy?

10.

You always interesting stories.

5. Put the verbs in the Future Simple

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

6. Put the verbs in the Future Simple

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

7. Translate the sentences.

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)

5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

8. Put the verbs in the Past Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

9. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect.

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 13. The children are putting on their coats. 14. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates. 16. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 17. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 18. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 19. Are you recording your favourite film on his video recorder? 20. I am translating a difficult article from German into Russian.

10. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect negative.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.
4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.

5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
10. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
13. John _____ (not play) the violin since he was school.

11. Put the verbs in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. He (to work) in the city centre.
2. I (to write) an essay now.
3. You (to go) to school on Sundays?
4. We (not to dance) every day.
5. They (to play) in the hall now?
6. Where he (to live)? – He (to live) in a village.
7. He (to sleep) now?
8. They (to read) many books.
9. The children (to eat) cakes now.
10. He (to help) his mother every day.
11. You (to play) the piano well?
12. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

12. Put the verbs in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

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9. The children (to eat) cakes now.
10. He (to help) his mother every day.
11. You (to play) the piano well?

12. Look! Michael (to dance) now.

13. Write the sentences in the Passive voice.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

14. Write the sentences in the Passive voice.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.
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3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.
5. The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.
8. The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

15. Change the direct speech into reported speech.

Example: "I work hard," Jillian said.

— Jillian said that he worked hard.

1. "I am planning to go to Kenya," Sally said.
2. "I take my little sister to school every day," little Anthony said.
3. "You may take my textbook," Nonna said.
4. "They are playing in the gym now," Nick said.

5. "I don't like chocolate," Mary said.
6. "My sister is ready to go" Helen said.
7. "My mother usually goes shopping on Saturday," the girl said.
8. "The birds build their nests among the trees," the teacher said.

16. Change the direct speech into reported speech.

Example: "I work hard," Jillian said.

— Jillian said that he worked hard.

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14. "My sister is ready to go" Helen said.
15. "My mother usually goes shopping on Saturday," the girl said.
16. "The birds build their nests among the trees," the teacher said.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка «5» (отлично) ставится:

– если обучающийся отразил все аспекты, указанные в задании, смог логично и связно вести беседу на заданную тему, дал развернутые аргументированные ответы на вопросы собеседника, использовал соответствующий поставленной задаче словарный запас, различные грамматические конструкции языка, соблюдал правильность произношения и интонации.

– если обучающийся выполнил более 90 процентов заданий лексико-грамматического теста.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) ставится:

– если обучающийся смог логично и связно вести беседу на заданную тему, однако отразил не все аспекты, указанные в задании, не всегда давал развернутые аргументированные ответы на вопросы собеседника, использовал соответствующий поставленной задаче словарный запас, различные грамматические конструкции языка, соблюдал правильность произношения и интонации.

– если обучающийся выполнил более 70 процентов заданий лексико-грамматического теста.

– .

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) ставится:

– если обучающийся не всегда умел логично и связано вести беседу на заданную тему, отразил не все аспекты, указанные в задании, не всегда давал развернутые аргументированные ответы на вопросы собеседника, не всегда использовал соответствующий поставленной задаче словарный запас, путался в различных грамматических конструкциях языка, не всегда соблюдал правильность произношения и интонации.

– если обучающийся выполнил более 40 процентов заданий лексико-грамматического теста.

– .

Оценка «2» (удовлетворительно) ставится:

– если обучающийся не смог логично и связано вести беседу на заданную тему, не отразил ни одного аспекта, указанные в задании, не ответил на вопросы собеседника, пользовался минимальным словарным запасом, использовал неправильные грамматические конструкции языка, не всегда соблюдал правильность произношения и интонации.

– если обучающийся выполнил менее 20 процентов заданий лексико-грамматического теста.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
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Заместитель директора по учебной работе
Сергеева М.В.

«___» _____ 2020 г.

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1.
2.
3.

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.