

Департамент образования города Москвы
Государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования города Москвы
«Московский городской педагогический университет»
Институт среднего профессионального образования им. К.Д. Ушинского

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ/ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ
АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

БД.01 Иностранный язык

Специальность

44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах

Москва

2018

1. **Наименование дисциплины:** БД.01 Иностранный язык

2. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины

Наименование трудового действия	Наименование компетенции	Поэтапные результаты освоения дисциплины (прохождения практики)	Оценочные средства
Образовательные результаты среднего общего образования			
Личностные образовательные результаты			
<p>сформированность российской гражданской идентичности, патриотизма, уважения к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважения государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн) (ОРЛ-1);</p> <p>сформированность гражданской позиции как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего (ОРЛ-2);</p> <p>готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите (ОРЛ-3);</p> <p>сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире (ОРЛ-4);</p> <p>сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности (ОРЛ-5);</p> <p>сформированность толерантного сознания и поведения в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нём взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения (ОРЛ-6);</p>	<p>Знать: историю многонационального народа России, государственные символы (герб, флаг, гимн), конституционные права и обязанности, традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие ценности, ценности здорового и безопасного образа жизни, особенности влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; ценности семейной жизни.</p> <p>Уметь: проявлять гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, применять конституционные права и обязанности, вести себя в соответствии с законом и правопорядком, вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нём взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения.</p> <p>Владеть (навыками и/или опытом деятельности): навыками ведения диалога с другими людьми, навыками сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности, навыками здорового и безопасного образа жизни, Владеть опытом деятельности по физическому самосовершенствованию, спортивно-оздоровительной деятельности, навыками бережного, ответственного и компетентного отношения к физическому и психологическому здоровью, приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности.</p>	Контрольная работа	

сформированность навыков сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности(ОРЛ-7);

сформированность нравственного сознания и поведения на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей (ОРЛ-8);

готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности (ОРЛ-9);

сформированность эстетического отношения к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений (ОРЛ-10);

принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков (ОРЛ-11);

сформированность бережного, ответственного и компетентного отношения к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь (ОРЛ-12);

осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем (ОРЛ-13);

сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности (ОРЛ-14);

сформированность ответственного отношения к созданию семьи

на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни (ОРЛ-15).		
Метапредметные образовательные результаты		
<p>умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях (ОРМ - 1);</p> <p>умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты (ОРМ - 2);</p> <p>владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания (ОРМ - 3);</p> <p>готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, включая умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников (ОРМ - 4);</p> <p>умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий (далее – ИКТ) в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности (ОРМ - 5);</p> <p>умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов (ОРМ - 6);</p> <p>умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения,</p>	<p>Знать: ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей, способы решения конфликты средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов языковыми средствами</p> <p>Уметь: определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учётом гражданских и нравственных ценностей умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения,</p> <p>Владеть (навыками и/или опытом деятельности): познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познаниям владение языковыми средствами владение навыками познавательной рефлексии</p>	Контрольная работа

<p>определяющие стратегию поведения, с учётом гражданских и нравственных ценностей (ОРМ - 7); владение языковыми средствами – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства (ОРМ - 8); владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения (ОРМ - 9).</p>		
Предметные образовательные результаты		
<p>1) сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире; 2) владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить своё речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; 3) достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения; 4) сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях</p>	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения; • языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета; • новые значения изученных глагольных форм, средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предложения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию; • лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения; • тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения. <p>Уметь: <u>говорение</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ввести диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства; • рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; 	<p>Контрольная работа</p>

	<p>описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; <p><u>аудирование</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; • понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию; • оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней; <p><u>чтение</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи; <p><u>письменная речь</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера; • заполнять разные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка; <p>- использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической и профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни.</p>	
<p>Форма промежуточной аттестации: дифференцированный зачет в 1 и 2 семестре</p>		

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

Оценка качества освоения программы курса осуществляется посредством текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Текущий контроль успеваемости обеспечивает оценивание хода освоения дисциплины. Промежуточная аттестация обеспечивает оценивание промежуточных и окончательных результатов обучения по дисциплине.

Формы, системы оценивания, порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации, а также ее периодичность устанавливаются локальными нормативными актами организации.

Оценочные средства текущего контроля

Контрольная работа - средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу. Контрольная работа – письменное задание, выполняемое в течение заданного времени (в условиях аудиторной работы – от 30 минут до 2 часов, от одного дня до нескольких недель в случае внеаудиторного задания). Как правило, контрольная работа предполагает наличие определенных ответов.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания (максимум – 5 баллов)

Критерии	Показатели	Шкала оценивания
Раскрытие предложенного плана	План раскрыт в полном объеме в соответствии с тематикой контрольной работы	2
	План выполнен частично, или не в полном объеме отвечает тематике контрольной работы	1
	План контрольной работы не раскрыт и не отвечает тематике работы	0
Знание источников и литературы по теме	При выполнении контрольной работы использованы и проанализированы современные источники, соответствующие тематике работы	1
	В ходе выполнения контрольной работы не использованы литературные источники, соответствующие тематике работы	0
Достоверность представленного материала	Представленные в работе материалы соответствуют современной проблематике и достоверны реальной ситуации развития	1
	Представленные в работе материалы недостоверны и не соответствуют современной проблематике	0
Соответствие правилам оформления	Контрольная работа соответствует правилам оформления	1
	Контрольная работа не соответствует правилам оформления	0

Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации

Дифференцированный зачет - вид зачета, в результате которого обучающийся получает оценку в четырехбальной шкале («отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

При определении уровня достижений обучающихся на зачете/экзамене необходимо обращать особое внимание на следующее:

- дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос;
- показана совокупность осознанных знаний об объекте, проявляющаяся в свободном оперировании понятиями, умении выделить существенные и несущественные его признаки, причинно-следственные связи;
- знание об объекте демонстрируется на фоне понимания его в системе данной дисциплины и междисциплинарных связей;
- ответ формулируется в терминах дисциплины, изложен литературным языком, логичен, доказателен, демонстрирует авторскую позицию обучающегося;
- теоретические постулаты подтверждаются примерами из практики.

**Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания
(максимум – 5 баллов)**

Критерии	Показатели	Шкала оценивания
Степень раскрытия учебного материала	Знание программного материала и структуры дисциплины, а также основного содержания и его элементов в соответствии с прослушанным лекционным курсом и с учебной литературой	1 балл
	Логически корректное, непротиворечивое, последовательное и аргументированное построение ответа по вопросам	0,5 балла
	Понимание взаимосвязей между проблемными вопросами дисциплины	0,5 балла
	Отчетливое и свободное владение концептуально-понятийным аппаратом, научным языком и терминологией соответствующей научной области	0,5 балла
	Понимание содержания проблемы и ее междисциплинарных связей в рамках предметной области	0,5 балла
Умение применять теоретический материал при решении практических задач	Понимание существа обсуждаемых конкретных проблем, а также актуальности и практической значимости изучаемой дисциплины	0,5 балла
	Владение методологией дисциплины, умение применять теоретические знания при решении задач, обосновывать свои действия	1 балл
	Представление обоснованных выводов при решении практических задач	0,5 балла

4. Типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе их формирования

Текущий контроль успеваемости

Оценочное средство – контрольная работа

Примерная тематика контрольных заданий

Практическое задание № 1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

1. Введение нового лексического материала по теме. Отработка грамматического материала порядок слов в предложении; повествовательное, вопросительное и отрицательное предложение.

Прочитать текст, перевести, выписать незнакомую лексику.

My family

I think that a family is the most important thing for every person. Family are the people that always love you, support you and help you. For me it is impossible to live without my family. My family is rather large. There are: my parents, brother, sister and grandparents.

My father is a plastic surgeon; he helps people become more beautiful. He is a professional. My father does his work very well and gets a very good salary. My mother is a housewife. She looks after the house and us, the kids. Mother makes very tasty breakfasts and dinners. Our mother is very kind, but strict to us. She always checks how we do our homework. Mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around.

My elder brother, Jason, is a student of the medical faculty. He wants to become a good surgeon, like our father. Besides, he is also a member of the local theatre club. He plays main parts in several plays.

My sister, Jenny, is finishing school this year. However, she has not yet made up her mind about her future profession. On one hand she loves animals and can become a vet, on the other hand she is very good at mathematics and knows some complex computer programs. Maybe she will have a year off to think over her future possibilities.

As for me, I have always loved children. I can play and communicate with them. I love all kinds of games and sports. After college I am planning to enter the University, because I want to become a professional educator. Parallel with that I want to have my own kindergarten.

Our grandparents are scientists. Grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist. They give lectures in different universities and write serious books. We all get on with each other very well.

Everyone in our family is rather busy, but we always look forward to a possibility to spend some time together. My family means a lot to me.

2. Отработка грамматического материала «Порядок слов в предложении; повествовательное, вопросительное и отрицательное предложение»

Задание 1

Exercise 1. Define the underlined part of the sentence. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The stadium was near my house.
2. Swimming in cold water is not very pleasant.
3. To rebuild the city after the war was one of the hardest tasks.

4. Nobody visited her last year.
5. A famous actor played the main part in this film.
6. It is raining now.
7. It was necessary to buy a return ticket.
8. Three of the students got excellent marks.
9. Who has told you this?
10. The wallet is mine.
11. The test is not difficult.
12. He was seen crossing the street.
13. I live in the house by the sea.
14. There are many shops in this street.
15. He is the manager of the company.
16. He was sent me a few English books to read in my spare time.
17. She was reading a fresh newspaper sitting in comfortable chair.
18. Show me telegram received in the morning.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the right word order.

1. have, discussed, the problem, they.
2. in our, student, group, studies, this.
3. examination, June, will, take, students, the, next.
4. now, am, at, I, the, lesson, English.
5. laboratories, are, at, there, many, the, University.
6. go, Academy, the, to, every, o'clock, at, nine, morning, I.
7. factories, furniture, produce, these.
8. December, the shortest, the 22nd, of, day, the, year, is.

Практическое задание № 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)

ТЕКСТ ЗАДАНИЯ:

Упражнения по теме «Артикли»

Exercise 1. Put the article where it is necessary.

My friend's ... flat is very comfortable. There are ... three rooms in ... flat: ... living room, ... study and ... bedroom. ... living room is not very large. ... walls in ... living room are blue. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... table in ... middle of ... room with some chairs around it. To ... left of ... door there is ... sofa. Near ... sofa there are ... two large armchairs. They are very comfortable. There is ... piano in my friend's living room. ... piano is to ... right of ... door. ... bedroom and ... study are small. ... furniture in ... flat is brown.

Exercise 2. Put the article where it is necessary.

Here is ... large window. Through ... window we can see ... room. Opposite ... window there is ... door. On ... door there is ... curtain. In ... corner of ... room there is ... round table. On it we can see ... books and ... telephone. There is ... bookshelf over ... table. On ... bookshelf we can see ... newspapers and ... book by ... Jack London. There are ... two ... pictures in ... room. One ... picture is small, ... other picture is very large. There are ... two bookcases in ... room. ... bookcases are full of ... books. There is ... large sofa in ... room. On ... sofa we can see ... bag.

Whose ... bag is that? There is no ... bed in ... room. On ... small table near ... window there are ... flowers and ... glass of ... water. In ... front of ... window we can see ... armchair.

Упражнения по теме «Множественное число существительных»

1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, mass, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero. Man, woman, tooth, foot, goose, child, mouse. Postman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman.

2. Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, во множественном числе:

1. Put the box on the shelf. 2. I have hurt my foot. 3. This is an English dictionary. 4. Where is the knife? 5. This factory has a good laboratory. 6. The last leaf fell from the tree. 7. This story is very long. 8. The speech was very interesting. 9. He left the key on the table. 10. Where is the brush? 11. I like his new play. 12. The roof of the house was covered with snow. 13. The wife of the sailor came to the shore. 14. A copy of the contract was sent to Leningrad. 15. The cargo of the steamer consists of different raw materials.

Практическое задание № 3 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Упражнения по теме «Артикли»

Exercise 1. Put the article where it is necessary.

My friend's ... flat is very comfortable. There are ... three rooms in ... flat: ... living room, ... study and ... bedroom. ... living room is not very large. ... walls in ... living room are blue. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... table in ... middle of ... room with some chairs around it. To ... left of ... door there is ... sofa. Near ... sofa there are ... two large armchairs. They are very comfortable. There is ... piano in my friend's living room. ... piano is to ... right of ... door. ... bedroom and ... study are small. ... furniture in ... flat is brown.

Exercise 2. Put the article where it is necessary.

Here is ... large window. Through ... window we can see ... room. Opposite ... window there is ... door. On ... door there is ... curtain. In ... corner of ... room there is ... round table. On it we can see ... books and ... telephone. There is ... bookshelf over ... table. On ... bookshelf we can see ... newspapers and ... book by ... Jack London. There are ... two ... pictures in ... room. One ... picture is small, ... other picture is very large. There are ... two bookcases in ... room. ... bookcases are full of ... books. There is ... large sofa in ... room. On ... sofa we can see ... bag. Whose ... bag is that? There is no ... bed in ... room. On ... small table near ... window there are ... flowers and ... glass of ... water. In ... front of ... window we can see ... armchair.

Упражнения по теме «Множественное число существительных»

1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, mass, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero. Man, woman, tooth, foot, goose, child, mouse. Postman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman.

2. Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, во множественном числе:

1. Put the box on the shelf. 2. I have hurt my foot. 3. This is an English dictionary. 4. Where is the knife? 5. This factory has a good laboratory. 6. The last leaf fell from the tree. 7.

This story is very long. 8. The speech was very interesting. 9. He left the key on the table. 10. Where is the brush? 11. I like his new play. 12. The roof of the house was covered with snow. 13. The wife of the sailor came to the shore. 14. A copy of the contract was sent to Leningrad. 15. The cargo of the steamer consists of different raw materials.

Практическое задание № 4 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Moscow

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8.75 million people live in Moscow. Moscow is the cultural, communications, government, industrial, scientific, and transportation centre of Russia. It lies in western Russia, in the European part of the country. The Moscow River, for which the city was named, flows through the city.

Moscow was founded during 12th century. Moscow emerged as the most powerful Russian city in the late 1400 s. The princes of Moscow played a leading role in uniting various Russian lands and in conquering non-Russian peoples and territories. Moscow became the capital of the Russian Empire and was the home of Russia's czars until 1712, when the capital was moved to St. Petersburg.

Moscow again became the Russian capital in 1918, after the Bolsheviks (later called Communists) took control of the country. In 1922, Russia and three other republics united to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow was chosen as the Soviet capital.

The Communists lost power in the Soviet Union in August 1991. In December, the Soviet Union was dissolved. Russia and other former Soviet republics became independent countries. Most of the republics, including Russia, formed the Commonwealth of Independent States. Moscow remained the capital of Russia. The city of Minsk, in Belarus, was named headquarters of the Commonwealth.

Moscow is built in the shape of a wheel. This shape can be traced to the city's early history, when rings of fortifications were built to protect it from attack. Today, wide boulevards extend from the city's centre, forming the spokes of the wheel. They cross circular ^boulevards, which make up the inner and outer rims of the wheel.

A major highway circles Moscow. Past the highway lies the Green Belt, a ring of forests and parks covering about 1,800 square kilometres.

The oldest and busiest sections of Moscow lie near the Kremlin, a huge walled fortress at the city's historic centre. Just north and east of the Kremlin is the main business, commercial, and administrative district. Encircling this area and the Kremlin are Moscow's main shopping streets and many cultural buildings. Most of the city's new residential and industrial districts lie in the outermost rings.

At the city's heart on the banks of the River Moscow lies the Kremlin, a walled fortress housing all the government buildings. Nearby St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the 16th century to celebrate a military victory; it is now a museum.

Практическое задание № 5. Хобби, досуг

Выполните упражнение:

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму будущего времени.

Пример: Hurry up! The plane *arrives* (arrive) at 7.30.

1. There's no point in running now. We _____ (miss) the bus anyway.
2. Yes, I'll come out this evening. I _____ (not/work).

3. You can relax. The match _____ (not/start) until four o'clock.
4. I _____ (go) to the market this afternoon. Doyouwantanything?
5. Are you OK, Donna? You look like you _____ (faint).
6. You realise that the boss _____ (not/like) this, don't you?
7. I _____ (cook) dinner this evening - as usual.
8. She _____ (look) for a new flat next year.
9. Don't worry. The shops _____ (not close) until eight o'clock tonight.

Критерии оценки

Оценка "5" ставится в том случае, когда обучающийся выполнил упражнение безошибочно

Оценка "4" ставится, если обучающийся допустил 2-3 ошибки

Оценка "3" ставится, когда обучающийся допустил 4- 5 ошибок.

Оценка "2" ставится в том случае, когда задание не выполнено или обучающийся большое количество ошибок.

1. Составление словаря по теме. Работа над грамматическим материалом.

Развитие устной речи: монологическое высказывание по теме. Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста.

My hobby

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. Wehaveagoodtimetogether.

Практическое задание № 6. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Moscow

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8.75 million people live in Moscow. Moscow is the cultural, communications, government, industrial, scientific, and transportation centre of Russia. It lies in western Russia, in the European part of the country. The Moscow River, for which the city was named, flows through the city.

Moscow was founded during 12th century. Moscow emerged as the most powerful Russian city in the late 1400 s. The princes of Moscow played a leading role in uniting various Russian lands and in conquering non-Russian peoples and territories. Moscow became the capital of the Russian Empire and was the home of Russia's czars until 1712, when the capital was moved to St. Petersburg.

Moscow again became the Russian capital in 1918, after the Bolsheviks (later called Communists) took control of the country. In 1922, Russia and three other republics united to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow was chosen as the Soviet capital.

The Communists lost power in the Soviet Union in August 1991. In December, the Soviet Union was dissolved. Russia and other former Soviet republics became independent countries. Most of the republics, including Russia, formed the Commonwealth of Independent States. Moscow remained the capital of Russia. The city of Minsk, in Belarus, was named headquarters of the Commonwealth.

Moscow is built in the shape of a wheel. This shape can be traced to the city's early history, when rings of fortifications were built to protect it from attack. Today, wide boulevards extend from the city's centre, forming the spokes of the wheel. They cross circular ^boulevards, which make up the inner and outer rims of the wheel.

A major highway circles Moscow. Past the highway lies the Green Belt, a ring of forests and parks covering about 1,800 square kilometres.

The oldest and busiest sections of Moscow lie near the Kremlin, a huge walled fortress at the city's historic centre. Just north and east of the Kremlin is the main business, commercial, and administrative district. Encircling this area and the Kremlin are Moscow's main shopping streets and many cultural buildings. Most of the city's new residential and industrial districts lie in the outermost rings.

At the city's heart on the banks of the River Moscow lies the Kremlin, a walled fortress housing all the government buildings. Nearby St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the 16th century to celebrate a military victory; it is now a museum.

Практическое задание № 7. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок
Составление словаря по теме. Тренировка употребления лексики в беседе по теме. Развитие диалоговой речи, обоснование своего мнения по прочитанному.
Работанадустнойречьюмонологическоевысказываниепотеме

Youth Problems

Today it is fashionable to speak about teenage problems. A few years ago alcohol, fights, murders and other kinds of violence were more problems of adults rather than young people.

But now, as official reports admit, violence, AIDS, drugs and alcohol are more and more associated with youngest. For many children from poor families violence, drinking problems and all that is associated with poverty becomes more and more real.

The Government surveys show that every fifth teenager who was arrested for criminal actions, was younger than 14 and couldn't be sent to prison. Almost half of teenagers have an experience with drugs, alcohol and sex under age of 16. A lot of teenagers who have drug or alcohol addiction almost never believe that they are dependent. These things are often combined with family and school problems.

What has gone wrong? Some specialists explain that the changes of our society, the system of our life force young people to choose their own lifestyle. On the one hand, our society agrees that 15-17-years old people are old enough to be responsible for what they do and gives

them quite a lot of freedom and rights. On the other hand, most adults think that teenagers are too young to be taken seriously. This misunderstanding has produced many problems. Actually, a lot of teenagers say that their parents let them do anything they want and are quite indifferent to their problems. Many teenagers get upset or depressed when they can't solve their problems. As a result, it makes them believe that there is only one way out - to stop living and commit suicide.

No doubt, the teens' problems will increase. And young people should feel that they are cared about.

Практическое задание № 8 Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

Phonetic exercises

Cook-cooked-cooking

Cooking is a heat treatment of food to make it edible.

boil - boiled -boiling

Boiling is heating in different liquids and mixtures.

bake - baked- baking

Baking is dry cooking inside an oven.

stew - stewed –stewing

Stewing is cooking food slowly in liquid.

steam - steamed-steaming

Steaming is cooking above the surface of boiling liquid.

fry - fried-frying

Deep-frying is immersion of food in hot fat or oil.

Shallow-frying is frying on a pan in hot fat or oil.

roast –roasted -roasting

Roasting is cooking meat and poultry in an oven by dry heat.

grill – grilled - grilling

Grilling is rapid cooking by heat, the source of which is gas, electricity or coal.

QUESTIONS.

1. Do you like cooking
2. Do you often cook meals?
3. What is cooking?
4. What is cooked ?
5. What are the methods of cooking ?
6. What is boiling (roasting, steaming , frying, grilling , baking)?
7. What is boiled (roasted, baked, fried, grilled, steamed)?
8. What dishes are usually cooked at the college laboratories ?

Test

Watch the video and point the actions made during the cooking .

1. The tuna steak is roasted.
2. The mutton chop is steamed.
3. The tuna steak is fried.

2. Match the words and definitions.

Cooking is rapid cooking by heat

Roasting is heating in different liquids and mixtures

Steaming is cooking food slowly in liquid.

Deep-frying is immersion of food in hot fat or oil.

Shallow-frying is frying on a pan in hot fat or oil

Grilling is cooking meat and poultry in an oven. Stewing is a heat treatment of food to make it edible

Boiling is cooking above the surface of boiling liquid

Baking is dry cooking inside an oven.

3. Put the verbs in Passive Voice.

1. Bread, cakes, pastries _____ . bake

2. Meat and fish _____ . roast

3. Cheese _____ of milk. make

4. Fritters _____ in hot fat or oil. fry

5. Meat, fish and vegetables _____ . cook

6. A knife _____ to cut different food. use

Практическое задание № 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

1. Введение и отработка нового лексического материала по теме. Чтение текстов с полным пониманием. Тренировка употребления времен Past Simple/Indefinite

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Our educational establishments pay a lot of attention to sport. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in kindergarten. Physical education is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also garnering a lot of attention in our country. There are different sporting societies, clubs, and complexes. The most famous of them are the Olympic complexes "Luzhniki", "Dynamo" stadium, etc. They are used for international and world competitions.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics, and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for swimming. It requires mobility, liveliness and a lot of energy. It keeps a person in good shape. I have been swimming for 5 years. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply swimming with my friends. Certainly, there is a large difference between my manner of swimming and such favorites as Popov, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to swim as well as our best swimmers do.

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present или 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.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или PastSimple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Упражнение 3.

Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Present или PastSimple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Упражнение 4. Вставьте глагол "to be" в требуемой форме Present или Past Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I...
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Упражнение 5.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)

2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она не знала.
9. Кто знал?
10. Никто не знал.
11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)
13. У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не было.
15. Кто это был?

Практическое задание № 10. Экскурсии и путешествия

Составление словаря по теме. Отработка лексики в устной речи. Работа над грамматическим материалом. Чтение текстов с опорой на сноски. Рассказ о традициях в Великобритании. Работа над устной речью: монологическое высказывание по теме

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста:

Holidays in Great Britain

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most favourite holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in the Trafalgar Square.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charities and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. All the family usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas. It's the time to visit friends and relatives.

New Years Day is not such favourable in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Years Eve is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays, there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, in a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes).

Практическое задание № 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

Составление словаря по теме. Развитие диалоговой речи (обоснование своего мнения по прочитанному). Отработка грамматического материала в устной речи. Чтение текста с общим охватом содержания.

Political System of Britain

Britain is a parliamentary democracy. Its formal title is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The membership in the House of Lords is hereditary. The Commons is the elected House. It consists of 635 members of Parliament. The power of the Queen is strongly restricted by Parliament.

The voting is by secret ballot and is from the age of 18.

The Government is formed by the party which has the majority in the Commons. It is the party that wins the elections.

The Prime Minister is the leader of the Government. He or she chooses a number of ministers in the cabinet. The second largest party forms the official opposition with its "shadow cabinet".

There are two main parties, the Conservative and Labour parties.

The orientation of the Conservative party is center-right, with pragmatic policies. The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its aim is to bring about wealth and power in favour of working people.

The party which is called the Liberal Democrats is an influential center.

Another center party is the Socialist Democratic Party (SDP). There are also nationalist parties from Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Практическое задание № 12. Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности

Введение и отработка новой лексики по теме. Пересказ темы «Защита окружающей среды»

Environmental protection

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but it's the only place where human beings can live. People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – caused by machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities, which created huge amounts of pollutants, the problem has become more important. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth. Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following its fate. The Aral Sea is about to disappear. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct. Air pollution is another serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is dangerous – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for many Russian cities.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

And even greater threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered species. We can recycle litter. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Практическое задание № 13. Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

Прочитать, перевести и составить сравнительную таблицу систем образования в разных странах.

'Education in Russia'

Citizens of Russia have the right to education which is guaranteed by the Constitution and ensured by the broad development of compulsory secondary education, vocational, specialised secondary and higher education, by the development of correspondence and evening courses, by the provisions of state scholarships, grants and privileges for students.

In Russia there is a nine-year compulsory education, but to enter a university one has to study two years more. School starts at the age of six for Russian children. But most of them have learnt letters in kindergarten which is now part of primary school. Primary and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of Russian, mathematics, sciences, PT. A variety of subjects are taught at lyceums and gymnasiums.

After finishing secondary school, lyceum or gymnasium one can go on to higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Higher educational institutions are headed by Rectors. Vice-rectors are in charge of the academic and scientific work. Higher educational institutions train undergraduates and graduate students in one or several specialisations. The faculties are headed by the Deans. There are departments within faculties. The system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: decentralisation of the higher education system, development of the autonomy of higher educational institutions, expansion of academic freedoms of faculties and students, development of new financial mechanism. All Russian schools until recently were state-subsidised.

In the terms of the ratio of students to the total population Russia ranks among the top ten countries in the world. The Russian educational policy is a combination of economic and social objectives. An educated person contributes more to the society and education on the other hand gives a person the prospect for professional advance. The citizens of Russia show a great concern for education for themselves and their children.

Institutions of higher education include: technical training, schools, teachers training colleges, universities which offer master's and doctoral degrees programmes.

The faculties have specialised councils for conferring advanced academic degrees.

Education in 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.

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.

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.

Education in the USA

There are five types of schools in the US educational system. They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school. Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old. They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).

About 90 percent of all children attend public school, which is free. The other 10 percent go to private schools, which often include religious education. They are similar to the public schools but parents must pay for their children to go to these schools. About half of all private schools are run by Catholics.

In the United States, education is mainly the responsibility of state and local governments, not the national government. The amount of money spent on education differs from state to state. The subjects studied also differ a little. The school year usually runs from September to June. At the high school level, there are some specialized schools. They include schools that emphasize vocational subjects like business or auto mechanics. Most high schools are general schools. High school students are often involved in the non-academic activities that their school offers -for example, in drama clubs, sports teams, or the school newspaper.

Выполнение упражнений на повторение пройденного материала:

Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме «Модальные глаголы»

1. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

a) can't

b) couldn't have

c) hasn't been able to

2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.

a) could

b) am able to

c) can

3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.

a) couldn't, could

b) can, was able

- c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.
- a) were to
 - b) had to
 - c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.
- a) can't
 - b) have to
 - c) needn't
6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
- a) needn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) can't
7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.
- a) must
 - b) should
 - c) need to
8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.
- a) can
 - b) has to
 - c) must
9. You ... smoke so much.
- a) would
 - b) can't
 - c) shouldn't
10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
- a) must
 - b) needn't
 - c) should

2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навещил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

Практическое задание № 14. Искусство и культура

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста: CultureinGreatBritain

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged - costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale.

The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries are known as the golden age of English literature, It was the time of the English Renaissance, and sometimes it is even called "the age of Shakespeare".

Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright who has ever lived, was born in Stratford-on-Avon. In spite of his fame we know very little about his life. He wrote 37 plays. Among them there are deep tragedies, such as Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, light comedies, such as The Merry Wives of Windsor, All's Well That Ends Well, Twelfth Night, Much Ado About Nothing.

Практическое задание № 15. Новости и средства массовой информации
Составление словаря по теме. Активизация лексики в устной речи. Развитие устной речи в беседе по теме. Чтение текста с полным пониманием. Составление связного монолога-высказывания. Работа над устной речью монологическое высказывание по теме.

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Massmedia. Different ways to know the world

There are many different ways to get knowledge about our big world. It is mass media, travelling, museums, meeting with interesting people, etc.

People all over the world enjoy books. Books are our friends and teachers. We can learn a lot of interesting and useful things from the books.

Many people choose traveling as the way to know the world. I enjoy it too. It's very fun and interesting! Every year I travel to another place than last year, and I like it: new places - new impressions!

The mass media have done and continue doing much to excite an interest in every aspect of the country's life. The mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines. The mass media now play an important role in shaping our opinions.

I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the "Izvestiya", and the "Komsomolskaya Pravda". There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the "Argumenty i Fakty" and the "Nedelya". Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper, which publishes articles and commentaries on politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

"The Wall Street Journal" is a quality paper. It is a business newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. There are also newspapers in the USA, which are famous all over the world for their quality. "The New York Times" is "the world's top daily".

Практическое задание № 16. Виды рекламы. Этические аспекты рекламы

Составление словаря по теме. Активизация лексики в устной речи. Развитие устной речи в беседе по теме. Чтение текста с полным пониманием. Составление связного монолога-высказывания. Работа над устной речью монологическое высказывание по теме.

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Massmedia. Different ways to know the world

There are many different ways to get knowledge about our big world. It is mass media, travelling, museums, meeting with interesting people, etc.

People all over the world enjoy books. Books are our friends and teachers. We can learn a lot of interesting and useful things from the books.

Many people choose traveling as the way to know the world. I enjoy it too. It's very fun and interesting! Every year I travel to another place than last year, and I like it: new places - new impressions!

The mass media have done and continue doing much to excite an interest in every aspect of the country's life. The mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines. The mass media now play an important role in shaping our opinions.

I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the "Izvestiya", and the "Komsomolskaya Pravda". There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the "Argumenty i Fakty" and the "Nedelya". Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper, which publishes articles and commentaries on politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

"The Wall Street Journal" is a quality paper. It is a business newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. There are also newspapers in the USA, which are famous all over the world for their quality. "The New York Times" is "the world's top daily".

Практическое задание № 17. Языки и литература

Выбор правильного ответа. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A4 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A1 Sophie remembers the boy's name very well.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Sophie is keen on aerobics classes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ray is fond of computers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Sophie enjoys playing computer games.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

R: Hi, your name is Sophie, isn't it? Do you remember me?

S: Yes, I think so. I saw you at our welcome party at the college. You are a second year student in this college, aren't you?

R: Right, I was the guy who talked about the sports facilities in our campus. And I bet you don't remember my name, do you?

S: Don't prompt. You are Rudolf...?

R: No.

S: Rupert?

R: No. But you are on the right track, my name starts with the letter R.

S: Richmond?

R: Enough, it's not a name-game, and I'm pretty disappointed that I failed to impress the newcomers.

S: Oh no, it's not that!

R: It's ok. And my name's Raymond. Ray for friends... and for people who can't remember long names.

S: I-I'm sorry.

R: Never mind. Do you remember at least what I was talking about?

S: Oh, yes! You gave us lots of information about the college sports centre, and about facilities you have here for doing sports. I'm particularly interested in aerobics classes and in the swimming pool.

R: Yes, aerobics is very popular among girls. Aerobics classes are the earliest ones. We run them from seven am.

S: So early?!

R: Yes, and if you want to book a more convenient time, run to the coach right now and ask what time's still available.

S: I will, thanks... And the swimming pool? What time does it open?

R: From half past seven. But there are not too many people in the pool usually. Most people prefer cycling, football and basketball to swimming. We've got a very good football pitch and a tennis court here.

S: You must be very good at all these sports. Where can I see you next time – on the football pitch or in the gym-hall?

R: I'm afraid neither. I don't go there very often.

S: Don't you? I thought you spent all your time there.

R: Not there. I'm a computer geek, not an athlete. You are much more likely to see me in our computer club. Browsing the internet, making web pages, chatting in forums. See you there then.

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся

Оценочное средство – дифференцированный зачет (в форме защиты проекта)

Примерная тематика для создания проекта:

1. Сценарий телевизионной программы о жизни публичной персоны: биографические факты, вопросы для интервью и др.

2. Экскурсия по родному городу (достопримечательности, разработка маршрута).

3. Путеводитель по родному краю: визитная карточка, история, география, экологическая обстановка, фольклор.

4. Презентация «Каким должен быть настоящий профессионал?».

5. Собеседование на ярмарке вакансий, при устройстве на работу.

Форма промежуточной аттестации: дифференцированный зачет в форме деловой игры – конкурса презентаций.

Включает в себя проверку знаний по следующим направлениям:

- умение делать устное сообщение на заданные темы.
- умение участвовать в беседе по заданной ситуации общения;
- презентовать себя.