

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

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

Волжский социально-педагогический колледж

**Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык (английский)»**

54.02.01 «Дизайн (по отраслям)»

Уровень образования:
среднее профессиональное образование

Квалификация выпускника:
дизайнер

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ВИЭШ

1 Перечень компетенций, которыми должны овладеть обучающиеся в процессе освоения образовательной программы, описание показателей, критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания¹

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.</p>	<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>- имеет базовые знания лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</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; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>удовлетворительно/ зачтено</p>
		<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет на основе типовых примеров общаться</p>	<p>хорошо/зачтено</p>

Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
		<p>(устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	
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Перечень компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
<p>ОК5.Использовать информационно коммуникационные технологии профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>- имеет базовые знания лексического(1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</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; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>удовлетворительно/ зачтено</p>

		<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	хорошо/зачтено
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		<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет самостоятельно общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	отлично/зачтено
<p>ОК 6. Работать в коллективе, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.</p>	<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты</p>	<p>- имеет базовые знания лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</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>	удовлетворительно/зачтено

<p>профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	
	<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	хорошо/зачтено
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		переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.	
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>- имеет базовые знания лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</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; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	удовлетворительно/ зачтено
		<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	хорошо/зачтено

		<p>терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	
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ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой	- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и	- имеет базовые знания лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического	удовлетворительно/

<p>смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>минимума, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательного минимума профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> 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; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>зачтено</p>
		<p>- <i>знает</i> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- <i>умеет</i> на основе типовых примеров общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	<p>хорошо/зачтено</p>

		<p>- знает лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности;</p> <p>- умеет самостоятельно общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; использовать обязательный минимум профессиональных терминов в правовой сфере деятельности.</p>	отлично/зачтено

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

Задание 1

Тексты 1 – 6 относятся к различным рубрикам. Установите соответствие каждого текста рубрикам из списка А – Г и занесите верный вариант в таблицу. Каждая рубрика соответствует лишь одному тексту, при этом среди них одна лишняя.

- A. ARTICLE ON HIGHER EDUCATION
- B. JOBS
- C. INFORMAL LETTER TO A TEENAGE MAGAZINE
- D. TRAVELLING
- E. HEALTH
- F. FILM BLURB
- G. ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CELLULAR PHONE

1. Hi, CLICK,

We are two friends, Dario and Michele. We sit together at school. We are eleven years old. We live in a village near Florence. ...

2. Join us for the trip of a lifetime, cycling 400 km across this most beautiful of Caribbean islands. Enjoy the lush, tropical landscapes, soft, sandy beaches, fine architecture and warm, friendly welcome of Cuba.

3. The Man in the Iron Mask. Leonardo Di Caprio takes on the dual role of the evil Louis XIV and his kind twin brother in this Hollywood adaptation of the Dumas classic. With Gepardeu, John Malkovich and Jeremy Irons as the three musketeers, this should be a belter. Sadly, it isn't.

4. We are looking for new staff to join our friendly dedicated team and have a variety of posts available. You should have good communication skills, great personality and a strong will.

5. The new Motorola has a built-in digital camera, Multi-media messaging, quality ringtones and downloadable games. Play more, say more and explore the world with Motorola.

6. The world is changing around us. To stay ahead we need to keep learning. In many cases our careers depend on it. The Open University has become a leading provider of learning for people who need to develop their careers.

Текст	1	2	3	4	5	6
Рубрика						

Задание 2.

Выберите правильный ответ и подчеркните его.

1. You should get _____ most of your studies.
a)the b) a c) _
2. He never goes to museums, _____?
a)does not he b) does he c) did not he
3. He grew up in New England, _____?
a)don't you b) didn't he c) doesn't he
4. He is _____ to be a great man.
a)said b) say c) says
5. I've heard about the film but I _____ it yet.
a)don't see b) didn't see c) haven't seen
6. He has been working _____ 5 o'clock.

- a) since b) for c) __
7. This train doesn't go to London. You _____ to change at Bristol.
a) can b) have c) must
8. The first time I _____ London was in 1995.
a) visited b) have visited c) visit
9. Three foreign languages _____ at our school.
a) teach b) are teaching c) are taught
10. Stop _____, please.
a) speaking b) saying c) talking

Задание 3

Прочитайте отрывок из статьи «MAMMA MIA! Musical Hits von ABBA». В вопросах 1-6 обведите ответ а), б), с), который вы считаете наиболее верным.

... Kathy, the musical star is one of the youngest members of the cast of MAMMA MIA!, the ABBA musical that has been running in Hamburg since November 2002. Together with around 40 singers, she goes on stage eight times a week and enraptures the audience with ABBA's immortal hits. The restless young singer with the long red hair plays the part of 21-year-old Sophie, who lives on a Greek island with her mother Donna and wants to find out who her real father is before she marries. After huge successes in London, Toronto, Melbourne, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco "MAMMA MIA!" is now being performed at the Hamburg Operetta House – the first non-English production. The curtain goes up almost every day to allow the audience to enjoy hits like "Take a Chance on Me". The positive feel to the music soon has the audience singing along, and the show finishes with standing ovations every night.

Kathy is thrilled to be a musical star. Every evening she and the rest of the cast sing and dance in front of a different audience. The people who come to watch the musical expect to be entertained. Before Kathy got a part in "MAMMA MIA!", she trained as a musical performer. At the age of 14 she started singing lessons. She took part in amateur dramatics, sang with school bands and danced on stage. "The fascinating thing about musicals is that they are a combination of singing, dancing and acting", she explains. The training she did was tough, but she covered all "stage disciplines". To conclude her studies, Kathy had to take a one-hour exam.

The way this musical came about is rather unusual. Normally, here is a story first and then the music is composed and songs written to accompany the plot. In the case of "MAMMA MIA!" it is the other way round. The songs were already successes before it dawned on anyone to make a musical. Even Bjorn Ulvaeus, composer of almost all ABBA's hits, was thrilled to discover he had written the music for a musical he "didn't know existed".

1. Together with around 40 other singers she ...
a) sings popular ABBA's songs.
b) dances and sings.
c) goes on stage eight times a week.
2. ... has the audience singing along.
a) The positive feel to the music...
b) The interesting plot of the musical...
c) The perfect play of singers...
3. Kathy is thrilled ...
a) to sing popular songs.
b) to be a musical star.
c) to go out on the stage.
4. Before Kathy got a part in "MAMMA MIA!", she ...
a) worked as a nurse.

- b) trained as a musical performer.
 - c) studied at school.
5. The fascinating thing about musicals is that ...
- a) they are a combination of singing and acting.
 - b) they are a combination of singing and playing.
 - c) they are a combination of singing, dancing and playing.
6. The way this musical came about is ...
- a) rather normal.
 - b) rather unusual.
 - c) rather interesting.

2.2 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для текущего контроля по дисциплине

Упражнение 1. Укажите правильный вариант – few или a few.

1. **A few/few** people swim in the sea in the winter.
2. He went out **a few/few** minutes ago.
3. Can I speak to you for **a few/few** minutes?
4. There were **a few/few** guests at the party. The hosts were unhappy.
5. I'm going shopping. I need to buy **a few/few** things for tonight's party.

Упражнение 2. Укажите правильный вариант – little или a little.

1. I need **a little/little** Can you lend me some?
2. I can't wait for you. I've got **a little/little**
3. You have **a little/little** time to finish the test. You must write faster.
4. I have **a little/little** free time for hobbies because I work a lot.
5. You don't have to hurry. There is **a little/little** traffic at this time of the day.
6. There is **a little/little** snow on the ground. The children can't make a snowman.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте few или a few

1. Susan has _____ friends. She doesn't feel lonely.
2. You have _____ mistakes in the test. Correct them!
3. There are _____ puddles on the road. Let's put on rubber boots.
4. _____ apples are enough for me not to feel hungry.
5. We will come back in _____ days.
6. The weather was bad, but _____ people came.
7. I really need to see him. I've got questions to ask him.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. A train is _____ than a bus.
2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am _____
4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
6. What is the _____ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. Jill's a far _____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without _____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

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 и экзамену Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
Собеседование	Собеседование – это один из методов контрольного опроса, представляющий собой относительно свободный диалог между преподавателем и студентом на заданную тему	Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету и экзамену Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение Задания для самостоятельной работы
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

2.2.2 Вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение

Чтение, перевод, текстов:

1. Достопримечательности Великобритании и Шотландии.
2. Правила речевого этикета за столом. Традиционные блюда Англии.
3. Разница между travel, trip, journey, voyage.
4. Russian shops in London.
5. Англоязычные страны мира.
6. Знаменитые люди Великобритании.
7. Праздники в России и Англии.
8. Your Leisure time.
9. Theatre in our life, theatre as a source for education.
10. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
11. Let's travel.
12. What is the most important thing for being good friends?
13. Culture Of Great Britain.
14. The Tate Gallery .
15. List of British painters .
16. Styles and Art Directions in English.
17. The Museum of Modern Art.

2.2.3 Задания для самостоятельной работы

Тема 1 Достопримечательности

Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official residence and is used to receive and entertain guests on state, ceremonial and official occasions for the Royal Family. The Queen has four palaces in Britain.

The Buckingham Palace is located between the Green Park, Hyde Park and St. James's Park. During August and September you can go inside Buckingham Palace. The palace is very big. You can see 19 of the rooms, ballroom and gardens, the gallery with the Royal family's greatest treasures including paintings and the finest French and English furniture. If the Queen's flag is flying outside the palace, it means that the Queen is at home.

Questions:

What is the Queen's official residence?

Where is Buckingham Palace located?

When can guests go inside Buckingham Palace

Тема 2 Еда

Read and translate the text

Fast food is very popular and saves time for busy working people. However, many experts say that it is not completely healthy.

Do you know a person who has never been to McDonald's? McDonald's is the leading global foodservice retailer serving millions of people in more than 100 countries each day. McDonald's restaurants sell what is called "fast" or "junk" food — hamburgers, chips and so on. Such food is very popular, especially with children and teenagers.

Personally, I adore hamburgers, cheeseburgers, apple pies, muffins and fruit cocktails. This

food is tasty, cheap and ubiquitous. What is more, going to McDonald's saves much time and effort. I don't have to go to a supermarket, prepare meals and wash the dishes when I eat out. Besides, I like the holiday atmosphere of McDonald's. There I can relax, enjoy the food and celebrate some event with my friends and relatives.

But experts say that fast food makes people overweight and even obese and elevates the risk of diabetes and cancer. If your food includes hamburgers, chips, hot dogs, pizzas and fizzy drinks like Coke, Pepsi, Sprite and others, you are facing a serious problem threatening your health. Such food is full of chemical additives. For example, a can of Coke contains about eight tea-spoons of sugar and artificial sweeteners. Moreover, there is a risk of food poisoning.

To sum it up, we should think more about our health. We should try to avoid fast food and eat more fruit and vegetables. Those people who don't care about what they eat may face serious problems. So let's remember about our health and make the right choice.

Тема 3 Путешествия

Travelling

Dear sir / madam,

I'm writing to complain about the Fun Ways Travel holiday my family and I went on last month between 6th and 13th October.

Your newspaper advertisement recommended the holiday as being "Seven fun and sun filled days on a Mediterranean island," so decided it would be suitable for my family. I realize now that this was a big mistake.

Firstly, your tour guide must have been drinking coffee somewhere when we arrived because nobody was there to meet us. There should have been transport from the airport to the hotel but there wasn't. We were able to get a taxi, but only after waiting for an hour in the hot sun!

Secondly, when we arrived at the hotel, we found that only one room was reserved, not two as I asked for. All the other hotels on the island were full so four of us had to stay in one room.

Thirdly, the hotel can't have been the one promised in the advertisement because it wasn't a modern building only five minutes walk from the sea. It was a small, old place situated in a mountain at least thirty minutes drive to the nearest beach.

And lastly, when we eventually met the tour guide, she was extremely rude to us. I don't think she should have been so impolite. She didn't help us at all.

You can imagine how angry I feel about spending a lot of money for a holiday which ought to have been better organized.

Yours sincerely,

David Johnston

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the extract from the letter.

- 1) David wrote this letter to criticize a holiday.
- 2) A friend suggested that the Fun Ways holiday was great.
- 3) David and his family got to the island by taxi.
- 4) David thinks that the tour guide should have been waiting when they arrived on the island.
- 5) There should have been two rooms at the hotel for David and his family.
- 6) David and his family found another hotel to stay in.
- 7) The hotel was only five minutes from the beach.
- 8) The tour guide was not helpful.
- 9) David is angry because the holiday was badly organized.

Тема 4 Покупки

Read and translate.

Janet: I met your mother in the clothing shop yesterday.

Nancy: Is that so? What were you doing there?

Janet: I went to see if I could find a nice jacket. Something to go with my red dress.

Nancy: Did you see anything you liked?

Janet: Yes, but they didn't have my size – only big sizes.

Nancy: Perhaps you could make it smaller?

Janet: I was thinking of that. I asked your mother, but she said it would be difficult. She said better wait until I found my own size, and I agreed with her.

Answer the questions:

Who went shopping yesterday?

What did she shop for?

What kind of shop did she go to?

Did she find the thing?

Did she buy it? If not, explain why?

What was her friend advice?

What did she decide to do, in the end?

Тема 5 География

Read and translate.

Discover Washington, D.C.”

Washington, D.C. is not only the capital of the United States but also the most interestingly designed city in America. The place for the capital was chosen by George Washington, the first US president. Washington wanted the capital city to be grand and impressive and, most of all, well planned. So he invited Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a young French architect, engineer and artist, to design a plan of the new city. The area George Washington had chosen for the capital was swampy but that didn't discourage L'Enfant. Creating the capital from a swamp was no easy task. Building went very slowly. Though Washington was first settled in 1790 and in 1800 it became the federal capital, people didn't want to move to it. President George Washington who died in 1799 didn't live to see the city in its full glory.

L'Enfant designed Washington, D.C. as a circle. In the centre of the circle were the Capitol building and the White House which were situated on natural hills to draw attention to them. The streets of Washington, D.C. were named with letters of the alphabet (like “A” Street and “J” Street) to the north and south of the Mall and with numbers (like 1st Street and 5th Street) to the east and west. The main avenues were named after states. (The White House, for example, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue)

The tallest monument in the US capital is the Washington Monument. For five years it was the tallest man-made structure in the world, until the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in 1889. The Washington Monument is still the world's tallest stone structure.

It is 170 metres high and is made of granite covered with white marble. This memorial is located in the centre of the National Mall between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol building.

If you are ever in Washington on the 4th of July, go and sit on the Capitol lawn. You will be able to listen to the National Symphony Orchestra and watch the fireworks behind the Washington Monument. It's an experience you'll never forget. The Capitol is the building where the US Congress meets. The Senate meets in the North side and the House of Representatives in the south side. The building was burnt by the British Army in 1814 and built again in 1863. This impressive building is 87.6 metres high and is seen from any part of Washington. It is also a museum of American art and history. Today, the most visited place in Washington is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It is one of the newest memorials in the city. The monument consists of the Memorial Wall and two sculptures. The Wall was designed by a 20-year-old student of Yale University, Maya Lin. Her design is simple,

honest and powerful: a V-shaped black sunken wall with over 58,000 names of all American men and women who lost their lives in the Vietnam War.

Отвeтьте на вопросы к тексту:

- 1) Who chose the place for the new capital of the United States?
- 2) Who designed a plan for the city?
- 3) Why didn't people want to move to the new capital?
- 4) What places of interest are mentioned in the text? What is the most visited place in Washington?
- 5) Whom is the Vietnam Memorial devoted to?

Тема 6

Знаменитые люди

ROCK STARS

Meet the Flintstones, a modern Stone Age Family. From the town of Bedrock, here's a bit about their history. Sarah "Pebbles" Burns tells the prehistoric story.

1 _____

Somewhere in the world, every hour of every day, The Flintstones is being broadcast. An incredible 300 million fans tune in to watch it regularly. Whether you like them or not, Fred, Wilma and their neighbours, Barney and Betty Rubble, are impossible to avoid. Recently, all 166 episodes were broadcast non-stop on television across the USA. Not bad for a cartoon which was badly received by the critics on its first run 38 years ago.

2 _____

Cartoonists Bill Hanna and Joseph Barbera are the men responsible for The Flintstones. Screen Gems approached them in the late 1950s with the idea of producing an animated prime-time programme. It had never been done before, but with the fast growing popularity of their Quick Draw McGraw and Huckleberry Hound, the cartoonists gave it a go. It was a decision they were never to regret.

3 _____

They decided to create a family and give them the same problems as contemporary suburban families, but with something very different about them. "Bill and I invented six different families, however, none really pleased us," recalls Barbera. "We drew them as pilgrims, Romans, Eskimos, cowboys and everything imaginable. Then an artist came up with a sketch using leopard skins on Neanderthal-type characters," says Hanna. "That was it. That's what we wanted them to look like."

4 _____

Then they threw an average married couple into a Stone Age environment. Drawing the characters with everyday objects wasn't funny, so they tried stone and other prehistoric materials. The result was a whole lot of clever Stone Age gags and endless jokes about rocks, which is why the Flintstones' neighbours got to be called "Rubble" and why they all live in "Bedrock". Fred Flintstone's famous yell – "yabba dabba doo" – wasn't originally in the script. It was the man behind Fred's voice, Alan Reed, who made it up. During recording he said to Barbera, "Joe, where it says "yahoo", can I say instead "yabba dabba doo"?"

5 _____

Joe Barbera explains the cartoonists' detailed preparation: "We researched into prehistoric times, learning about the animals and other natural elements and surroundings characteristic of that period. All this helped in the creation of the series." Hanna adds: "It was originally called The Flagstones, until we received a letter from a cartoonist who already had a comic strip of that name. Reluctantly, we changed it to The Flintstones."

6 _____

Story lines were based on other TV series about families, and many episodes depended on audience fears, like unemployment and the dentist. Plenty of modern day characters made an appearance too, like the actor "Stony Curtis" and the conductor "Leonard Bernstone". Rock Hudson did not, of course, have to change his name, and one day the famous American president "Bill Clintstone" is bound to make an appearance.

7 _____

Armed with the new cartoon family, Barbera set off to New York to try and sell the idea to a TV network. It was hard work and the series came close to never being made at all. After 8 weeks of hard sell, still no one was interested, but an hour before Barbera was due to fly home, ABC looked at it. They took to it at once and agreed to broadcast the show. On 30 September 1960, the first episode was shown. Most of the reviews were negative, some even hostile, but the viewers absolutely loved it. Since then it has been translated into 22 languages and has been seen in nearly every country in the world.

Choose the most suitable heading from the list A – H for each part (1 – 7) of the text. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

Rocky jokes

A Stone Age family in skins

A new idea

A popular show

Success at the eleventh hour

The most expensive show

An old story, modern problems

Doing some homework

Тема 7 Праздники

British Holidays

There are a number of holidays, which are celebrated in Great Britain every year.

One of them is, of course, New Year's Day on the first of January. It is not so popular in England as in our country, but it is rather popular in Scotland. On that day people usually visit their friends and there is a lot of dancing and eating. In Scotland people bring a piece of coal for good luck in the New Year.

The next holiday of the year is St. Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th of February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love.

In March there is Mother's Day. All the children, little or adult ones, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Sometimes parents hide them in the house or in the garden and children have to look for them.

In June there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On the 31st of October there is a Halloween. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favourite holidays. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. There are beautiful Christmas decorations in the streets. On Christmas Eve everybody puts the presents under the Christmas tree. People say that at night Father Christmas puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds. The traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

1. Find the equivalents in the text:

1. Есть несколько праздников, которые празднуют в Британии каждый год.
2. Он не такой популярный в Англии как в нашей стране.
3. В Шотландии люди приносят кусочек угля на удачу в Новый год.
4. Все дети, маленькие и взрослые, приходят к мамам в этот день, чтобы выразить свою любовь и благодарность.
5. Иногда родители прячут их дома или в саду.
6. Говорят, что привидения и ведьмы появляются на Хэллоуин.
7. Люди делают фонари из тыкв.
8. Говорят, что Дед Мороз кладет подарки в чулки,
9. жареная индейка и рождественский пудинг.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What country celebrates New Year's Day as in our country? 2. What do people do on New Year's Day? 3. What people buy or make on St. Valentine's Day? 4. What is Mother's Day and Father's Day? 5. Where do parents hide chocolate Easter eggs? 6. When do people celebrate Halloween? 7. What do people decorate on Christmas Day? 8. Who puts presents into the stockings, which children usually hang on their beds? 9. What is the traditional Christmas meal?

Тема 8 Развлечения

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

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

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

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

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

YES/NO

He was a great collector of different things.

When he was older he became fond of music.

He was playing different sport games at school.

Working with computers became his profession.

And now he is a writer.

Тема 9 Театр

write about the theatrical performance you have seen

Theater is a wonderful place. There are many actors and actress 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.

Тема 1 Биография

Read, translate the text.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Innovation

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle was a Scottish physician writer, most noted for his stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, which are considered a major innovation in the field of crime fiction, and for the adventures of Professor Challenger. Sherlock Holmes stories have been translated into more than fifty languages. His other works include science fiction stories, historical novels, plays, romances, poetry, and non-fiction. By 1920 Doyle was one of the most highly paid writers in the world.

Early years

Conan Doyle was born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of nine Arthur was sent to study at Jesuit boarding school. It was during those difficult years that Arthur realized he had a talent for storytelling. Later he used his friends and teachers from Stonyhurst College as models for his characters in the Holmes stories. Doyle studied at Edinburgh University and in 1884 he married Louise Hawkins.

Becoming a writer

Doyle qualified as doctor in 1885. After graduation he practiced medicine as an eye specialist until 1891 when he became a full time writer. In March 1886, Conan Doyle started writing the novel which catapulted him to fame. The novel *A Study in Scarlet* which introduced us to the immortal Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson was published in 1887. The second Sherlock Holmes story was *The Sign of the Four*. The *Strand Magazine* started to publish 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' from July 1891. Holmes's address at Mrs. Hudson's house, 221B Baker Street, London, is the most famous London street in literature.

Other works

There were a number of serious historical novels, poems and plays, based upon which Conan Doyle expected to be recognized as a serious author. Among them are *The War In South Africa*, *The Great Boer War*, *The Coming Of The Fairies*, *The Mystery Of Cloomber*, *The Lost World* and many others.

Тема 2 Путешествие и туризм

Read, translate the text.

Travelling around Great Britain / Путешествие по Великобритании

Now the time to start planning your holiday. Whether you are a couple, a family or want to go somewhere new, choose Britain as your travelling compass. There are numerous roads that lead to many unheard of places in Britain. If it is difficult for you to decide which roads to take, select those that will bring you to County Wicklow, Kent and Sherwood Forest

Head down to County Wicklow. An hour's drive from central Dublin and you are in the wild and wonderful countryside of Wicklow. This area offers you majestic mountains and endless winding lanes. Dedicated ramblers can stride along the Wicklow Way, Ireland's first designated long distance walk. It starts at Marlay Park in Dublin and ends 82 miles later at Clonegal. The Wicklow coast has a string of long sandy beaches. They include the glistening stretch at Brittas Bay near Arklow. But it is the peaceful charms of the interior which really make this a memorable place to visit.

Enjoy rural fun in Kent. Kent is one of Britain's sunniest spots. With 4,000 varieties of fruit grown in this region, it is also a mecca for lovers of British food. Here you may visit Leeds Castle. Even teenagers should be impressed by this fairy-tale castle, because it dates back to Norman times. You can also go to the Hop Farm Country Park. The Park has farm houses and they make it a museum. It's ideal for younger children, for they will love dressing up as storybook characters.

The famous storybook character, Robin Hood, invites you to stay in Sherwood Forest. Visit Center Parcs' Sherwood Forest resort and you'll stay in the heart of this natural wilderness. The comfortable and well-equipped villas are set away from the road. The vast swimming pool, complete with water slides, is a big favourite with visitors. Other activities include rock climbing, bowling, badminton and tennis. There is a man-made beach on the lake, a great play park and a spa offering beauty treatments. Relax in the spa, while the rest of the family enjoy the thrills of the water slides.

To crown it all, the roads to County Wicklow, Kent and Sherwood Forest are always open. Maybe it

is high time you started walking along them?

Словарь

many unheard of places — много неслыханных мест

endless winding lanes — бесконечные извилистые поля

to stride along smth — шагать вдоль чего-то

the glistening stretch — сверкающий участок

the sunniest spot — самое солнечное мест

storybook characters — герои из сказок или других книжных историй

a resort — курорт

the natural wilderness — природная (естественная) пустыня, пустынное место

water slides — водные горки

beauty treatments — процедуры по уходу за телом

Тема 3 Внешность

1. Read and translate the text “My Friend”

My Friend

I have a very good friend. His name is Nick. Friends are very important in our life. I think one cannot live without friends. The most important thing for being good friends, to my mind, is to be ready to help one another in any situation, nevertheless how difficult it is, to support one another and to solve all the problems together. And never mind, that the friends may have different interests and hobbies, different likes and dislikes. They say that the friend in need is a friend indeed. I think it is really so. My friend and I always do our best to help one another. We discuss all our troubles and try to find the best decision in any situation. My friend is a very good, kind and clever boy. We often spend our free time together. It is not very easy now, because both of us are very busy — we are going to enter institutes and have a lot of work to do.

My friend is going to become a lawyer. Our future professions are different and the subjects we have to study are different too, but we like to work together and to help one another in our study.

When we have some free time, we go for walks, read and discuss books, watch films, go to discos or play computer games. Playing computer games is our hobby. Both of us are fond of sport. We go in for swimming and often go to the swimming pool together. We are football fans and we like to watch and discuss football matches on TV or to go to the stadium. I love my friend very much. I think he is a true friend. Our friendship is very dear to me and I try to do my best to be a good friend too.

2. Answer the questions

1. What is the most important thing for being good friends?
2. What does mean "friendship" for you?
3. How do you spent time with your friends?
4. Do you have many friends?
5. Do you have any friends from your group?

3. Read the expressions and make sentences with them

1. to admire smb for smth - восхищаться кем-то за что-либо

2. to appreciate smth - ценить что-либо

3. to be a person of strong (weak) character - иметь сильный/ слабый характер

4. to be kind of person you like at first sight - располагать к себе с первого взгляда

5. to be a sunny soul - добрая душа
6. to have a bunch of bad habits - иметь кучу вредных привычек
7. to have a sense of humour - иметь чувство юмора
8. to keep one's promise/word - сдержать обещание, слово
9. to make friends - подружиться
10. to be like and soul of the party - быть душой компании
11. to tell lies - врать
12. to be devoted to - посвящать, служить чему-либо, всего себя отдавать

4. Read the idioms, make a story, using some of them

Идиомы

1. to be the black sheep of the family — быть белой вороной
2. to be close to smb — быть близким по духу
3. to be in the public eye — быть на виду
4. to get to the top — достичь вершины
5. to get one's own way — поступать по-своему
6. to have a heart of gold - иметь золотое сердце
7. to have a mind of your own — иметь собственное мнение
8. to have a memory like a sieve - иметь дырявую память
9. to keep oneself to oneself — быть самим собой
10. to know one's own mind - знать, чего хочешь
11. to put oneself in smb's shoes - поставить себя на место другого
12. to see eye to eye — сойтись во мнениях
13. to see things in black and white — судить категорично
14. a shoulder to cry on — жилетка поплакать
15. to take smth to heart — принимать близко к сердцу
16. to take one's side — принимать чью-либо сторону
17. to have a lot of faults — иметь много недостатков
18. to bottle up your feelings — прятать чувства
19. to be born with a silver spoon — родиться в рубашке/ родиться в богатой семье
20. to sweet talk - льстить.

Тема 4 Черты характера человека

1. Read and translate the text

British character.

Ray has never been to Britain before but she's always wanted to see a typical Englishman. That's what Julia told her about British character. Ray has never been to Britain before but she's always wanted to see a typical Englishman. That's what Julia told her about British character.

British people are naturally polite and are never tired of saying "Thank you" and "I'm sorry." "Sorry" takes place of "no" when you cannot do something for a person or give a positive answer. British people are generally disciplined and reserved, you never hear loud talk in the street. They do not rush for seats in buses and trains. British people don't show much emotion. They remain good-tempered and cheerful even under difficulties. They will never shut the door in your face but will hold it open for you. They do not readily ask each other to do anything. If they do ask, then they say something like "I hate to bother you, but..." British people like jokes. English sense of humour is famous and humour is highly prized in Britain.

British people take a lot of time to make friends. They like to know you before they ask you home. When British people meet someone for the first time, they shake hands. They do not usually shake

hands with people they know well. Women sometimes kiss their women friends, and men kiss women friends (on one cheek only). When a man meets a man friend, he just smiles, and says "Hello." Men do not kiss each other, or hold hands. Even fathers and sons do not often kiss each other.

Rush- бросаться

They remain good-tempered- оставаться в хорошем настроении

to bother –беспокоить

hold- держать

shake hands –здороваться за ручку

2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English :

1. Британцы очень вежливы и никогда не устают говорить « извините», «спасибо»
2. Британцы не показывают много эмоций
3. Они остаются в хорошем настроении, даже если есть трудности
4. Когда британцы встречают кого-то в первый раз, они здороваются за руку
5. Британцы любят шутки

Тема 5 Театр и кино

Read and translate the text

Cinema and theatre

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. It is a popular form of art. Lots of people find going to the cinema one of the best ways of spending their leisure time. Due to numerous video facilities, cinema attendances have declined sharply. But there is no denying the fact that the cinema going habit is still a strong one. No matter how large the place you live in is there's most likely to be a cinema there. There are such genres of feature films as the western, the thriller, the musical, the drama and the comedy. The performance lasts from two or three hours and most cinemas have at least 4 performances a day. Of late cinema screens in this country have been dominated by films produced in the USA. And this tendency is growing. As for me, I'm fond of going to the cinema. It's a pity, I don't always have time for it.

Theatre is a place where you can see a play staged. It is also one of entertainments.

A theatre consists of two parts: the stage and the hall. They are separated by a curtain and the orchestra. Actors and actresses perform on the stage and public occupies the hall, the pit, the dress-circles, the boxes and the gallery.

If we made up our mind to go to the theatre we should go to the box-office to buy tickets. Seats can be reserved beforehand.

The last performance I saw was the «Nut Cracker» by Tchaikovsky. How great it was. But I also was impressed by a very young ballet-ancer who was performing the part of Masha girl. I think she deserves respect of the aydience because she did her best and looked great for her young age. I had a great time that night.

But we are to admit that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. There are many people who prefer to seat comfortably before the TV and enjoy themselves without leaving their homes.

Тема 6 Прикладные искусства

Read the text below to find answers to the given questions:

The Arts & Crafts Movement

1. What was the Arts & Crafts Movement?

The Arts and Crafts Movement was one of the most influential, profound and far-reaching design movements of modern times. It began in Britain around 1880 and quickly spread across America, Europe and Japan. It was a movement born of ideals. It grew out of a concern for the effects of

industrialisation: on design, on traditional skills and on the lives of ordinary people. In response, it established a new set of principles for living and working. It advocated the reform of art at every level and across a broad social spectrum, and it turned the home into a work of art. The Movement took its name from the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, founded in 1887, but it encompassed a very wide range of like-minded societies, workshops and manufacturers. Other countries adapted Arts and Crafts philosophies according to their own needs. While the work may be visually very different, it is united by the ideals that lie behind it. This was a movement unlike any that had gone before. Its pioneering spirit of reform, and the value it placed on the quality of materials and design, as well as life, shaped the world we live in today.

2. What is the main idea of the Arts and Crafts movement?

During the early part of the Industrial Revolution, it was natural for manufacturers to use the ever-increasing technological advances to produce more for greater profit. The products looked like they did because that's how they were made. Any decoration was an attempt to make the product to look good. It was often over elaborate with mixed styles from previous ages. The role of good artistic design was never felt to be important as it cost money and manufacturers had little competition throughout the world. A group of artists reacted against these poorly designed machine products and started up the Arts and Crafts movement. They wanted to create a style that reflected the old ideals of craftsmanship with artistic form, shape and colour.

3. What is William Morris famous for?

The main figure associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement is William Morris — a designer, writer and poet. He was a man idealizing the traditional life of England while all around him raged the Industrial Revolution; a very new phenomenon, being the first nation to experience rapid industrialization. William Morris saw the over-ornamentation of mass produced goods of that time as symptomatic of the alienation of workers from the products they made. In the factories, designs were drawn from pattern books; workers and designers had no individual control over the finished article, so quality suffered. The answer, Morris believed, was laid in a return to the crafts traditions of old England. In 1861, William Morris started up a design company to produce handcrafted furniture, metalwork, jewellery, textiles and his famous styles of wallpaper in order to create a new aesthetics for design, substituting well-made, well-designed products for the mass-produced goods of the factories. His designs recaptured the beauty and quality of medieval craftsmanship.

4. Why did the Arts and Craft movement fail?

The reasons why this movement failed were that it was looking backwards and had no way of transforming itself into modern styles. It was not really practical, suitable for mass production and was only available to the wealthy. It just became out of date. The Arts and Crafts movement was formally re-organized in 1915 into the Design & Industry Association and its influence remains with us today. Its unique style is always being rediscovered. The Arts and Crafts movement was mainly a British movement. Other countries, especially North Europe and the USA used its ideas and developed them into their own style called “Art Nouveau” 1880—1918. So strong was its influence that the European “Art Nouveau” style was hardly used in Britain.

Тема 7 Живопись

Read Text , write down the sentences with Gerund construction and translate them.

THE HISTORY OF DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

The term “DESIGN” appeared in our country not long ago. The direct translation of this term from English firstly gave us an approximate meaning of “painting”; but now we can use it also in the meaning of constructing or planning.

In 1907 there was founded an industrial union in Germany, which united industrialists, architects, artists and merchants. Its creation was demanded by economic and esthetic causes in order to win the international market. The founder, an architect German Mutezius, was there as a president of the union “Werkbund” till 1914.

As a goal the union wanted to reorganize the handicraft production into the industrial one and to create some common or ideal samples for manufacturing; they “led a struggle” with extra decoration

of goods. Their program was devoted to using and selecting the best ideas and opportunities in art, trade, manufacturing in order to unite the largest industrial representatives. The most important event of that period was the invitation of Peter Berence as an art director to a great Electric Company that produced different electric staff: lamps, motors, tools. As the owner wanted the production to widespread all over the world market, so he was interested in creating a new image of his firm (that was an innovation in promotion of goods of that period).

In 1919 in a little German town Weiniar, there was founded a “Bauhous”– the first institution to train artists for the work in industry. The head of the establishment was Germanic architect Walter Gropius, a former Peter Berence's student. During a very short period “Bauhaus” managed to become a large design-training center.

The first year student had a specialized course to study ceramics, furniture, textile. The study included technical subjects – Werklehre and artistic course -Kunstlehre, also some knowledge in handicraft was necessary for a future designer. The Bauhaus goods differed in design and graphics. Technical training consisted of studying of tools, metal-work technologies and treating, etc. The students were taught all the peculiarities of molding and colour mixing perception. It was known as modern laboratory of industrial goods constructing. Having moved in Dessau the college was given a building containing study-rooms, workshops and a hostel. During the last years of studying the theoretical basis was increased in the study program. But after its Head had left for Russia in 1930 the college was closed.

answer the following questions:

- a. How do we understand the meaning of the word “design”?
- b. What were the reasons of the industrial union foundation?
- c. What was the goal of the industrial union?
- d. When and where was the first institution training artists founded?
- e. What did the students study in “Bauhaus”?

Тема 8 Великие художники

Read the text below to determine the main trends of Art Nouveau movement

Art Nouveau

The term Art Nouveau was originally used in various articles published throughout 1884 to 1890 in the Belgian avant-garde publications. This term was familiarized in France by the opening of a furnishing and novelty shop in Paris in 1895 by the art dealer Siegfried Bing, named Maison Art Nouveau, which displayed furniture and new designs for interiors and exotic imported goods. Known also in Europe as ‘youth style’, the art form began in the 1880s because of the Arts and Crafts Movement, which rejected the mass-produced techniques of industrialization.

Originating in France as a decorative art movement, Art Nouveau developed a new style of exuberant curving lines, asymmetrical design and elements of fantasy. It took on a wealth of different and at times conflicting orientations, spreading to varying degrees to a number of major European cities, such as Brussels, Glasgow, Munich, Barcelona, and Vienna. Its new linear patterns originated in Arts and Crafts principles of design derived from the natural forms of plants; but the sinuous curves of plants were incorporated into the structure of the product, replacing those formerly simple restrained shapes with flowing constructions.

The sources of Art Nouveau were diverse. Although the movement sought to create new decoration and designs and reject the backward looking trends of the past generation with its reliance on historical design forms, it embraced traditional themes as well as a broad mix of foreign and other exotic arts; also incorporating designers continuing the Arts and Crafts

objectives of reconciling fine handcraft with industrial production. Art Nouveau resurrected the interlacing lines of Celtic art and the fluid arches and curves of Gothic architecture in exuberant style, but the arts and artifacts of Japan were the crucial inspiration — along with the legacy of the Arts and Crafts movement.

The practitioners of Art Nouveau borrowed motifs from Japanese woodprints, which had an angular, linear look, incorporating the grids and parallel lines of Japanese interior design depicted in these images, as well as the sinuous, flowing lines of the kimono. They were intrigued by the novel artistic vision of the woodprints, with their simple palette of colours and asymmetrical outlines, and the abrupt angularity of the branching cherry blossom tree. The elegant refined detail of craftwork evident in these and other products from Japan gave a new aesthetic input, feeding their desire for a new style — new decoration for a new century.

The Arts and Crafts movement returned designers to the concepts of artisanship, simplicity of decoration, and forms derived from nature. However, while the subtle use of ornament of Arts and Crafts and the structural simplicity of its forms inspired designers outside Britain, by the turn of the century historicism or recreating a past style, became outmoded in favour of new styles that were fresh and contemporary.

Find in the text words or phrases which mean the same as:

- интерьер, внутренняя часть помещения
- яркий, цветистый, пышный, избыточный
- извилистый; волнистый, волнообразный
- доверие, уверенность
- согласовывать, приводить в соответствие
- старомодный, устаревший, вышедший из моды

Тема 9 Английское и американское искусство

2.2.4 Тесты по дисциплине

Артикли в английском языке. Выберите правильный вариант
Задание 1.

What's happened, ... captain?

the

—

a

Задание 2.

“Where is Jack?” “I talked to him half ... minute ago. He is in the garden”.

the

—

a

Задание 3.

... love is cruel!

The

—

A

Задание 4.

He drank a lot of ... coffee when he was younger.

a

—
the

Задание 5.

I've decided to write ... book about my past.

the

a

an

Задание 6.

My favorite book is "... Spartacus".

The

—

A

Задание 7.

When does ... school usually end?

the

—

a

Задание 8.

... Princess Diana passed away at ... very early age.

— / a

The / a

The / the

Задание 9.

I am from ... Ukraine.

the

—

an

Задание 10.

Tomas Bergman, ... English teacher, studied Cockney Rhyming slang in London.

a

an

the

Задание 11.

He goes to work by ... train.

—

the

a

Задание 12.

This is ... shop I told you about.

the

a

—

Задание 13.

Could you be so kind as to turn off ... light?

a

the

—

Задание 14.

This is ... big shoe selling center. ... center is very popular with people.

a \ The

the \ A

the \ An

Задание 15.

... mosquitos are dangerous insects.

—

The

A

2.2.5 Типовые задания

1. Write the conversations in the correct order (Напишите разговоры в правильном порядке).

The first conversation (Первый разговор)

- Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
- Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
- How much is this T-shirt? I can't find the price.
- Yes, of course. How can I help?
- Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
- Er, let me have a look. Here it is. It's £14.

The second conversation (Второй разговор)

- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.
- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It's £120.
- It's made of leather.

2. Translate from Russian into English (Переведите с русского на английский).

Assistant: Эти брюки на распродаже. Сегодня последний день.

Customer: Oh, well. Hmm. I like the fashion and colour is also good.

Assistant: 40 фунтов на распродаже. Обычная цена 60 фунтов.

Customer: Oh. That's quite good. Have you got them in my size?

Assistant: Извините. У нас нет маленького размера. А как насчет этих брюк? Тот же фасон, только цвет черный.

Customer: Well, can I try them on?

Assistant: Sure. The changing rooms are on the left.

Customer: Вы принимаете чеки?

Assistant: Yes, of course.

Customer: Хорошо, я беру их.

3. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods (Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают, запишите предложения полностью).

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. bookshop | a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf |
| 2. newsagent's | b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers |
| 3. bakery | c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine |
| 4. butcher's | d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent |
| 5. confectioner's | e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card |
| 6. greengrocer's | f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream |
| 7. chemist's | g. pralines, chocolate, cake |
| 8. florist's | h. books, novels, |
| 9. department store | i. fruits, vegetables, apples |
| 10. hair and beauty salon | j. lamb chops, ham, sausages |
| 11. jeweller's | k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock |
| 12. antique shop | l. shampoo, products, household chemicals |
| 13. supermarket | m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell |

4. Fill in the correct words from the list (Вставьте правильное слово из списка, запишите предложения полностью).

could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order

1. Can I have two of bread, please?
2. The large department stores a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this
4. I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How are these trousers?
7. Do you take a card?

5. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets (Переведите с английского на русский)

1. In Paris you can shop till you drop. Here there are a lot of boutiques, department stores, confectioner's, antique shops, hair and beauty salons, jeweller's.
2. The shops are open from 9 to 6 every day except Sunday.
3. The sales are usually in January and July in Brussels. I love this time because I can find some bargains.
4. This store is really big. In addition to fifteen bars and restaurants there is a travel agent's, a dry cleaner's and a bank.
5. They have a good selection and their prices are not so high, too.

2.2.6 Задания для контрольной работы

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

a) Выберите правильный вариант, перепишите предложение полностью.

1. Mary is ___ than Kate.

- a) tall b) taller c) the tallest

2. Tom is ___ than Bob.

- a) short b) shorter c) the shortest

3. Bill reads ___ than Ben.

- a) much b) more c) the most

4. Pam is ___ than Helen.

- a) old b) older c) the oldest

5. Mona's dress is ___ than Pam's dress.

- a) cheap b) cheaper c) the cheapest

6. Nick is ___ than Mike.

- a) fast b) faster c) the fastest

7. Tim is ___ than his brother.

- a) helpful b) more helpful c) the most helpful

8. This text is ___ than that text.

- a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult

b) Вставьте правильную форму глагола, перепишите предложение полностью.

. July is the ___ (hot) month of the year.

. My bike is the ___ (cheap).

. This is the ___ (high) tree in this park.

. Peter is the ___ (good) runner at school.

. Mona is the ___ (clever) student in our class.

. This task is the ___ (difficult) in the test.

. The traffic on this road is the ___ (dangerous).

. It is the ___ (heavy) box here.

. My granny is the ___ (old) in our family.

. This car is the ___ (expensive) here.

. Liz is the ___ (fat) girl in our street.

. It is the ___ (big) size of the dress.

. Bob is the ___ (good) student in our class.

2. Модальные глаголы.

a) Заполните пробелы правильным модальным глаголом. CAN, MUST, MAY,

перепишите предложение полностью.

. Mary ___play volleyball very well, but she___ (not) play basketball.

_. ___I fish here? No, you___.

. I___ go to the supermarket because I haven't got milk.

_. ___ we go to the cinema tonight?

. He___ be a very good student. All his marks are high.

. You___ (not) be so rude with your friends.

_. ___ I come in? Yes, you___.

. You ___be at the railway station at ten o` clock.

. He___ not know that you are here.

. The house is very near the motorway. It___ be very noisy.

b) Переведите предложения.

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.

2. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?

3. Можно мне пойти в кино?

4. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.

5. Взрослым не следует кричать на детей.

6. Ты не должен (нельзя) пользоваться мобильным телефоном на экзамене.

3. Прочитайте, переведите текст письменно.

Can anyone save the British high street?

The high street was once the heart of communities across the UK. The butcher's, baker's, and greengrocer's were all there, run by locals who knew their customers by name. But today one in seven high street shops has closed down, or has been replaced by a

café or a beauty salon, as shoppers drive to out-of-town supermarkets or malls, or buy online. The recession doesn't help either. In

the worst-hit towns, more than one-third of the small high street shops have disappeared.

To try to save their high streets, some towns now offer free parking nearby. Others plan to have live music and theatre performances in the town centre, and others are encouraging small businesses to move into empty shop spaces and open 'pop-up shops' (quirky, interesting shops that close or change after a few weeks). The towns are hopeful, but are these efforts too little, too late?

Ответьте на вопросы на английском.

1. What kinds of shops are there near where you live?

2. Do you go to them much? If not, where do you buy things?

3. What shops have opened up or closed down near you? Are you pleased or sorry about it?

4. Are there any markets near you? Do you ever go to them? Do you have a favorite stall?

5. Are small shops in your country struggling? Do you think it's important to support them? Why (not)?

2.3 Типовые контрольные задания, используемые для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы, переведите (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. Younot come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
2. Younot change the whole text as the beginning is all right. Youonly rewrite the second part of it.
3. you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and Ihelp you.
4. Johnnot tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
5. I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You bring it to me not later than Wednesday.
6. It is already six o'clock. We hurry if we don't want to be late.
7. you translate this text into English? — I think I
8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann return home as shenot stay in the sun for such a long time.

2. Переведете на русский язык.

1. He must have sold his piano. _____
2. He may have sold his piano. _____
3. He might have sold his piano. _____
4. He can't have sold his piano. _____
5. He should have sold his piano. _____
6. He shouldn't have sold his piano. _____
7. He needn't have sold his piano. _____
8. He didn't have to sell his piano. _____
9. He had to sell his piano. _____
10. He was to sell his piano. _____

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения (can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to),

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. _____
2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. _____
3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. _____
4. Можно я посмотрю вашу фотографию? _____
5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? _____

2.3.1 Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету (дифференцированному зачету) по дисциплине

1. Понятие о причастии II .
2. The Present Perfect Tense.
3. Причастие I Перфектное (Participle I Perfect) .
4. Выражение долженствования (must, have to).
5. Модальные глаголы: should, may, needn't, ought to.

6. Согласование времен в сложном предложении с дополнительными придаточными (The Future Indefinite Tense, Future-in-the Past, The Past Perfect Tense).

7. Глаголы to speak, to say, to tell, to talk .

8. Выражение просьбы или приказа с Let's.

9. Страдательный залог .

10. Прошедшее и будущее время группы Continuous.

11. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

12. Сравнительные конструкции as ... as, not so ... as.

13. Глагольные безличные предложения. Именные безличные предложения.

14. Союзы neither nor, either or, both and. Конструкция So do I.

15. Возвратные местоимения. Конструкция «Сложное дополнение».

2.3.2 Примерное задание на дифференцированный зачет по дисциплине

Упражнение 1.

Вставьте в предложение местоимения both, either, neither. Используйте предлог of, где нужно.

1. Emily and Ann are ... pretty girls.
2. These are dark rooms. I am afraid ... will suit me. (suit – подходить, устраивать)
3. There are two ways to the city centre. You can go ... way.
4. ... these jackets is very good. She can't choose because she likes ... them.
5. ... my parents is English. My father is Spanish and my mother is German.
6. Which of the two books would you like? – Oh, ... will do.
7. Is today the 14th or the 15th? — It is the 16th.
8. By that time ... her brothers had died.
9. They refused to go rafting, because them could swim.
10. My parents are teachers.

Упражнение 2.

Замените конструкцию both ... and на neither ... nor.

1. We need both fruit and vegetables.
2. They play both the guitar and the violin.
3. The group has explored both the land and the ocean.
4. I will go to both Canada and Australia.
5. She drinks both water and coffee after lunch.
6. Yesterday both Jack and Steve ate pancakes.
7. Ann and Jill are both fond of money.

Упражнение 3 .

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
4. We expect (to be) back in two days.
5. We expected (to help) by the teacher.

6. I am sorry (to break) your pen.
7. The children seem (to play) since morning.
8. I want (to take) you to the concert.
9. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
10. I hope (to see) you soon.

Упражнение 4.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
2. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible.
4. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists.
5. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
6. This work seems to take much time.
7. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low.
8. They are sure to acknowledge your talent.
9. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal.
10. She is not likely to change her opinion.

Упражнение 5.

In these sentences, you have to write-selves or each other.

1. Look at _____! Your face is dirty
2. How long have Tom and Ann known _____?
3. At Christmas friends often give _____ presents.
4. I enjoyed _____ very much at the party.
5. Jack and Jill are very happy together. They love _____ very much.
6. She has no reason to blame _____
7. I think this poor dog has hurt _____

Упражнение 6.

Fill in the correct form of the Infinitive to make Complex Object.

1. Our teacher made us _____ (do) this exercise all over again.
2. The teacher advised us _____ (rewrite) the test.
3. Please, let me _____ (know) when your sister returns from Paris.
4. I find your story _____ (be) very unusual and interesting.
5. Nick doesn't want me _____ (tell) everybody this news.
6. I watched the cat _____ (crawl) to the flock of sparrows.
7. I would like you _____ (be) very accurate and attentive.