

Приложение 2 к рабочей программе
Дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)»

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОЛЖСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЭКОНОМИКИ, ПЕДАГОГИКИ И ПРАВА»

Волжский социально-педагогический колледж

**Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык (английский)»
(ред. от 23.05.2023)**

Специальность:
44.02.01 Дошкольное образование

Уровень образования:
среднее профессиональное образование

Квалификация выпускника:
Воспитатель детей дошкольного возраста

Содержание

1 Перечень компетенций, которыми должны овладеть обучающиеся в процессе освоения образовательной программы, описание показателей, критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания	3
2 Типовые контрольные задания, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения, характеризующих формирование компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы.....	8
2.1 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для проведения входного контроля	8
2.2 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для текущего контроля по дисциплине	11
2.2.1 Методические материалы, используемые для текущего контроля знаний по дисциплине.....	11
2.2.2 Вопросы для самостоятельной работы.....	12
2.2.3 Задания для самостоятельной работы.....	13
2.2.4 Тесты по дисциплине	17
2.2.5 Типовые задания	22
2.2.6 Задания для контрольной работы.....	24
2.3 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.....	25
2.3.1 Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету по дисциплине	25
2.3.2 Примерное задание на зачет по дисциплине.....	26

1 Перечень компетенций, которыми должны овладеть обучающиеся в процессе освоения образовательной программы, описание показателей, критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	<p>- знает- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>- умеет- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p>	<p>- имеет базовые знания- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>- умеет по инструкции преподавателя общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p>	зачтено
ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.	<p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p>	<p>- знает лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>- умеет на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p>	зачтено
ОК 3. Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.		<p>- знает лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	зачтено
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для		<p>- умеет самостоятельно общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p>	

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. 	
<p>ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.</p>			
<p>ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.</p>			
<p>ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность воспитанников, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество образовательного процесса.</p>			
<p>ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и</p>			

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.			
ОК 9. Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания, смены технологий.			
ОК 10. Осуществлять профилактику травматизма, обеспечивать охрану жизни и здоровья детей.			
ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением регулирующих ее правовых норм.			
ПК 1.1. Планировать мероприятия, направленные на укрепление здоровья ребенка и его физическое развитие.			
ПК 1.2. Проводить режимные моменты в соответствии с			

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
возрастом.			
ПК 1.3. Проводить мероприятия по физическому воспитанию в процессе выполнения двигательного режима.			
ПК 2.1. Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей в течение дня.			
ПК 2.2. Организовывать различные игры с детьми раннего и дошкольного возраста.			
ПК 2.3. Организовывать посильный труд и самообслуживание.			
ПК 2.4. Организовывать общение детей.			
ПК 2.5. Организовывать продуктивную деятельность дошкольников (рисование, лепка, аппликация, конструирование).			
ПК 2.6.			

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>Организовывать и проводить праздники и развлечения для детей раннего и дошкольного возраста.</p>			
<p>ПК 3.1. Определять цели и задачи, планировать занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста.</p>			
<p>ПК 3.2. Проводить занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста.</p>			
<p>ПК 5.2. Создавать в группе предметно-развивающую среду.</p>			
<p>ПК 5.3. Систематизировать и оценивать педагогический опыт и образовательные технологии в области дошкольного образования на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов.</p>			

2 Типовые контрольные задания, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения, характеризующих формирование компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

2.1 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для проведения входного контроля

1 вариант

1. Найди соответствие между словами с похожими значениями

Example: amazing – c)

a) frightening b) vital c) wonderful

A1. to clear up

a) to protect b) to pollute c) to clean

A2. garbage

a) danger b) litter c) bin

A3. to save

a) to help b) to prohibit c) to avoid

A4. human being

a) nature b) man c) animal

A5. to destroy

a) to recycle b) to pack c) to damage

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений B6-B12 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, т.е. нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3- Not stated).

If asked what Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett have in common, most people would correctly reply that they are famous writers. But did you know that they all graduated from the oldest and most prestigious university in Ireland.

Trinity College at the University of Dublin has an interesting history. The university was founded in 1592 in the heart of Dublin, the capital of Ireland. At first everything went well and the university grew slowly. Then, in the middle of the 17th century, life at the university became difficult because of two wars in the country. Fortunately, the university survived and from then on many wealthy families began to send their sons there for a good education.

Today, Trinity College is among the top 40 universities in the world for Arts and Humanities and it attracts students from all five continents. It is also one of Ireland's leading historical sights. It has a unique beautiful library that contains 4.25 million books including the Book of Kells, one of the most precious medieval books in existence. Over half a million visitors come to see this book and the library every year. It is truly a great university.

B6

Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett got their degree at Trinity College.

B7

Trinity college was created in the 16th century.

B8

Because of Second world War the life at university become difficult.

B9

Many poor families began to send their sons there for a good education to Trinity College.

B10

Trinity College attracts students from Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, Australia.

B11

Trinity College is one of the Scotland's leading historical sites.

B12

The Book of Kells is one of the most valuable book written by Oscar Wilde.

3. Преобразуй слова, помеченные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами C13 — C 18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

C13	Tornadoes are one of the violent storms and they happen in _____	MUCH
C14	Thank goodness that our weather isn't so _____	CHANGE
C15	We have already discussed the most important _____ problems on our planet.	SCIENCE
C16	A very violent wind is _____ of a tornado.	TYPE
C17	Students and teachers should always try to prevent _____ .	BULLY
C18	On July 4th,1776 the Americans celebrate _____ Day.	DEPEND

2 вариант

1. Найди соответствие между словами с похожими значениями

Example: research – c)

a) an experiment b) an achievement c) an exploration

A1 humid

a) misty b) cool c) wet

A2 icy

a) frosty b) snowy c) nasty

A3 spaceship

a) space travel b) starship c) space flight

A4 violent

a) weak b) strong c) terrible

A5 storm

a) wind b) hurricane c) rain

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений

B6 – B12 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чём в тексте не сказано.т.е. нельзя дать ни положительного , ни отрицательного ответа (3-Notstated).

Network are groups of computers, software and hardware that are all connected to help the users work together. They are typically found in businesses, schools and colleges, Internet cafes and

libraries. A network connect computers by using cabling systems, special software and devices that handle the flow of data. A network allows users to share files and recourses such as printers, as well as send e-mail to each other. So, as with any other shared resource, it is important to be responsible and think about other users. There are a number of things to keep in mind when using a computer network, such as:

- Do not share computer passwords.
- Do not overuse resourses such as online connection or printers
- Use it only to help you with your studies
- Do not use it for anything illegal, unethical or dishonest e.g bullying other students or damaging equipment.
- Do not copy other people’s work- either other students or online information This is called plagiarism and has serious consequences especially concerning copyrighted material. Remember information on the Internet may not always be copyrighted, but it is there to give you the facts and ideas for your own piece of writing and not to be copied and pasted into as new document.
- Do not install any software without permission.
- Be aware of computer viruses and try to protect the network from them by following security procedures.

B6

All libraries schools and colleges use computer network.

B7

Network users have to share a computer.

B8

The computers are connected with software and hardware.

B9

Network users cannot print print documents or send messages.

B10

All network users share the same password.

B11

Plagiarism has serious consequences like taking people who copyrighted forbidden information to the prison.

B12

Network users have to ask before installing a new program.

2. Преобразуй слова, помеченные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами C13-C18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

C13	When we got to Spain, it was very hot and ___.	SUN
C14	Neil Armstrong was the first _on the Moon.	EXPLORE
C15	When I arrived, the sun began to shine _.	BRIGHT
C16	What kind of weather is ___of the northern part of Russia?	TYPE

C17	Now you are the _of this wonderful house.	OWN
C18	Our country is proud of these ___ people.	SUCCESS

2.2 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для текущего контроля по дисциплине

2.2.1 Методические материалы, используемые для текущего контроля знаний по дисциплине

Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
Контрольный опрос	Контрольный опрос – это метод оценки уровня освоения компетенций, основанный на непосредственном (беседа, интервью) или опосредованном (анкета) взаимодействии преподавателя и студента. Источником контроля знаний в данном случае служит словесное или письменное суждение студента	Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
Эссе	Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме	Тематика эссе
Тестовые задания	Тестирование - удовлетворяющая критериям исследования эмпирико-аналитическая процедура оценки уровня освоения компетенций студентами	Тесты по дисциплине
Контрольная работа	Эффективный метод проверки знаний обучающихся, полученных ими на определённом этапе. Основная задача контрольных работ - выявить, какие изученные темы вызывают затруднения и в последствие искоренить недостатки	Задания для контрольной работы
Защита индивидуального проекта	Индивидуальный проект выполняется обучающимся самостоятельно под руководством преподавателя по выбранной теме в рамках одного или нескольких изучаемых учебных предметов, курсов в любой избранной области деятельности (познавательной, практической, учебно-исследовательской, социальной, художественно-творческой, иной).	Тематика индивидуальных проектов
Работа в малых группах	Метод, направленный на участие обучающихся в работе, развитие навыков сотрудничества, межличностного общения	Методика организации работы в малых группах Типовые задания

2.2.2 Вопросы для самостоятельной работы

Тема 1. Лексика по теме «Достопримечательности». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Достопримечательности». Подготовка презентации по теме.

Тема 2. Лексика по теме «Еда». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Еда». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 3. Лексика по теме «Путешествия». Чтение и перевод текста по теме. «Путешествия». Написание эссе по теме «Путешествия». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 4. Лексика по теме «Покупки». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Покупки». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 5. Лексика по теме «География». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «География». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 6. Лексика по теме «Знаменитые люди». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Знаменитые люди». Подготовка презентации по теме «Знаменитые люди».

Тема 7. Лексика по теме «Праздники». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Праздники». Написание эссе по теме «Праздники».

Тема 8. Лексика по теме «Развлечения». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Развлечения». Написание эссе по теме «Развлечения».

Тема 9. Лексика по теме «Театр». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Театр». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 10. Лексика по теме «Система образования в Великобритании». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Система образования в Великобритании». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 11. Лексика по теме «Школы в Англии». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Детские сады и школы Англии». Подготовка проекта на тему «Детские сады и школы Англии».

Тема 12. Лексика по теме «Воспитание и обучение детей». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Воспитание и обучение детей». Написание эссе по теме «Воспитание и обучение детей».

Тема 13. Лексика по теме «Английские колледжи и университеты». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Английские колледжи и университеты». Подготовка презентации на тему «Английские колледжи и университеты».

Тема 14. Лексика по теме «Образование в России». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Образование в России». Подготовка презентации на тему «Образование в России».

Тема 15. Лексика по теме «Американские колледжи и университеты». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Американские колледжи и университеты». Подготовка презентации на тему «Американские колледжи и университеты».

Тема 16. Лексика по теме «Подготовка учителей в Англии». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Подготовка учителей в Англии». Подготовка проекта на тему «Подготовка учителей в Англии».

Тема 17. Лексика по теме «Личность учителя». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Личность учителя». Написание эссе по теме «Личность учителя».

Тема 18. Лексика по теме «Дети и родители». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Дети и родители». Написание эссе по теме «Дети и родители».

Тема 19. Лексика по теме «Игры в жизни детей». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Игры в жизни детей». Подготовка презентации по теме «Игры в жизни детей».

Тема 20. Лексика по теме «Праздники, обычаи и традиции Великобритании». Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Праздники, обычаи, традиции Великобритании». Решение типовых задач.

Тема 21. Чтение и перевод текста по теме «Американские праздники». Решение типовых задач. Контрольная работа

2.2.3 Задания для самостоятельной работы

Раздел 1. Базовый лексико-грамматический курс

1. Подготовка презентации по теме «Достопримечательности».

2. Тема «Еда», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Food is an essential part of our daily life. One famous English saying goes “We are what we eat”, and it’s true. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. As for me, I like salads very much but I don’t like meat products. The food we choose to eat depends on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration. Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. For me, it’s a pleasure. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables. Sometimes I eat French fries and hamburgers but I know that it contains a lot of fat. That’s why I try to cut down on fast food. I also try to it less sugar and salt.

3. Написание эссе по теме «Путешествия»

4. Тема «Покупки», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

I go shopping several times per week. Nowadays there are so many types of shops — the shopping center, the hypermarket, the supermarket, the bakery, butchery and grocery. I adore shopping centers. I usually do the shopping with my mother or with my friends. We go to the shopping centers where we can spend hours in different shops. You can buy any type of clothes there: from underwear to shoes and coat. The supermarkets and hypermarkets are very convenient as you can buy whatever you need at once. There is no more need to go to three different shops to buy bread, meat and vegetables. It’s all here. But still there are those who prefer buying some goods at the specialized places. For example, they buy fresh bread at the bakery across the street, and then go to the butcher’s to buy some fresh meat, and then spend 20 minutes to get to the grocery to buy fresh fruits and vegetables. Modern technologies allow doing the shopping without need not only to get out of the house, but even get out of bed. It concerns not only the clothing, but also the food. The delivery service is a part of almost all modern shops and that is extremely convenient. You can spend half an hour on choosing and ordering the products and then do some other things and then just receive all that you need. Isn’t that convenient? So there are so many types of shopping. And one can choose the most preferable to him.

5. Тема «География», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

London is the capital of Great Britain or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is an old city, its history counts more than two thousand years. London is both the capital of the country and a huge port. London is situated upon both banks of the Thames, about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south. There are 17 bridges that cross the river. The population of London is more than 9 million people.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. Due to favourable geographical position, soon after the Roman conquest, a small town became an important trade centre. Actually, London can be divided into several parts: the City or Downtown of London, Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London with narrow streets and pavements. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial centre of the United Kingdom. Only a few thousand people live there, but in the day-time it is full of people: as about half a million people come to work there. The biggest Banks and offices are concentrated in the City. The West End is the centre of London. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls. There are a lot of beautiful houses and gardens. Only well-to-do people can live there.

Another important district of London is Westminster, where most of Government buildings

are situated. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament. Westminster Palace was founded in 1050. It is situated in the centre of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin and others. The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country which is known to the whole world as Big Ben. One can hear Big Ben strike every quarter of an hour. The clock «Big Ben» came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18th century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the centre of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square. There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of paintings and collected many pictures. The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has lots of books.

The East End of London is the industrial area and the place where the working people live. There are many factories, workshops and docks there. The East End, lying eastwards from the City is very large and crowded. There are many cars and buses in London. There is the Tube (an underground) in London too. The underground, constructed in London, was the first underground in the World.

6. Подготовка презентации по теме «Знаменитые люди».

7. Написание эссе по теме «Праздники».

8. Написание эссе по теме «Развлечения».

9. Тема «Театр», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Theater is a wonderful place. There are many actors and actresses here. They perform different plays. Our family often goes to the theatre.

Last month our family went to the theatre. We saw the play "Romeo and Juliet". Our seats were in the dress circle. It was a wonderful performance. I enjoyed every minute of the play. The actors were really very good, especially the actress playing Juliet. Her dress was beautiful.

I like Shakespeare's plays. I've always wanted to see "Romeo and Juliet" in the theatre. I would like to know more about William Shakespeare and see all his plays in the theatre.

If you want to go to the theatre you should think about some things beforehand. First of all go to the box office and ask if they have seats for the day you want. Don't forget that the most expensive seats are in the front stalls or in the boxes, and the cheapest are in the gallery. The seats in the dress circle are not so expensive, but quite good, especially if they are in the first and second row. If you can't decide about your seats you can look at the map of the hall which usually is on the wall of the boxoffice and can be quite helpful.

1. How often do you go to the theatre?

2. What seats do you prefer?

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированный лексико-грамматический курс

1. Тема «Система образования в Великобритании», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children.

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, colours 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.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years: one form to each year. Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary ones. Pupils in England and

Wales begin studying a range of subjects stipulated under the National Curriculum. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.

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).

The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken at the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can make their choice: they may either go to a Further Education College or a Polytechnic or they may continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to enter one of British universities. Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview. After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

2. Проект на тему «Детские сады и школы Англии».
3. Написание эссе по теме «Воспитание и обучение детей».
4. Презентация на тему «Английские колледжи и университеты».
5. Презентация на тему «Образование в России».
6. Презентация на тему «Американские колледжи и университеты».
7. Написание эссе по теме «Личность учителя».
8. Написание эссе по теме «Дети и родители».
9. Презентация по теме «Игры в жизни детей».
10. Тема «Праздники, обычаи и традиции Великобритании», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

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. Its 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).

11. Тема «Американские праздники», работа с текстом: чтение, перевод, пересказ.

American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. No matter what the holiday's origin is, they all seem to be the same thing. A holiday has simply become, for most Americans, a day off from work, though some (for example, Thanksgiving and Christmas) retain some individuality.

The major holidays in the USA are:

New Year's Day, January, 1st:

People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to "watch the Old Year out and the New Year in." Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded. When midnight comes, they greet the New Year: people gather in the streets of big cities, they ring bells, blow whistles and automobile horns, some shoot off guns and firecrackers.

Valentine's Day, February, 14th:

It is not a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival in honour of St Valentine, patron of sweethearts and lovers. It is widely celebrated among people of all ages by the exchange of "valentines." A "valentine" may mean a special greeting card or a little present. The greeting cards are often coloured red, have red trimmings and pictures of hearts.

Washington's Birthday, February, 22d:

In addition to commemorating the birth of the United States' first President, it's a great day for shoppers. The department stores of Washington, DC, stated a national tradition of sales marked by unusual bargains. It is not a national holiday. Many schools, offices and banks close for this day, some stay open. The US Congress observes the birthday of George Washington with speeches and readings from his works.

Easter:

Easter is in memory of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. It falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon between March, 22, and April, 25. The 40 days before Easter are called Lent. Just before Easter, schools and colleges usually close. Students have a week or ten days of spring vacation. Easter is a church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor sunrise service. People give each other presents of eggs which are the symbol of new life. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck throughout the year.

Memorial Day, May, 30th:

It is a national holiday. Schools, banks and offices close for the day. On that day, Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up the flags on the graves of the army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries. In addition to solemn services Memorial Day is often marked by other, more joyful ceremonies: colourful parades, sports competitions.

Independence Day, July, 4th:

On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a national public holiday celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising "Americanism, democracy, free enterprise".

Labor Day, the first Monday in September:

It is a holiday of recreation. It marks the end of summer and the beginning of autumn. Vacation time is over. Resorts, camps and beaches close ... Parents go to summer camps and take their children back home.

Halloween, October, 31st:

Halloween is the day or evening before All Saints' Day. Halloween customs date back to a time when people believed in devils, witches and ghosts. They thought that these evil spirits could do all kinds

of damage to property. Some people tried to ward off witches by painting magic signs on their barns. Others tried to scare them away by nailing a piece of iron, such as a horseshoe, over the door. Now most people do not believe in evil spirits. On this day they just have a nice holiday. Children dress up as ghosts and witches and go out into the streets to beg. They go from house to house and say: "Trick of treat!", meaning "Give me a treat or I'll play a trick on you". People give them candy, cookies and apples. A favourite custom is to make a jack-o'-lantern. Children scrape out a pumpkin and cut the outlines of eyes, nose and mouth in its side. They light a candle inside the pumpkin to scare their friends. This custom refers to a man named Jack who still wanders around the earth lighting his way with a pumpkin lantern.

Veterans Day:

On this day, the radio and television broadcast services held at the National Cemetery in Arlington. High officials come from Washington to attend these services. They place a wreath of flowers at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All stand in silence for a few minutes at eleven o'clock to honour the memory of the servicemen killed in the two World Wars.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November:

In the USA it is a national holiday. It was first celebrated in 1621 by the Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a family day, for it is customary for all members of the family to gather at the home of their parents. The family eats a large traditional dinner, usually with turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

Christmas Day, December, 25th:

It is usually a one-day official holiday, but it is preceded and followed by festive parties, and marked by special church services, gift-giving and feasting. Christmas is a family holiday. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New-Year's Day. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. Everybody tries to come home for Christmas. People send cards or Christmas greetings to family and friends away from home. Every family tries to have a Christmas tree, which is beautifully decorated. Santa Claus comes from the North Pole in his sleigh, dressed in red cap and jacket, entering the house from chimney. He is a merry and fat individual. He has gifts of whatever kind you may wish for — nothing is too fabulous nor too trivial for him to provide.

2.2.4 Тесты по дисциплине

Вариант 1

1. I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.
a) saw b) had seen c) seen
2. Tom stopped ... on his doctor's advice.
a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke
3. Unfortunately the train ... by the time we reached the railway station.
a) has left b) left c) had left
4. We watched the clown ... in the street.
a) perform b) performing c) to perform
5. I saw the boy ... off the roof.
a) fall b) to fall c) falling
6. I'm sorry I didn't hear the bell
a) ring b) rings c) rang
7. Jane doesn't mind ... up very early in the morning.
a) get b) to get c) getting
8. I want him ... back soon.
a) to come b) come c) coming
9. I felt Nick ... his hand on my shoulder.
a) to put b) put c) putting
10. The teacher expected the children ... this difficult question.
a) to answer b) answer c) answering
11. Would you like me ... for you?

- a) to wait b) wait c) waiting
12. I hate you ... late.
a) to be b) be c) being
13. Did you notice anyone ... ?
a) to go out b) go out c) went out
14. The girl began ... at night.
a) cry b) to cry c) crying
15. Boris telephoned yesterday and ... a message.
a) left b) has left c) leaves
16. Where is Ann? She ... a bath.
a) has b) is having c) had had
17. My brother now works ... at his English than before.
a) hard b) harder c) hardly
18. The wedding party ... before I arrived.
a) has begun b) had begun c) begins
19. I don't know when he ... a new house.
a) will buy b) buys c) would buy
20. I can't hear what you are saying. Can you ... louder?
a) say b) speak c) tell
21. You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.
a) to talk b) talking c) talk
22. Who is that girl ... over there?
a) stood b) stands c) standing
23. Everybody expected her ... Pete.
a) marry b) marrying c) to marry
24. I didn't ring him up before I ... the work.
a) had finished b) finished c) has finished
25. They ... two English books by the end of the month.
a) read b) had read c) has read

Вариант 2

- 1.** You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.
a) to talk b) talking c) talk
2. My parents want me ... a doctor.
a) to become b) become c) becoming
3. I'd like ...
a) that you help me b) you help me c) you to help me
4. Would you mind ... the window?
a) to open b) opening c) open
5. I don't play hockey, but I like to watch others
a) to play b) play c) the play
6. I've just finished ... my shopping.
a) did b) to do c) doing
7. They went on ... though it was late.
a) to work b) to have worked c) working
8. Everybody expected her ... Pete.
a) marry b) marrying c) to marry
9. The wedding party ... before I arrived.
a) has begun b) had begun c) begins
10. After John ... his clothes, he began to study.
a) had washed b) washed c) washes
11. Betty saw her little brother ... after his dog.

- a) run b) runs c) ran
- 12.** I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.
a) saw b) had seen c) seen
- 13.** Would you like me ... for you?
a) to wait b) wait c) waiting
- 14.** I hate you ... late.
a) to be b) be c) being
- 15.** The girl began ... at night.
a) cry b) to cry c) crying
- 16.** The teacher expected the children ... this difficult question.
a) to answer b) answer c) answering
- 17.** Unfortunately the train ... by the time we reached the railway station.
a) has left b) left c) had left
- 18.** I didn't ring him up before I ... the work.
a) had finished b) finished c) has finished
- 19.** They ... two English books by the end of the month.
a) read b) had read c) has read
- 20.** I don't know when he ... a new house.
a) will buy b) buys c) would buy
- 21.** I can't hear what you are saying. Can you ... louder?
a) say b) speak c) tell
- 22.** We have ... classes on Friday, than on Monday.
a) less b) fewer c) few
- 23.** Tom stopped ... on his doctor's advice.
a) to smoke b) smoking c) smoke
- 24.** By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.
a) finished b) have finished c) had finished
- 25.** I'm sorry I didn't hear the bell
a) ring b) rings c) rang

Вариант 3

- 1.** Hurry up! The ... train leaves in half an hour.
a) last b) latest c) least d) latter
- 2.** How long ... here? – Fifteen years.
a) have you been b) you had been c) are you d) are you being
- 3.** The old woman ... in the accident was taken to hospital.
a) injuring b) injured c) being injured d) being injuring
- 4.** He's written 10 novels already. His ... novel's being published next week.
a) last b) least c) latest d) at last
- 5.** How many years is your ... brother ... than you?
a) elder, elder b) older, older c) elder, older d) older, elder
- 6.** ... gathered in the garden.
a) Smith's b) The Smith's c) Smith d) The Smiths
- 7.** I didn't go to see the film because I ... it before.
a) saw b) had seen c) seen d) had been seen
- 8.** Please ask ... and see me.
a) to Bill to come b) to Bill come c) Bill come d) Bill to come
- 9.** She's got 3 children, and her ... has just started school.
a) oldest b) eldest c) the oldest d) the eldest
- 10.** Who is that girl ... over there?
a) stood b) stands c) standing d) standed
- 11.** Would you like me ... for you?

- a) to wait b) wait c) waiting
- 12.** I hate you ... late.
a) to be b) be c) being
- 13.** The girl began ... at night.
a) cry b) to cry c) having cried
- 14.** Have you been to the United States? – Yes, I have. I ... in 1977.
a) went here b) went there c) came here d) came there
- 15.** You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.
a) to talk b) talking c) talk
- 16.** My parents want me ... a doctor.
a) to become b) become c) that I become
- 17.** I'd like
a) that you help me b) you helping me c) you help me d) you to help me
- 18.** Would you mind ... the window?
a) to open b) opening c) open
- 19.** I must go to the doctor. My toothache ... worse.
a) had got b) was getting c) is getting d) gets
- 20.** I've just finished ... my shopping.
a) to make b) to do c) doing d) making
- 21.** They went on ... though it was late.
a) to work b) to have worked c) working d) to working
- 22.** Everybody expected her ... Pete.
a) marry b) marrying c) to marry d) to marrying
- 23.** We ... to Bielany for the last three months.
a) weren't b) haven't been c) didn't be d) hasn't been
- 24.** By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.
a) finished b) have finished c) had finished
- 25.** Have you ever seen them ... chess.
a) playing b) to play c) play

Вариант 4

- 1.** I can still hear ... it. I'll never forget it.
a) her to say b) she saying c) she say d) her say
- 2.** When I first met him I was sure he ... to Cairo many times.
a) had been b) went c) has gone d) was going
- 3.** My new job is far better than the old one. I work ... hours and earn more.
a) fewer b) less c) fewest d) much less
- 4.** You are making too much noise. Stop ... at once.
a) to talk b) talking c) talk
- 5.** My parents want me ... a doctor.
a) to become b) become c) becoming d) that I become
- 6.** Can you tell me when ... John?
a) did you see b) you saw c) saw you d) had you seen
- 7.** The capital of the USA is
a) New York b) Washington c) Boston d) Philadelphia
- 8.** By the time we all returned from holiday father and Bob ... redecorating the kitchen.
a) did finish b) did have finished c) have finished d) had finished
- 9.** Jill felt something ... her on the shoulder.
a) to touch b) touches c) to touching d) touch
- 10.** I'd like
a) that you help me b) you helping me c) you help me d) you to help me
- 11.** I was no more interested in his story. I realized I ... that place myself.

- a) saw b) would have seen c) have seen d) had been to
- 12.** Would you mind ... the window?
a) to open b) opening c) open
- 13.** Dick is ... than both Tom and Adam.
a) more fat b) fatter c) the fattest d) as fat
- 14.** Betty saw her little brother ... after his dog.
a) run b) runs c) ran
- 15.** Last Sunday we visited the village where we ... as children.
a) had lived b) lived c) have lived d) have been living
- 16.** I must go to the doctor. My toothache ... worse.
a) had got b) was getting c) is getting d) gets
- 17.** I've just finished ... my shopping.
a) to make b) to do c) doing d) making
- 18.** I don't play hockey, but I like to watch others
a) to play b) play c) the play d) to playing
- 19.** He didn't want to ... us about his adventure.
a) say with b) talk to c) tell to d) speak
- 20.** Mount Everest is ... mountain in the world.
a) high b) highest c) the higher d) the highest
- 21.** After John ... his clothes, he began to study.
a) had washed b) washed c) was washing d) washes
- 22.** They went on ... though it was late.
a) to work b) to have worked c) working d) to working
- 23.** Everybody expected her ... Pete.
a) marry b) marrying c) to marry d) to marrying
- 24.** Please ask ... and see me.
a) to Bill to come b) to Bill come c) Bill come d) Bill to come

Вариант 5

1. Поставьте модальные глаголы have to, has to или had to. Переведите предложения.

1. I can't see you quite well. I ... put on my glasses.
2. In London we ... drive on the left side.
3. Jack ... wear a suit and a tie to school.
4. Yesterday I ... stay at work till midnight.
5. She ... go now or she'll miss the train.
6. If I lose my job, I will ... sell my diamonds.
7. She doesn't ... buy an expensive present.

2. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках.

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.
2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard.
3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food.
4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym.
5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.
6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school.
7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm.
8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.
9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster.
10. I was ... (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card.
11. You ... (ought/can) to apologize.
12. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms.
13. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut.
14. I am exhausted. I ... (am able to/need to) get some rest.

15. When they were rich they were ... (able to/allowed to) travel abroad every month.
16. Visitors of our hotel ... (may/can) use the car park.
17. Dogs ... (aren't allowed to/aren't able to) get inside.
18. I'm not sure but Bob ... (could/must) be in England now.
19. ... (Must/May) I use your mobile phone?
20. Tom doesn't answer the phone. His car ... (should/must) be in a tunnel now.

3. Расставьте слова в предложениях с модальными глаголами по порядку.

1. chairs – have – to – many – you – did – buy – so – why?
2. after – to – you – tree – have – look – this – carefully – very.
3. have – doesn't – my – correct – she – to – mistakes.
4. invite – wedding – should – our – we – cousins – the – to.
5. shouldn't – today – without – an – outside – go – she – umbrella.
6. socks – the – wash – must – every – their – boys – evening.
7. mustn't – son – lighter – my – play – with – a.
8. I – off – can – day – have – a?
9. aren't – in – you – shout – the – to – allowed – museum.
10. could – to – have – station – he – gone – the.

2.2.5 Типовые задания

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I want to tell you ... interesting.
a) some, b) something, c) somebody, d) somewhere.
2. ... postman comes every morning.
a) —, b) a, c) an, d) the.
3. Mike is a careless driver, he drives ... than you.
a) good, b) better, c) bad, d) worse.
4. Look ... the window. Is it raining outside?
a) at, b) to, c) out of, d) through.
5. You ... leave earlier today if you want.
a) may, b) must, c) have to, d) should.
6. Sam had to take his exam one more time, ... he?
a) had, b) hadn't, c) did, d) didn't.
7. In the sitting room there ... a table, four chairs, a TV set and a sofa.
a) is, b) are, c) has, d) have.
8. How many ... pages must I translate?
a) yet, b) still, c) more, d) other.
9. I watch the news ... on TV at 9 o'clock regularly.
a) showing, b) shown, c) showed, d) having shown.
10. He didn't expect... such a question.
a) to ask, b) asking, c) to be asked, d) being asked.
11. She ... in the library the whole evening yesterday.
a) works, b) is working, c) has worked, d) was working.
12. We shall go to the country if the weather ... fine.
a) is, b) was, c) will be, d) has been.
13. I hope they ... my telegram by tomorrow morning.
a) receive, b) will receive, c) have received, d) will have received.
14. She ... before Mother came back.
a) left, b) has left, c) had left, d) was left.
15. He ... to tell the truth.
a) asked, b) asks, c) was asking, d) was asked.

2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

At a school examination the teacher handed out the question papers to all the children, looked at her watch and said that they were to finish their work in an hour. The children read the question papers and started writing the answers. At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers and saw that one of the children hadn't written anything and was still reading his question paper. "Is any question troubling you?" the teacher asked. "Not at all," he answered, "it's the answers that are troubling me."

Вопросы:

1. What time did the written examination begin?
2. Why didn't the pupil write anything?

2. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Isaac Newton so much (1 — interest) in different problems that he (2 — become) quite absent-minded. One day a gentleman (3 — come) to see him, but he (4 — tell) that Sir Isaac Newton (5 — be) busy in his study and that nobody (6 — allow) to disturb him.

As it (7 — be) dinner time, the visitor (8 — sit) down in the dining room (9 — wait) for the scientist. The servant (10 — come) in and (11 — place) on the table a (12 — boil) chicken under a cover. An hour (13 — pass) but Newton not (14 — appear). The gentleman (15 — feel) hungry, (16 — eat) the chicken, and (17 — cover) up the skeleton. He (18 — ask) the servant to prepare another one for his master.

Before the second chicken (19 — cook), however, the scientist (20 — enter) the room and (21 — apologize) for his delay. Then he (22 - add), "As I (23 - feel) rather tired and hungry, I (24 -hope) you (25 — excuse) me a little longer, while I (26 — take) my dinner, and then I (27 — be) at your service." With these words he (28 — lift) the cover, and without emotion (29 — turn) round to the gentleman and (30 — say), "See how strange scientists (31 — be). I quite (32 — forget) that I (33 — dine) already."

At this moment the servant (34 — bring) in the other chicken. The visitor (35 — explain) how matters (36 — stand). After he (37 — laugh) heartily, the hungry scientist (38 — sit) down and (39 — eat) his dinner.

4. Переведите текст и выполните задания:

Years ago it was important to have large families. The best Victorian mother was the mother who had the most children. The best Victorian father was the father who had the most sons. It was important to have many children. If you were rich, you needed sons to inherit your land, houses and money. If you were poor, you needed sons to help you with your work. Rich or poor, you needed daughters to help you with a large household. Not only children were important. Everybody in the family was important. The large family gave people a sense of stability.

Now things are different. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take their own families (wife and children) with them. Their own family becomes more and more important as they forget their other relatives. In Britain, families are getting smaller and smaller. People have fewer children because children are expensive. Who can afford more than three children? Who can afford a large house for them? Many people believe that two children will be ideal for an English family.

There is another problem now. Britain is a small country where 56 million people live. Seven million of those live in London. People can't have big families when they live in a small country.

Now people get more and more isolated. Sometimes they live very close to other people but don't know them. They have only each other to talk to. What is the future of the family?

Tasks:

1. List the following items in the order in which they come in the text:

1. The large family made people feel proud and happy.
2. In Britain families are getting smaller and smaller.

3. Years ago it was important to have large families.
4. Britain is a small country where 56 million people live.
5. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take their own families with them.
6. People have fewer children because children are expensive.

2. Choose the right variant

1. Many people believe that:
 - a) one child will be ideal for an English family.
 - b) two children will be ideal for an English family.
 - c) three children will be ideal for an English family.
2. London is a big city where:
 - a) seven million people live.
 - b) eight million people live.
 - c) nine million people live.
3. People can't have large families:
 - a) when they live in a small country.
 - b) when they live in a small town.

3. Say which of the following statements are true:

1. Years ago it was important to have small families.
2. The best Victorian father was the father who had no sons
3. Everybody in the family was important.
4. Now people forget their other relatives.
5. Now people get more and more close.

4. Choose the title that best suits the text:

- a) British families.
- b) The future of the family.
- c) Some problems connected with the family in Britain

2.2.6 Задания для контрольной работы

I. Complex Object. (Сложное дополнение)

1. She let (I come) into the classroom.
2. I saw (Jack smoke).
3. The policeman made (I open) my suitcase.
4. I heard (they shout) at each other in the living-room.

II. Participles. (Причастия)

1. (Услышав новость), she started crying.
2. After (прочтения романа) I understood the writer better.
3. (Написав письмо), she decided not to send it.
4. The man (читающий газету) is my brother.

III. Use the constructions neither...nor, either...or and both...and.

1. This boy can't read and can't write.
2. My friend and I will go to Sochi this summer.
3. I plan to take Maths or History as exams this year.
4. My son and I like boating very much.
5. Jack and Peter don't come here very often.
6. You can change trains at this station or the next one.

IV. Add the construction "So do I" to the following sentences.

1. We saw a man in the shop. (И они тоже)
2. My husband found the play interesting. (И я тоже)
3. My friends didn't like the film. (И моя жена тоже)
4. I have never heard you singing. (И мой брат тоже)

5. Peter will come tomorrow. (И Джек тоже)

V. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Do you want me to help you?
2. I would like him to finish this work.
3. Would you like them to stay here another two days?
4. I have never heard her sing.
5. Have you ever seen them play chess?

VI. Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках, употребив его в соответствующей форме:

1. The Browns live (next to, next door to) the Smiths.
2. They (to see, to accompany) him in all his travels.
3. You should (at first, first) see the doctor, and then go home.

VII. Переведите предложения на русский язык и объясните употребление времен:

1. My friend had left London by the time I got there.
2. When I got to Novosibirsk, my friend had gone to Moscow.
3. When my friend rang me up, I was doing my homework.
4. I had already done my homework when my friend rang me up.
5. Haven't you done your homework yet?

VIII. Употребите союзы neither...nor, either...or and both...and.

1. This boy can't read and can't write.
2. My friend and I will go to Sochi this summer.
3. I plan to take Maths or History as exams this year.
4. My son and I like boating very much.
5. Jack and Peter don't come here very often.
6. You can change trains at this station or the next one.

IX. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя конструкцию «сложное дополнение»:

1. Я думаю, это заставит вас прочитать книгу снова.
2. Хотите ли вы, чтобы дети играли здесь?
3. Я не хочу, чтобы вы играли здесь в шахматы.
4. Я никогда не слышал, как он поет.
5. Мы видели, как вы плавает.

2.3 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

2.3.1 Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету по дисциплине

1. Согласование времен.
2. Разделительные вопросы
3. Выражение просьбы и приказа.
4. Артикль с именами собственными и вещественными. Выражения little, a few.
5. Страдательный залог.
6. Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.
7. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.
8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Сравнительные конструкции.
9. Именные и глагольные безличные предложения.
10. Употребление неопределенного и определенного артиклей
11. Времена группы Perfect.
12. Союзы neither ... nor, either ... or, both ... and. Конструкция So do I.
13. Причастие I перфектное
14. Времена группы Continuous страдательного залога
15. Времена группы Perfect Continuous
16. Used to и would для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом

17. Имена существительные, имеющие только множественное или только единственное число
18. Герундий и герундиальные конструкции
19. Сослагательное наклонение I
20. Сослагательное наклонение II
21. Инфинитив и его функции.
22. Причастия I и II. Причастные обороты.

2.3.2 Примерное задание на зачет по дисциплине

Упражнение 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. Maria (get) _____ some bad news last week. She (be) _____ sad since she (get) _____ the bad news.
2. I (start) _____ school when I was five years old. I (be) _____ at school since I (be) _____ five years old.
3. I (change) _____ my job three times this year.
4. I (change) _____ my job three times last year.
5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) _____.
6. Tom (break) _____ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) _____ in hospital since he (break) _____ his leg.
7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) _____ it (already). I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.

Упражнение 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup?
2. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet.
3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school.
4. Maria (have) _____ a lot of problems since she (come) _____ to this country.
5. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006.
6. A car came round the corner and I (jump) _____ out of the way.
7. Don't throw the paper away because I (not to read) _____ it yet.
8. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) _____ (already). He (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago.
9. Since we (start) _____ doing this exercise, we (complete) _____ some sentences.
10. I (be) _____ never to Italy.

Упражнение 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. You (ever work) _____ in a shop?
2. I (work) _____ at my uncle's shop when I was younger.
3. It's the first time I (be) _____ on a ship.
4. Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She (lose) _____ her key.
5. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose) _____?
6. Look! Somebody (spill) _____ ink on the notebook.
7. You (have) _____ a holiday this year yet?
8. You (see) _____ any good films recently?
9. He (have, not) _____ any problems since he (come) _____ here.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect

1. I (cut) _____ some flowers from my garden yesterday. I (cut) _____ lots of flowers from my garden so far this summer.
2. I (not / see) _____ Tom lately.
3. The artist (draw) _____ a picture of sunset yesterday. She (draw) _____ many pictures of sunsets in her lifetime.

4. I (feed) _____ birds at the park yesterday. I (feed) _____ birds at the park every day since I (lose) _____ my job.
5. Ann (wake up) _____ late and (miss) _____ her breakfast on Monday.
6. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove after dinner. I (forget) _____ to turn off the stove a lot of times in my lifetime.
7. The children (hide) _____ in the basement yesterday. They (hide) _____ in the basement often since they (discover) _____ a secret place there.
8. The baseball player (hit) _____ the ball out of the stadium yesterday. He (hit) _____ a lot of homeruns since he (join) _____ our team.
9. We first (meet) _____ in 2001. So we (know) _____ each other for 8 years.

Упражнение 5. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

To shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.
3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

To write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.
6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

To sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.
9. We ... in the garden now.

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
10. We ... (have) teason?

Упражнение 7. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)
2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)
3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)
6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.

4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

Упражнение 9. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
10. ... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

Упражнение 10. Use the Complex Object:

1. She let (I come) into the classroom.
2. I saw (Jack smoke).
3. The policeman made (I open) my suitcase.
4. I heard (they shout) at each other in the living-room.

Упражнение 11. Use Participles in the sentences:

1. (Услышав новость), she started crying.
2. After (прочтени романа) I understood the writer better.
3. (Написав письмо), she decided not to send it.
4. The man (читающий газеты) is my brother.

Упражнение 12. Use the constructions neither...nor, either...or and both...and:

1. This boy can't read and can't write.
2. My friend and I will go to Sochi this summer.
3. I plan to take Maths or History as exams this year.
4. My son and I like boating very much.
5. Jack and Peter don't come here very often.
6. You can change trains at this station or the next one.

Упражнение 13. Add the construction "So do I" to the following sentences:

1. We saw a man in the shop. (И они тоже)
2. My husband found the play interesting. (И я тоже)
3. My friends didn't like the film. (И моя жена тоже)
4. I have never heard you singing. (И мой брат тоже)
5. Peter will come tomorrow. (И Джек тоже)

Упражнение 14. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. That made me change my mind.
2. I watched the young girl playing the piano.
3. We saw Peter writing something.
4. Do you want us to meet in the evening?
5. We didn't expect them to notice us.
6. Do you want me to help you?
7. I would like him to finish this work.
8. Would you like them to stay here another two days?
9. I have never heard her sing.

10. Have you ever seen them play chess?

Упражнение 15. Translate the sentences into English using Complex Object:

1. Мы не ожидали, что он нас прервет.
2. Хотите ли вы, чтобы мы встретились здесь?
3. Мы видели, как она закрыла окно и вышла из комнаты.
4. Я никогда не слышал, как они говорят по-английски.
5. Я думаю, это заставит его написать отцу.

Упражнение 16. Choose the right words from the given:

1. He had changed so much that I didn't recognize him (at first, first).
2. Everybody was discussing this (thing, incident) when we went into the room.
3. A very funny (thing, incident) happened to me yesterday.
4. He had changed so much that I didn't recognize him (at first, first).
5. Everybody was discussing this (thing, incident) when we went into the room.
6. A very funny (thing, incident) happened to me yesterday.
7. The Browns live (next to, next door to) the Smiths.
8. They (to see, to accompany) him in all his travels.
9. You should (at first, first) see the doctor, and then go home.
10. Everybody was discussing this (thing, incident) when we went into the room.

Упражнение 17. Translate the text and do the tasks:

In some ways people all over the world are alike. They eat, they sleep, they work, they play, they laugh, and they cry. But in other ways they are different. The way they look at the world is different. Their points of view differ. Let's take time, for example. If a North American makes an appointment with someone in an office for 11.00 a. m., she will probably come to the office early - maybe about five minutes before eleven. She will tell the secretary that she has an appointment for 11.00, and she will wait. But after ten minutes she will become uncomfortable. In many other countries it is different. If a person makes an appointment with someone for 11.00 a. m., there he may not come to the office until 11.15 or 11.30. He will not be surprised if he has to wait until 11.45.

The idea of what is early and what is late differs from country to country. We also have different ideas about space. North Americans like to stand about eighteen to twenty inches from each other when they talk. People from many other countries like to stand twelve -to fourteen inches from each other when they talk. When a North American talks to someone from one of these countries, everyone feels uncomfortable. The North American thinks that the person is trying to be too close. The other person thinks that the North American is too unfriendly, too far away. When he stands in a line, he will stay about eighteen inches away from the next person, if it is possible. When he is on a bus, he will try to find a seat far from everyone. In many other countries people do not make lines when they wait for a bus. They stand in a group. When they sit on a bus, they sit close to each other.

To express the idea that everyone has his own point of view, the English say, "To each his own".

Tasks:

Choose the right variant:

1. A North American will become uncomfortable if the person she has an appointment with is:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) five minutes late | c) fifteen minutes late |
| b) ten minutes late | d) fifty minutes late |

2. North Americans like to stand from each other:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) about 13 to 15 inches | c) about 30 to 40 inches |
| b) about 18 to 20 inches | d) about 12 to 14 inches |

3. When he is on a bus, a North American will try to find a seat:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) close to the window | c) far from everyone |
| b) close to other people | d) far from the door |

The idea of the text is:

- a) People all over the world are alike.

- b) To each his own.
- c) People have different ideas about space.
- d) People have different ideas about time.

Say which of the following statements are true:

- a) A North American who has an appointment usually comes five minutes earlier.
 - b) A North American who has an appointment usually comes ten minutes earlier.
 - c) A North American who has an appointment usually comes at the exact time.
- 6.** a) In many countries people make lines when they wait for bus.
b) In many other countries people don't make lines when they wait for a bus.
c) People in North America don't make lines when they wait for a bus.
- 7.** a) People have the same idea about space.
b) People have no idea about space.
c) People have different ideas about space.
- 8.** a) The idea of what is early and what is late differs from country to country.
b) The idea of what is late differs from country to country.
c) The idea of what is early and what is late is the same in every country.

Answer the questions:

- 9.** In what ways are people alike?
- 10.** In what ways do people differ?

ВИАЭ III