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

ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность
38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

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1. **Наименование дисциплины:** ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

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

Наименование трудового действия	Наименование компетенции	Поэтапные результаты освоения дисциплины (прохождения практики)	Оценочные средства
Общие компетенции			
ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам		<p>Умения: распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы; составить план действия; определить необходимые ресурсы;</p> <p>владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; реализовать составленный план; оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника)</p> <p>Знания: актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить; основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; методы работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; структуру плана для решения задач; порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности</p>	Устный опрос, дискуссия, реферат
ОК 02 Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности		<p>Умения: определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию; выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска</p> <p>Знания: номенклатура информационных источников, применяемых в профессиональной деятельности; приемы структурирования информации; формат оформления результатов поиска информации</p>	Устный опрос, дискуссия, реферат
ОК 03 Планировать и реализовывать собственное		<p>Умения: определять актуальность нормативноправовой</p>	Устный опрос,

<p>профессиональное и личностное развитие</p>	<p>документации в профессиональной деятельности; применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию; определять и выстраивать траектории профессионального развития и самообразования Знания: содержание актуальной нормативноправовой документации; современная научная и профессиональная терминология; возможные траектории профессионального развития и самообразования</p>	<p>дискуссия, реферат</p>
<p>ОК 04 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами</p>	<p>Умения: организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами. Знания: психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности коллегами, руководством, клиентами в ходе профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>Устный опрос, дискуссия, реферат</p>
<p>ОК 06 Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей</p>	<p>Умения: описывать значимость своей профессии (специальности); применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения Знания: сущность гражданско-патриотической позиции, общечеловеческих ценностей; значимость профессиональной деятельности по профессии (специальности); стандарты антикоррупционного поведения и последствия его нарушения</p>	<p>Устный опрос, дискуссия, реферат</p>
<p>ОК 07 Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях</p>	<p>Умения: Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях Знания: Правила экологической безопасности и ресурсосбережения при ведении профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>Устный опрос, дискуссия, реферат</p>
<p>ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранных языках</p>	<p>Умения: понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные</p>	<p>Устный опрос, дискуссия,</p>

	<p>темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</p> <p>Знания: правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности</p>	реферат
<p>ОК 11 Использовать знания по финансовой грамотности, планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере</p>	<p>Умения: выявлять достоинства и недостатки коммерческой идеи; презентовать идеи открытия собственного дела в профессиональной деятельности; оформлять бизнес-план; рассчитывать размеры выплат по процентным ставкам кредитования; определять инвестиционную привлекательность коммерческих идей в рамках профессиональной деятельности; презентовать бизнес-идею; определять источники финансирования</p> <p>Знания: основы предпринимательской деятельности; основы финансовой грамотности; правила разработки бизнес-планов; порядок выстраивания презентации; кредитные банковские продукты</p>	
<p>Форма промежуточной аттестации: иные формы аттестации в 3-5 семестре, дифференцированный зачет – 6 семестр</p>		

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

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

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

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

Текущий контроль успеваемости Оценочное средство – контрольная работа

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

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

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

оформления	Контрольная работа не соответствует правилам оформления	0
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Оценочное средство – эссе

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. Особенность эссе от реферата в том, что это – самостоятельное сочинение размышление обучающегося над научной проблемой, при использовании идей, концепций, ассоциативных образов из других областей науки, искусства, собственного опыта, общественной практики и др. Эссе может использоваться на занятиях (тогда его время ограничено в зависимости от целей от 5 минут до 45 минут) или внеаудиторно.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания

Критерии	Показатели	Шкала оценивания
Объем и структура	Эссе соответствует теме	1-2-3
	Содержание работы дает представление о глубоком понимании темы	1-2-3
	Работа разделена на смысловые части и наличествует логика рассуждений при переходе от одной части к другой	1-2-3
	Сделаны промежуточные и конечные выводы	1-2-3
	Объем работы выдержан - не менее 2-х и не более 4-х страниц	1-2-3
Аргументация, содержание и позиция	Наличие сформулированной проблемы темы эссе	1-2-3
	Сформулирована собственная точка зрения на избранную тему/проблему	1-2-3
	Обозначен круг понятий, терминов, направлений научной мысли, необходимых для описания выбранной темы, обоснования собственного мнения по избранной теме	1-2-3
	Приведены взаимосвязи, а также мнения учёных, мыслителей по избранной теме	1-2-3
	Применен аппарат сравнительных характеристик ключевых понятий, концепций (представлен анализ альтернативных взглядов на проблему)	1-2-3
	Приведенные теоретические положения подкреплены осмысленными фактами общественной жизни, педагогической действительности, личного опыта, примерами отечественной и мировой образовательной практики	1-2-3
	Факты и примеры почерпнуты из различных источников: используются сообщения СМИ, материалы	1-2-3

	научно-практических конференций, публикаций, факты личного опыта и собственные наблюдения (приведено не менее двух примеров из разных источников)	
	Аргументы логически структурированы, равно уделяется внимание всем разделам темы	1-2-3
	Отсутствие обществоведческих (сущностных, терминологических) и иных (фактических, логических, этических) ошибок	1-2-3
	Выводы структурированы, обоснованы, сводят воедино основные идеи аргументов и подводит итог рассуждений	1-2-3
Соответствие требованиям жанра и нормам русского языка	Используется доступный, точный и/или научный язык	1-2-3
	Четко и хорошо оформленная работа (аккуратное письмо, концентрированный текст)	1-2-3
	Адекватное и корректное использование источников и их представление	1-2-3
	Грамматически правильные предложения	1-2-3
	Отсутствие орфографических ошибок	1-2-3

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся

3,4,5 семестры - итоги текущего контроля успеваемости подводятся преподавателем на последнем занятии с учётом успеваемости и посещаемости за семестр – текущая аттестация.

6 семестр – дифференцированный зачет.

Оценочное средство – дифференцированный зачет

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

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

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

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания

(максимум – 5 баллов)

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

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

Текущий контроль успеваемости

Оценочное средство – контрольная работа (чтение, грамматика, говорение)

Тема: Межличностные отношения дома, в учебной организации, на работе, в деловой поездке и т.д.

Прочитать текст, перевести, выписать незнакомую лексику.

My family

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Задание 1

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

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

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

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

Тема: Повседневная жизнь условия жизни, учебный день, рабочий день, выходной день

Exercise 1. Put the article where it is necessary.

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

Exercise 2. Put the article where it is necessary.

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

Упражнения по теме «Множественное число существительных»

1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

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

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

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

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

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

Sport in Our Life

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

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

Упражнение 3.

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

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

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

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

9. Мах ... an office-worker.

10. We ... late, sorry!

Упражнение 5.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)

2. Я не был занят.

3. Вы были заняты?

4. Они были дома? (to be at home)

5. Его не было дома.

6. Я не знал.

7. Они знали?

8. Она не знала.

9. Кто знал?

10. Никто не знал.

11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)

12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)

13. У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)

14. У него ничего не было.

15. Кто это был?

Тема: Город, инфраструктура. Деревня. Карты, маршруты. Транспорт

1. Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Moscow

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Переведите предложения, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past, Future Simple:

1. Вчера я ходил в кино. 2. Обычно я хожу в кино вечером. 3. Завтра я не пойду в кино. 4. Мы редко ходим в гости. 5. Завтра я напишу письмо другу. 6. Вчера я играла на пианино. 7. Она встает каждое утро в 7 часов. 8. Обычно они не делают домашнюю работу. 9. На следующей неделе мы поедем за город. 10. В прошлую пятницу она не ходила в университет. 11. В следующем году мы будем обучающегосями 2 курса. 12. Иногда он говорит по-английски. 13. Я часто хожу в бассейн. 14. Каждое воскресенье она делает домашнее задание. 15. В прошлом году наша семья отдыхала в Таиланде. Мы купались, загорали, ходили в город. 16. В следующем году мы поедем на Кипр. Мы будем купаться, загорать, ходить на дискотеки. 17. Обычно он не читает книги, но на этой неделе он прочитал две книги. 18. На прошлой неделе моя мама испекла торт, так как у неё был день рождений. 19. В следующую пятницу моя мама испечет пирог. 20. Иногда они пекут пироги. 21. По пятницам у меня занятия по английскому языку. 22. В прошлый четверг он не ходил на пляж. Он читал книги. 23. Почему вы встаете в 7 утра? 24. Что он делал на прошлой неделе? 25. Вы поедете на море в следующем году? 26. Обычно он встает рано? 27. Вы вчера ходили в бассейн? 28. Вы говорите по-английски? 29. Он может переводить тексты? 30. Она иногда делает уроки? 31. Почему вы не пришли вчера? 32. Когда вы поедете за город? 33. Почему вас вчера не было дома? 34. Он обычно приходит домой в 8 часов вечера? 35. Они не ходили на прошлой неделе в кино? 36. Она пойдет завтра в кино? 37. Она ходит в кино каждый день?

Тема: Досуг (кино, театр, книги, и др.)

1. Выполните упражнение:

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму будущего времени.

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

1. There's no point in running now. We _____ (miss) the bus anyway.
2. Yes, I'll come out this evening. I _____ (not/work).
3. You can relax. The match _____ (not/start) until four o'clock.
4. I _____ (go) to the market this afternoon. Do you want anything?
5. Are you OK, Donna? You look like you _____ (faint).
6. You realise that the boss _____ (not/like) this, don't you?
7. I _____ (cook) dinner this evening - as usual.
8. She _____ (look) for a new flat next year.
9. Don't worry. The shops _____ (not close) until eight o'clock tonight.

Составление словаря по теме. Работа над грамматическим материалом.

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

My hobby

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

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on

discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

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

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации

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

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Mass media. Different ways to know the world

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Тема: Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология). Воспитание экологической культуры.

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

Environmental protection

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but it's the only place where human beings can live. People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – caused by machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities, which created huge amounts of pollutants, the problem has become more important. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten

human life on Earth. Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe.

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

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

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

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

Тема: Образование (система образования в России, англо- говорящих странах), непрерывное образование, языковое образование, значение иностранного языка в современном мире.

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

'Education in Russia'

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

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

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

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

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

The faculties have specialised councils for conferring advanced academic degrees.

Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age

children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Education in the USA

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

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

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

Тема: Образование в России и за рубежом. Среднее профессиональное образование

Выполнение упражнений на повторение пройденного материала:

Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме «Модальные глаголы»

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

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

a) can't

b) couldn't have

c) hasn't been able to

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

a) could

b) am able to

c) can

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

- a) couldn't, could
- b) can, was able
- c) can, couldn't

4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.

- a) were to
- b) had to
- c) could

5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.

- a) can't
- b) have to
- c) needn't

6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

- a) needn't
- b) mustn't
- c) can't

7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.

- a) must
- b) should
- c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

- a) can
- b) has to
- c) must

9. You ... smoke so much.

- a) would
- b) can't
- c) shouldn't

10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

- a) must
- b) needn't
- c) should

Примерные задания к зачету:

Тема: Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники

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

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста:

Holidays in Great Britain

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

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

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

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

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

New Year's Day is not such favourable in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Year's 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).

Тема: Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки)

Составление словаря по теме. Тренировка употребления лексики в беседе по теме. Развитие диалоговой речи, обоснование своего мнения по прочитанному. Работа над устной речью монологическое высказывание по теме

Youth Problems

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

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

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

What has gone wrong? Some specialists explain that the changes of our society, the system of our life force young people to choose their own lifestyle. On the one hand, our society agrees that 15-17-year old people are old enough to be responsible for what they do and gives them quite a lot of freedom and rights. On the other hand, most adults think that teenagers are too young to be taken seriously. This misunderstanding has produced many problems. Actually, a lot of teenagers say that their parents let them do anything they want and are quite indifferent to their problems. Many teenagers get upset or depressed when they can't solve their problems. As a result, it makes them believe that there is only one way out - to stop living and commit suicide.

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

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс

Составление словаря по теме. Активизация лексики в устной речи. Чтение текстов с опорой на словарь. Работа над грамматическим материалом. Отработка лексики в устной речи. Развитие устной речи: монологическое высказывание.

**Great Inventions
Television (1920s)**

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aeroplane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Тема: Профессии, траектории карьеры, профессиональный рост

Чтение, перевод текста, составление рассказа о себе по аналогии

My Future Profession Is A Teacher

My name is Rita. I'm 16 years old and I study at the College. I know that soon I will have to decide which profession to choose in the future. For many teens of my age it's a big problem, but not for me. I have always wanted to become a teacher and I'm not going to change my mind. Many people nowadays say that it's not a profitable profession, but for me it's a matter of pleasure, not money. I like spending time with smaller children and sharing with them. Even when I was only 5 or 6 years old, I liked teaching our neighbor's children. I already knew some letters and numbers, so I wanted to share my knowledge. To achieve a better result I used a small blackboard and a chalk. In my opinion, teaching is a noble and rewarding profession. I think that it's a great pleasure to see the results of your striving afterwards. Of course, I understand that it can be hard to prepare interesting lessons, to treat each child individually, to write pages of planning. However, when you see how children progress, you understand that it was worth it. Speaking about my most favourite subjects, I should mention Russian and English languages. There is a prestigious Pedagogical University not far from us, where I can study at the Philological Faculty. I'm definitely into the humanities, so I should make a good language teacher. Hopefully, I will succeed in this profession, as it's my dream job. Another reason why I

think I will be a good teacher is my love for studying. Teachers are people who study all their life. Our school teachers say I'm a willing and diligent student. So, I think I'm on the right track.

Тема: Искусство и развлечения

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста: Culture in Great Britain

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

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

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

Тема: Государственное устройство, правовые институты

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

Political System of Britain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Оценочное средство – эссе

Примерная тематика для написания эссе

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.

10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

**Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся
Оценочное средство – дифференцированный зачет**

Говорение

Составьте диалог

You came to England after a serious illness and your English friend asks you about your visit to a doctor.

Письмо

You are taking an English course in England. The teacher gave you a task to compare the system of National Health Care in two countries: in Russia and in Great Britain.

Test 6

What Helps You to Enjoy Yourselves?

Аудирование

Прослушайте текст и выполните задания.

- I. Ответьте на вопросы:
 1. When did the idea to turn the book about cats into a musical come to Lloyd Webber?
 2. Whose lines tied the whole show together?
 3. For how long had been Lloyd Webber been writing the most famous song in the musical?
 4. How many lyricists tried to write the lyric to the song «Memory»?
 5. How many Tony Awards did *Cats* win?
- II. Выберите правильный ответ.
 1. Cats was shown...
 1. less than two hundred times;
 2. more than six thousand times;
 2. about six thousand times. The musical is based on the book written by ...
 1. T.S. Elliot;
 2. Charles Dickens;
 3. Jane Austen.
 3. As the opening night came closer Andrew Lloyd Webber and Trevor Nunn were still worried because ...
 1. they always worried before the premiere;
 2. they were afraid that they won't get money;
 3. they wanted the show to be memorable.
 4. The most famous song in the musical is called ...
 1. «Unfortunate Love»;
 2. «Memory»;
 3. «You will never forget».
 5. Grizabella left the tribe because ...
 1. she wanted to experience the outside world;
 2. she didn't like her tribe;
 3. she decided to find a new owner.
 1. **Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:**
Broaden, Charlie Chaplin, indifferent, silent, role, informative, comic, black-and-white, costumes, plot, historical, entertaining, acting, colour, cast, documentaries, sound, genres, destroys, science-fiction.
 2. **Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:**

I don't know how it is about you, but I think that films are the most interesting part in a TV programme. As you definitely know the first films were (1)____ and (2)____ then came (3)____ and (4)____ films. But many of my friends still like to watch those old silent films. They even consider (5)____ the main male star of those films, the best (6)____ star, the world has ever seen! So many people so many film (7)____ to satisfy their taste. I am convinced that every genre has something valuable in itself. Up to recent time I have always thought that (8)____ films are dull, because they tell about the events that happened in the past. But when I saw «Shakespeare in Love» I changed my mind. Superb (9)____ of the (10)____, beautiful (11)____ and sets give a real feeling of 1590. For those who like (12)____ films I can recommend to watch «The Matrix» trilogy. I guarantee that this film that tells about a possible future of our planet will leave nobody (13)____. The (14)____ of the film is very exciting. Nowadays many people say that TV (15)____ our health and our mind. But I think that they aren't right. TV helps us to get more information about the world around us and to (16)____ our outlook. As for me, with the help of the TV I get acquainted with the traditions and customs in different countries. Of course you can watch (17)____ to know foreign countries better but even from feature films you can get many additional information: how people great each other, how they behave in different situations and what language they use. So I think that films on TV play a very important (18)____. They aren't only (19)____, they are also very (20)____, although many would disagree with this statement.

3. **Прочитайте краткие описания фильмов и установите соответствия между утверждениями, приведенными ниже, и сюжетом фильмов. На каждое утверждение можно дать более одного ответа. (Чтение на поиск определенной информации в тексте):**

Troy

In 1193 B.C., Prince Paris of Troy stole the beautiful Greek woman, Helen, away from her husband, Menelaus, the king of Sparta, setting the two nations at war with each other, as the Greeks began a bloody siege of Troy using their entire armada, led by Achilles, that lasted over a decade.

Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl

Set in the Caribbean Sea in the 17th century, this is the story of a gentleman rogue of a pirate, Jack Sparrow (Depp), who teams up with the daughter (Knightley) of a governor (Pryce) to stop the evil plan of a ship of dangerous pirates (led by Rush) who are trying to reverse an ancient curse that leaves them stuck between life and death, with the light of the moon revealing their skeletons, like some kind of undead monsters.

Stuck on You

Bob and Walt Tenor are small-town legends who excel at sports, and who are the proud owners of a fast-food restaurant where their four hands work the grill at lightning speed. When the acting bug bites Walt, he convinces Bob to honor their childhood pact to never hold back the other, and the brother's head west for the bright lights of Hollywood. There the boys encounter legendary diva - and Academy Award winning actress - Cher. Cher casts Walt as her co-star in her new television series. Suddenly the brothers became instant celebrities. But their real adventure is only beginning, as Bob finds romance with a longtime cyber-pal, and the brothers make a decision that will forever change their lives.

The Last Samurai

Set in the late 1870s, this epic film depicts the beginnings of the modernization of Japan, as the island nation evolved past a feudal society, as symbolized by the eradication of the samurai way of life. We see all this happen from the point of view of an alcoholic Civil War veteran turned Winchester guns spokesman, Captain Woodrow Algren (Cruise), who arrives in Japan to train the troops of the emperor Meiji as part of a break away from the long-held tradition of relying on employed samurai warriors to protect territories, as the emperor's new army prepares to wipe out the remaining samurai warriors.

Statements:

1. In this film the heroes fight with many supernatural things, for example, the undead monsters.

2. There are two main war heroes in this story and it is difficult to say which is a good one.
3. The only advantage and disadvantage for the main characters of this film is that they can't get rid of one another.
4. This story happens in an ancient time but people remember it still.
5. The film deals with the problems that the modern developing world can bring into a country with old traditions.
6. The events in that film turned that way because the people took what they didn't earn.
7. The main events of the film happen in the 19th century and in the far away country.
8. You can see a very famous singer in that film.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя активную грамматику и лексику урока:

1. Смотри, это тот режиссер, чей фильм выиграл 11 Оскаров!
2. Какой скучный фильм. Мне он совсем не понравился.
3. Такая ужасная неприятность! Я забыл дома билеты на сегодняшнее представление.
4. Эта та актриса, которая играла в фильме.
5. Да, ты был прав. Эта книга действительно легко читается.
6. Мультфильмы чрезвычайно популярны как у детей, так и у взрослых.
7. Какой замечательный фильм мы вчера смотрели!
8. Где та кассета, которую я тебе дал на прошлой неделе?
9. Такие странные слухи! Я действительно не могу в это поверить!
10. Костюмы, которые были разработаны для нового фильма, пропали.

5. Дополните логическую цепочку словом из правой колонки (одно слово лишнее)

1. a documentary, a musical, a science-fiction film, a comedy...
2. act, create, shoot, dub,...
3. a producer, a designer, a director, an editor,...
4. a screen, a box – office, stalls, rows of seats,...
5. exciting, realistic, clever, amusing,...

- a) wonderful
- b) talent
- c) a thriller
- d) a foyer
- e) a cameraman
- f) perform

6. Сопоставьте слово с его определением (одно определение лишнее):

1. Producer
2. Comedy
3. Musical
4. Studio
5. Film star
6. Role
7. Cinema
- a) a place where cinema films are made;
- b) a funny film with a happy ending;
- c) a film about cowboys and life in the Wild West;
- d) a well-known actor or actress in cinema pictures;
- e) a film with songs and often dances;
- f) a theatre where moving pictures are shown;
- g) a person who has general control, especially of money for a film;
- h) the part of an actor or an actress in a film.

Говорение

Составьте диалог

You went for a film starring your favourite actor tonight. You liked the film but your friend didn't. Try to convince him that the film was very good and your favourite actor in it was marvelous. Ask your friend why he didn't like the film.

Письмо

You are a theatre-goer like your English pen pal. You have recently received a letter from your friend, where he describes English musicals. He/she asks you to write him/her something about Russian musicals in return.

Test 7

Inventions That Shook the World

Аудирование

Прслушайте текст и выполните задания.

I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How old is Microsoft?
2. Who are the founders of Microsoft?
3. What languages did Bill Gates and Paul Allen invent?
4. What was the most successful product of Microsoft?
5. What did Microsoft celebrate in 1985?
6. What do people say about Microsoft products?

II. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What was the name of the computer Bill Gates and Paul Allen ordered in 1975?
 1. IBM 475;
 2. MITS ALTAIR 600;
 3. Pentium IV.
2. Windows appeared in ...
 1. 1993;
 2. 1995;
 3. 1983.
3. The early version of Windows didn't work well ...
 1. but computer users were happy with MS-DOS;
 2. and computer users were dissatisfied with MS-DOS.
4. By 1985 the annual sales of Microsoft were ...
 1. \$ 1 million;
 2. \$ 140 million;
 3. 354 million.
- 5) Some people say that the best Microsoft products have been developed ...
 1. very quickly and therefore had many drawbacks;
 2. for a long time but were very complicated and user- unfriendly;
 3. from ideas created by others.

1. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:

Mobile phone, dishwasher, video recorder, gas stove, remote control, sites, cordless telephone, on-line, microwave oven, inventions, e-mail, vacuum cleaner, Internet, mower, computer, electrical.

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

Yesterday was my father's birthday. My mother asked me to help her with the preparations. When I returned home from school, first of all I decided to watch TV. I jumped onto the coach, took a (1)____(this device helps me to change channels without standing up) and prepared to watch something. But the horrible thing happened — the electricity went off. So all (2)____units didn't work. In the house we have a (3)____because it is very convenient, you can speak from any place in your flat. But it doesn't work when there is no electricity. So my mother had to call on my (4)____. She wanted to make sure that everything would be ready for the party. I didn't want to disappoint her and started to work. I couldn't use a (5)____ to clean the carpet, so I had to take a brushhand to do it with hands. Mum said me to put what she prepared into a (6) ____ to make the dish ready. Fortunately we had our good old (7)____in other way everybody could

remain hungry! After the party I washed all the dishes not with the help of the (8)____ but again with my own hands! In the morning I woke up early because of the terrible noise. At first I couldn't make out what it was but when I looked out of the window I saw our neighbour cutting the grass with his (9)____. So today everything was in order with the electricity. I rushed to my (10)____ to check (11)____ messages and surf the (12)____ I would like to visit some (13)____ there and play an (14)____ game. After that I looked through the TV program and saw that there were 2 films on different channels I wanted to see, so I had to set my (15)____ in order to have the possibility to watch one of the films later. All of a sudden I understood that these (16)____ have changed our lives and now we can't do without them.

3. Прочитайте текст и пропущенные в нем предложения А—Е. Выберите из этих предложений то, которое лучше всего подходит в пропуски.

Remote Control

It was in June of 1956, that the practical television remote controller first entered the American home. Remote control technology was developed for military use (the Germans used remote control motorboats during W.W.I.) and in the late 1940s the first non-military uses for remote controls appeared (i.e. automatic garage door openers.)

Zenith Radio Corporation created the very first television remote control in 1950, called «Lazy Bone». (1)____. The Lazy Bone remote control was attached to the television by a bulky cable, which the consumer did not like. (2)____. The Flash-matic operated by means of four photocells, one in each corner of the TV screen. The viewer used a directional flashlight to activate the four control functions, which turned the picture and sound on and off and turned the channel tuner dial clockwise and counterclockwise. However, the Flash-matic had problems working well on sunny days, when the sunlight could change channels randomly. The improved «Zenith Space Command» remote control went into commercial production in 1956. Zenith engineer, Dr. Robert Adler who based his invention on ultrasonics, designed the Space Command. (3)____.

(4)____. In the early 1960s, after the invention of the transistor, remote controls came down in price and size, as did all electronics. Zenith modified the Space Command remote control creating small hand-held and battery-operated remote controls. (5) _____. Infrared devices replaced ultrasonic remote controls in the early 1980s.

photocell - фотоэлемент

ultrasonics — ультразвук

infrared — инфракрасный

1. Ultrasonic remote controls remained the dominant design for the next twenty-five years, and as the name suggests they worked using ultrasound waves.

2. Zenith engineer, Eugene Polley created the «Flash-matic», the first wireless TV remote invented in 1955.

3. Over nine million ultrasonic remote controls were sold.

4. Lazy Bone could turn a television on and off and change channels; however, it was not a wireless remote control.

5. The first Space Command units were expensive due to the necessary use of six vacuum tubes in the receiver units that raised the price of a television by thirty percent.

4. **Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя активную грамматику и лексику урока:**

1. Ты уже вымыл посуду?

Как раз перед твоим приходом я положил ее в посудомоечную машину.

2. Многие люди полагают, что самые важные для человечества открытия были совершены в 20-м веке.

3. К началу первой мировой войны телефон уже был изобретен.

4. Телевизор был изобретен, когда моя бабушка была еще молодой.

5. Какое изобретение, по-твоему, самое важное?

5. **Вставьте в предложение подходящее слово:**

1. We can use ... for cooking.

1. a vacuum cleaner b) a microwave c) a dishwasher

2. People often use ... for grass cutting.
 1. a mover b) roller blades c) a fax machine
3. ... help build one's strength.
 1. A body building machine b) A talking alarm clock c) A solar powered calculator
4. I think ... is a necessity than luxury.
 1. a TV set b) a mobile phone c) a car
5. I need ... to get in touch with my friend or to call the police or an ambulance.
 - a) an alarm clock b) a mobile phone c) a car
6. I think that the ... is the most important thing in the home.
 1. fax machine b) vacuum cleaner c) body building machine
7. Do not operate the toaster lying on its side – this could cause ...
 - a) a fire b) a driver c) a burn
8. ... is like a typewriter and address book for me. I can play and learn on it. It's a brilliant source of information.
 - a) a mobile phone b) a computer c) a fax machine
9. If you do not use the production in short time, you must take out the ...
 - a) batteries b) mowers c) dishes
10. ... have toothed wheels, called cogs.
 - a) Levers b) Simple machine c) Gears

Говорение

Составьте диалог

Your parents decided to buy a new vacuum cleaner. But you think that the buying of a video recorder is more urgent. Try to convince them.

Письмо

You would like to send a present to your English friend. He/she was liked this device when he/she was here. Unfortunately the instruction is in Russian.

- decide what unit/device/garget you are sending
- write an instruction how to use it
- express hope that he/she will like it.

Тексты для аудирования

Test 1

Rocky Mountains

As Lewis and Clark made their way westward across the Rocky Mountains, they encountered primeval forests alive with wolves and grizzlies. Nearly two centuries later, these symbols of the frontier West still survive in the Rockies, along with lynx, wolverines, bison, pronghorn and elk. No other region in the Lower 48 has retained so many of its wildlife species - and no other contains such large expanses of wildlands.

National parks lie at the core of two of the Rockie's largest preserves: Yellowstone (mostly in Wyoming) and the Glacier/ Waterton complex (on the border between Montana and Alberta). A third vast wilderness lies in central Idaho, with the Salmon River and the Selway/Bitterroot Wilderness at its heart. Even these preserves cannot ensure the survival of wide-ranging predators such as the wolf, however, which roams a territory of 40 to 400 square miles.

«The problem in the Rockies is twofold, » says Larry Mehlhaff of the Sierra Club's Northern Plains office. «The core areas are not as wild as they used to be.»

The .Sierra Club hopes to defend the Rocky Mountains Ecoregion by adding OVER 16 million acres to the 9 million acres of national-forest land already protected as wilderness. These additions would shield the -three largest areas form development, as well as two smaller ones: Rocky Mountain National Park (in Colorado) and the San Juan Mountains in Colorado and New Mexico. The latter two lack some of the species that Lewis and Clark noted, but are still expansive and pristine enough to offer hope for restoration.

«The native home of hope, » author Wallace Stegner once called the Rocky Mountains. Fittingly, the Sierra Club's goal here is ambitious. Over the next few years and decades its

activists hope to preserve and restore no less than fully functioning natural ecosystems in this still-magnificent land.

Test 2

Would «Take to the Woods»

Secretary of State Seward was bothered considerably regarding the complication into which Spain had involved the United States government in connection with San Domingo, and related his troubles to the President. Negotiations were not proceeding satisfactorily, and things were mixed generally. We wished to conciliate Spain, while the Negroes had appealed against Spanish oppression.

The President did not to all appearances look at the matter seriously, but instead of treating the situation as a grave one, remarked that Seward's dilemma reminded him of an interview between two Negroes in Tennessee.

One was a preacher, who, with the crude and strange notions of his ignorant race, was endeavoring to admonish and enlighten his brother African of the importance of religion and the danger of the future.

«There are, » said Josh, the preacher, «two roads before you, Joe; be careful which of these you take. Narrow is the way that leads straight to destruction; but broad is the way that leads right to damnation. »

Joe opened his eyes with affright, and under the spell of the awful danger before him, exclaimed, «Josh, take which road you please; I shall go to the woods.»

«I am not willing, » concluded the President, «to assume any new troubles or responsibilities at this time, and shall therefore avoid going to the one place with Spain or with the Negro to the other, but shall 'take to the woods.' We will maintain honest and strict neutrality. »

destruction - разрушение; уничтожение; лишение жизни

damnation - проклятие; вечные муки, адовы муки

Test 3

Robbie Williams

Born in the Midlands town of Stoke on February 13, 1974, Robert Peter Williams is the biggest male singer to come out of Britain in a long, long time. He's shifted millions of records the world over, and the single that launched him on the road to solo megastardom, *Angels*, is one of the most requested songs at British funerals.

His first appearance on the pop scene was over a decade ago, in 1990, but in a remarkably different guise. Nigel Martin-Smith had created a boyband called *Take That*, and, the role of the «cheeky one» fell to 16-year-old Robbie.

Six years later, with songs like *Back For Good*, *Relight My Fire* and *Could It Be Magic*, and earnings of £80 million the group split up. But Robbie was long gone. He had left the band in July 1995.

When in 1996 Robbie released his first single, a cover version of George Michael's *Freedom*, the prognosis was not good. But when he returned a year later with the song *Old Before I Die*, it looked as though the handsome entertainer was back at his best. Since then, his popularity has grown and grown, as has his stature as a songwriter. He and his musical partner Guy Chambers picked up two gongs, for *Angels*, at the UK's Ivor Novello awards and, thanks to three million selling albums, have become the most sought-after musicians in London.

Although it may seem as though Robbie was born to fill the upper echelons of the music charts, he also harbours a not-so-secret ambition to make it as an actor. And there's one role in particular that he seems to have in mind — that of British secret agent 007.

Test 4

Teenage Dating in the 1950s

Dating is definitely an «American phenomenon». People date because it is «enjoyable, pleasant and valuable», and they think that they can gain rewarding experiences from it. Besides, dating allows young people to be with each other without their parents interfering.

Double-dates are used to initiate the whole dating process because it creates a more open environment conducive to easy conversation. So their initial shyness of young couple can be

eased away by the presence of other company, especially if the double date is a «set-up» or a blind date for one couple. After double dating, you would naturally move onto single dating. And should the relationship move on, as they often do, it would move into the ubiquitous «going steady» stage.

This concept of «going steady» took on a new meaning in the fifties. Before the war, «going steady» was a stage young people took only if they were seriously on the path to marriage; however, after the war the phrase was used more loosely. If a couple was said to be «going steady,» they would date one another exclusively and feel as if the other «belongs» to him or her but this occurred without any serious thoughts of marriage.

Getting a date has always been complicated. In the 1950s it was unheard of for a young lady to ask for a date or to initiate the dating process. The men were supposed to do the asking.

One way of getting a date is to be set up on a «blind» one where each end of the relationship has never met the other before. This method is especially useful and practical if a guy is shy about asking a girl out on a date. It might help him feel more adequate in the dating scene by blind dating especially if it is his first dating experience. The same could be said about girls.

In the fifties there were many options for a young couple looking for a good time. The most popular places to go were those that were cheap yet fun, much like dates of today. Such popular places were ice cream parlors, pizza parlors, drive-ins, bowling alleys, coffee houses and record shops. The most popular and economical activity available for teenagers was watching movies.

Back in the fifties, it was pretty much understood that boys pay for the expenses of the date. The concept of Dutch dating was not acceptable back in the fifties. Both boys and girls were embarrassed by the idea.

Teenagers in the fifties changed the rules of dating and consequently formed the basis of what today's teenagers consider normal dating. After the Second World War teenagers grew a voice and became more publically visible. They were a new source of power, independent from their parents and ready for a change.

Test 5

«I think social workers are stupid. I had my first one when I was about seven. They didn't come round to see me. I never saw them. The next thing I knew I was in a strange house with total strangers, » said Rah, aged 13. Rah, who lives with his ill mother and younger brother, went to stay with a succession of neighbours and friends when his mother went in and out of hospital because of a long-standing illness. «I never saw the social workers. I lost trust in them and felt alone, » he said.

Lucie, 15, lives with her mother who has a bad back and has battled against cancer on three separate occasions. Her father often has to work away from home. «When my dad is away I have to look after my mum and younger brother. I have to cook, clean the house and help my mum. I have to fetch my mum's pills and help her to get out of bed. It's hard work and sometimes I feel really tired. This is made worse because I have to go out to work to earn my pocket money. »

Lucylee, 13, has to care for her mother who suffers from manic depression and a curved spine. Her stepfather is a police officer «and works long shifts which can be hard for us when mum is really ill». While she enjoys helping her mum she only wishes that, it could be a bit easier.

Some of the children, such as 10-year-old Jasmine, show maturity beyond their years. Jasmine's mother is often in and out of hospital. On the last occasion Jasmine found her mother smoking in the garden. «I was so upset. When I was telling her off I sounded like the mother. I was saying things like, 'Get back to bed. Do you want to kill yourself smoking? Give me your cigarette or put it out.'»

Some of the children's accounts make harrowing reading, especially where parents have a mental illness or misuse alcohol or drugs. Then there are those children who are crying out for attention, like Katie, 12, who says in an open letter to her mother: «I wish that you and I could spend some more time together sometimes. I feel really sad and left out. You make me feel like a pair of hands, just there to help, instead of a daughter ... please spend some time with me. »

Test 6

History of Cats

Cats is the longest running musical in London with more than six thousand shows and has been played all over the world.

The idea to turn the book 'Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats' (by T.S. Eliot) into a musical came to Lloyd Webber in 1972 when he picked up the book at an airport. As he read it, he remembered that his mother used to read this to him.

Ten years later he got his friend Trevor Nunn to help him turn the poetry book into a musical. When Nunn and Lloyd Webber went into a rehearsal, all they had were parts of songs, and they didn't have a story to support it.

However, Valerie Eliot (T. S. Eliot's widow) found an old sheet of paper with of eight lines about Grizabella. It was the very thing that could tie the whole show together.

As the opening night came closer, they were still worried. They wanted the show to have something that was very memorable.

That night Lloyd Webber went home and - overnight - one of the theatre's most famous songs was made.

The song was «Memory» but at the time it hadn't any lyrics or anything. It was just a melody. They had a search for a lyricist who could make the song work and fit well with Eliot's lyrics that made up the rest of the show. Three lyricists tried and failed.

With just days to go, Nunn headed for his home to write the lyrics himself. He spent the entire weekend reading over and over Eliot's poems, but still had trouble. At last Grizabella had an emotional outlet. She had left the tribe of Jellicle Cats to experience the outside world, remembers the hard times she had, the past forever lost and her desire to return to the tribe.

Cats won seven Tony Awards, including the Best Musical. «Memory» has become a classic song and has been recorded more than *six hundred* times!

Test 7

Microsoft

It is strange to think that one of the richest and most powerful businesses in the world is only 29 years old.

Early in 1975 Bill Gates and his friend Paul Allen, both undergraduates at Harvard University, ordered a «personal computer» called the MITS Altair 600 from Popular Electronics magazine. When it arrived they had to assemble the different parts and try to make it work.

In less than one month, Bill and Paul had written their first computer language, BASIC, and sold it to the manufacturer MITS. One month later Paul Allen was appointed Director of Software at MITS.

Bill Gates and Paul Allen formed a partnership under the name Microsoft.

By July 1975 they had already developed version 2.0 of their BASIC software. Two years later Microsoft published its second computer language, which was called FORTRAN-80.

For the next few years, Microsoft produced further computer languages including COBOL and Pascal, but their big breakthrough came in 1981 with Microsoft MS-DOS. In 1983 we saw the first Microsoft word processing program, Microsoft Word. In the same year Microsoft announced Windows, an extension of MS-DOS which provided a graphical «point and click» operating environment.

Even though the early version of Windows did not work very well, most computer users were happy with MS-DOS. By 1985 Microsoft was celebrating its tenth anniversary and annual sales of \$140 million.

The following year Microsoft Excel, a spreadsheet package for Windows was published.

Over the following years, Microsoft continued to grow. By 1993 10 million people around the world were using Microsoft Word in its various versions.

Many people in the computer world have pointed out that Microsoft have never been great innovators in software. Most of their best products have been developed from ideas created by others. The success of the company, they say, has been based on the public's need to use common software and Microsoft has frequently had to defend its business practices in the US courts.