

**Приложение ППССЗ/ППКРС по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах
2023-2024 уч.г.: Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный
язык в профессиональной деятельности**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«АЛЕКСЕЕВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

**СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
для специальности 44.02.02 преподавание в начальных классах**

Алексеевка – 2023

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 августа 2022 года № 742, с учетом профессионального стандарта «Педагог (педагогическая деятельность в сфере дошкольного, начального общего, основного общего, среднего общего образования) (воспитатель, учитель)", утвержденного приказом Министерства труда и социальной защиты Российской Федерации от 18 октября 2013 года № 544н.

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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета

КОС разработан на основании рабочей программы учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

1.2 Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения программы:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь:**

У1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2 переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать:**

З1 лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

Общие (ОК) компетенции, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:

ОК 9. Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания, смены технологий.

Планируемые личностные результаты освоения рабочей программы:

ЛР 5. Демонстрирующий приверженность к родной культуре, исторической памяти на основе любви к Родине, родному народу, малой родине, принятию традиционных ценностей многонационального народа России.

ЛР 7. Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, профессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 9. Соблюдающий и пропагандирующий правила здорового и безопасного образа жизни, спорта; предупреждающий либо преодолевающий зависимости от алкоголя, табака, психоактивных веществ, азартных игр и т.д. Сохраняющий психологическую устойчивость в ситуативно сложных или стремительно меняющихся ситуациях.

ЛР 10. Заботящийся о защите окружающей среды, собственной и чужой безопасности, в том числе цифровой.

ЛР 11. Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.

1.3 Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Наименование тем	Коды умений (У), знаний (З), личностных результатов (ЛР), формированию которых способствует элемент программы	Средства контроля и оценки результатов обучения в рамках текущей аттестации (номер задания)	Средства контроля и оценки результатов обучения в рамках промежуточной аттестации (номер задания/контрольного вопроса/ экзаменационного билета)
Раздел 1. Система образования в России и стране/странах изучаемого языка	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 1	КВ 1 ТЗ1
Тема 1. Система образования в России	У1 У2 У3 З1	ПЗ № 2	КВ 2 ТЗ 2

	<i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		
Тема 2 Система образования в стране/странах изучаемого языка	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 3	КВ 3 ТЗ 1
Раздел 2. Профессиональная деятельность специалиста	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 4	КВ 4 ТЗ 2
Тема 2.1. Профессиональное образование	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 5	КВ 5 ТЗ 1
Тема 2. 2 Конкурсы профессионального мастерства	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 6	КВ 6 ТЗ 2
Раздел 3. Профессиональная документация на иностранном языке	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 7	КВ 7 ТЗ 1
Тема 3.1 Корреспонденция	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 8	КВ 8 ТЗ 2
Тема 3.2 Дифференцированный	<i>У1 У2</i>	ПЗ № 9	КВ 9

зачет	<i>УЗ 31 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		ТЗ 1
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2. Комплект оценочных средств для текущей аттестации

2.1. Практические задания (ПЗ)

Практическое задание №1.

Заполните пропуски правильными артиклями:

1. I was ... pupil of ... secondary school, now I am ... student of ... college.
2. I go to ... college by bus because it is far from ... house.
3. My mother is ... slim and slender woman with blue eyes and fair hair.
4. There is ... picture on ... table near ... wall.
5. There are two chairs near ... table.

2. Объясните наличие или отсутствие артикля перед существительными:

1. Last week I met my friend. He was with a young girl. The girl was a student of our college.
2. This is a pencil. The pencil is red.
3. She is a teacher. She is our teacher of English.
4. She has two daughters and one son. Her son is a student.

3. Употребите определенный артикль (the), где необходимо

1. ... London stands on ... Thames. (-, the)
2. ... British Isles are a group of islands lying in Europe. (the)
3. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... world. (-, the, the)
4. ... Browns are going on a picnic ... next week. (the, -)
5. ... Severn is ... largest river in ... Great Britain. (the, the, -)

4. Употребите определенный артикль (the), где необходимо

1. ... Moscow stands on ... Moskva River. (-, the)
2. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. (-, the, the)
3. – What is name of the ocean lying between ... Africa and Australia? (the, -, -)
4. – It s ... Indian Ocean. (the)
5. We went to ... Crimea for the summer holidays and swam in ... Black Sea. (the, the)

Практическое задание №2.

1. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык

Optimism, risk-takers, vast, community, landscape, time zones, stability, mild, plains, politeness, patient, self-confidence, extremes, severe, hospitality, balanced, mountains.

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

I have never realized that a (1) _____ can influence personality traits. For example, there are no (2) _____ in the landscape of Great Britain. The most of the island consists of flat (3) _____ and hills. (4) _____ can be found only in the northern and western areas of the country. Great Britain has a (5) _____ climate so it is never very hot or very cold. Because of this steady climate the Englishmen are very (6) _____, that means they don't get out of control easily. The other world-famous trait of the Englishmen is (7) _____. As for the American national character its roots lay

in the history of America conquering. The first settlers had to overcome many difficulties and it resulted in such traits as (8) _____ and (9) _____. America is a (10) _____ country and you can find four (11) _____ there. The landscape is also varied. A lot of people came to this new continent in search of a new life. So we can say that the whole nation is the nation of (12) _____. The most famous Russian trait is (13) _____. Russian people have a very strong sense of (14) _____, because it is easy to perform difficult tasks together. The climate in the European part of Russia and Siberia is very (15) _____. Sometimes it is very difficult to predict what weather will be like tomorrow, so it taught Russian people to be (16) _____. Because of such unpredictable weather most Russian people value (17) _____.

Практическое задание №3.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите текст.

The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a seaboarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the worlds second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans — Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the juridical. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

Практическое задание №4

Exercise 1 . Translate into Russian. MUST

1.You must go to school. 2. Must she go there at once? 3. Teachers must be in time for work. 4. Must children go to bed so early? 5. They mustn't read books in bed. 6. You must work hard at your English. 7. You must not talk at the lessons.

8.You must learn the words. 9. She must be very hungry.16.You must not be late. 10.Must I learn this poem by heart? (достаточно редко употребляется, чаще - Shall I learn this poem by heart?).11.It must be cold outside. 12. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 12. You must stop smoking if you don't want to have serious problem with your health. 13. You must not make notes in the books. 12. Don't ring him up: he must be busy. 13. She must stop eating much and go on a diet. 14. "This is not important!"-"You must be joking!"

Exercise 2 . Complete the instructions for the classroom with *must* and *must not*.

Example: 1. Students *must not* use their phones at the lesson.

1. ...

2. ...

Практическое задание №5.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

1. Запишите форму множественного числа существительных:

carpet, glass, photo, box, lady, wife, valley, thief, man, woman, child, foot, tooth, life, tomato, sheep, deer, information, fish, coat.

2. Выпишите следующие существительные в три колонки в зависимости от произношения окончания множественного числа:

address, beach, bottle, cinema, clock, guitar, hotel, island, lake, light, month, office, park, piece, smile, space, tape, village.

3. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на способы выражения падежных отношений.

1. Сын моего друга. 2. Сыновья моего друга. 3. Сын моих друзей. 4. Сыновья моих друзей. 5. Книга нашего преподавателя. 6. Книги нашего преподавателя. 7. Книга наших преподавателей. 8. Книги наших преподавателей. 9. Друг моей сестры. 10. Друзья моей сестры. 11. Друг моих родителей. 12. Друзья моих родителей. 13. Имя врача. 14. Ножка стула.

4. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на число имени существительного.

1. Ее волосы совсем темные. Они очень красивые. 2. Эти новости очень интересные. 3. Ваши деньги на столе, возьмите их. 4. Мы получили эти сведения несколько дней тому назад. 5. Ваши советы были очень полезными. 6. Я купил эти часы в Лондоне. Они очень хорошие. 7. Его одежда совсем новая. 8. Твои брюки слишком длинные. 8. Эти ножницы острые. 9. Где мои очки?

Практическое задание №6.

Complete the sentences with the given words. Translate them.

a practical way, abolished, admitted, replace, of mixed abilities, in accordance with, preference for, go through

1. All children in Britain had to special intelligent tests before 1965.
2. Children went to different types of schools the results of the tests.
3. Grammar schools only the children who passed the special intelligent test.
4. If children show the the commerce and industry, they go to technical school.
5. Children learn some trades in in modern schools.
6. Nowadays, the so-called comprehensive school grammar, technical and modern schools.
7. Boys and girls are taken into comprehensive schools.
8. The selective system '11+' was in 1965 by the Labor Government.

Практическое задание №7.

Составьте диалог на заданную ситуацию:

Your plane landed at Heathrow airport. You came to England to take a summer course in English. Somebody was to meet you at the airport, but you saw nobody waiting for you. Find out:

- how you can get to your school;
- what means of transport you can use;
- where you should get on/in;
- where you should get off/out;

- be polite.

Обсудите следующую ситуацию

Your class is doing a project «American Life» about the geography, climate, people, traditions and customs in different American states. Write a letter to your American friend asking to supply you with the necessary information.

Практическое задание №8.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных»

- общие сведения об имени прилагательном
- образование сравнительной степени сравнения
- образование превосходной степени сравнения
- исключения

2. Выполните следующие упражнения:

1. Допишите недостающую форму прилагательного в степенях сравнения

- 1) Good - better - ...
- 2) Tall - ... - the tallest
- 3) Expensive - more expensive - ...
- 4) Dark - ... - the darkest
- 5) Beautiful - more beautiful - ...

2. Укажите подходящий вариант

1. This book is not so ... as that one.
a. interesting b. more interesting c. the most interesting
2. The more you read, the ... you know.
a. much b. more c. the most
3. John knows Russian ... than English.
a. good b. better c. the best
4. The ... people think, the more they talk.
a. little b. less c. the least
5. This exercise is the
a. difficult b. more difficult c. the most difficult

3 Исправьте ошибки в предложениях

- A) You should be carefuler.
- B) Mary's answer is correcter than yours.
- C) Be activer at your lessons, please.
4. This exercise is difficulter than that one.
5. It is the most sharp pencil I have.
6. Can you come more early next time?

4. Выберите прилагательное в соответствующей степени сравнения. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.
2. In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.
3. You look much (good, better, the best) today.
4. Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?

Практическое задание №9

«The System of Education in the UK. Primary Education in Great Britain».

Pre-reading task. Can you answer these questions?

1. Is Education in Great Britain free? 2. What stages of education are there in Britain? 3. What schools are there in Great Britain?

Vocabulary

<p>educational - complicate – to embrace- purpose - to educate /education- advanced– stage range - whole – to be aimed – to consider - elementary (primary) secondary education – higher (further) to increase - to decrease – boarding school to divide/division / to be sub-divided -</p>	<p>infant school – junior school – to exist - to replace – so-called – comprehensive school – advantage - inclination - provision - compulsory – free – fee – in accordance with practical way – to determine to admit until recently</p>	<p>to pass the test/exam to prefer/preference to relate/be related to abolish to establish still a much wider range workshop offer both to continue to define/definite application to complete in order of preference to account to fulfil to accept to refuse</p>
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System of Education in the UK

Vocabulary

to stay at school- to take final examination- a state school – to go through special intelligence tests – a secondary school – in accordance with the results of the tests – to show a preference for academic subjects – technical courses – commercial – a trade – machine workshop - woodwork - art department - to charge fees for – a boarding school – a college for further education

Great Britain does not have a written constitution. So there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Acts. British education today is aimed to realize the potential of all, for the good of individual and the society as a whole.

Education in Great Britain is compulsory and free for all children from 5 to 16. All schools in Great Britain are known as **state schools** and **independent** schools (fee-paying, from public to private).

Independent schools are fee-paying schools ranging from public schools with centuries-old traditions to private experimental schools. Independent schools are private but open to government control and inspection.

Public schools are the most important and expensive schools. Public schools form the backbone of the independent sector in education and admit children only from Preparatory schools (“Preps” – private Primary Schools).

Public schools are **boarding schools**, at which pupils live during the term time. Public schools are mostly are single-sex boarding schools. The oldest and most privileged Public

Schools are: Winchester (1382), Eton (1440), St. Paul's (1509), Shrewsbury (1552), Westminster (1560), The Merchant Taylor's (1561), Rugby (1567), Harrow (1571), Charterhouse (1611).

9/10 (nine-tenth) of all children are educated in state schools.

* In Great Britain there are three stages of education: **primary** (elementary) education, **secondary** education and **further** (higher) education.

Three- and four-year-olds can receive education in nursery schools or classes or in "infant" classes in primary schools. In addition, some children attend pre-school play-groups, most of which are organized by parents.

Primary education (from 5 to 11 years of age). Primary school is subdivided into infant school for children aged 5 to 7 and junior school for children aged 7 to 11. The division between primary and secondary education is at the age of 11 when almost all children in the state system change schools.

Secondary education (from 11 to 16 years of age). Before 1965 all children of state schools had to go through special intelligent tests. There were different types of state secondary schools and at the age of 11 children went to different schools in accordance with the results of the tests. Until recently, there were three main types of secondary schools: grammar, technical and modern ones.

Those students who passed special intelligent tests went on to grammar schools. Those students who did not pass special intelligent tests went on to technical or secondary modern ones.

Grammar schools. Children who go to grammar schools are usually those who show a preference for academic subjects.

Technical schools. Most courses in Technical school are either commercial or technical. They are related to industry commerce and agriculture.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to Secondary Modern School and learn some trades.

In 1965, the Labour Government abolished selective system "11 +" and established Comprehensive schools. These are non-selective secondary schools which take pupils (boys and girls) of mixed abilities. These three types of schools still exist, but their number is decreasing. They are being replaced by the so-called comprehensive schools.

Comprehensive schools are the most modern development in secondary schools. These schools are open to children of all types of ability from the age of 11. They are large schools which give a much wider range of subjects, so that teenagers can choose a course of studies according to their individual inclinations and abilities. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology laboratories, machine workshops for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art department, commercial and domestic courses. Comprehensive schools offer both academic and practical subjects. At present in most areas the secondary schools are Comprehensive.

At the age of 16 pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE).

At the age of 16 about 2/3 (two-thirds) of pupils leave school and get jobs.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges for further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology (called "Techs") come from different ages between 15 and 17.

What Sixteen-Year-Olds Do:

27% Youth-Training schemes

25 % State schools

14% Further education including Six-form colleges

12% Unemployed

10% Full-time employment

6% Independent schools

5% Part-time education in employment(further education courses)

About 45 % of school leavers continue with full-time education after 16 and take final examinations when they are 17 or 18. They usually learn to take A(Advanced) levels, or AS(Advanced Supplementary) levels, or GNVQ(General National Vocational Qualifications).

Further(higher) education. Every university admits each year a definite number of students. Applications are made to the UCCA (Universities Central Council of Admission) months before a student takes his A-level. He completes a form writing down the names of 6 universities in order of preference. The university board considers the student’s form, the account of his out-of-school activities, the references one of which must be from the headmaster of his school. If the candidate fulfills the conditions of the university he receives an offer. The candidate must accept or refuse the offer within 72 hours.

Практическое задание №10.

Translate the sentences and say if they are ‘True’ or ‘False’.

1. In Great Britain the system of education is determined by the Constitution. 2. According to the British system of Education the potential of all must be realized. 3. Independent and public schools are the main types of schools in Great Britain. 4. The government can’t control and inspect the independent schools in Britain. 5. Pupils don’t leave the boarding schools during the term time. 6. There are nursery schools for three- and four-year-olds in Britain. 7. In boarding schools boys and girls study together. 8. You are to pay the fee in all independent schools. 9. It is compulsory to go to school for the child if he is five. 10. Primary school in Great Britain is subdivided into Preparatory and Junior schools.

Task 22. Write down the word combinations from the text. Translate them.

1. to be ...	a. play-group	8. the good of	h. old-tradition
2. to open...	b. education	9. pre-school	i. public school
3. to be organized by	c. aimed to ..	10. stages	j. boarding school
4. to attend	d. during the term time	11. centuries	k. play-group
5. to form	e. control and inspection	12. independent sector	l. individual and society
6. to receive..	f. the backbone	13. single-sex	m. of education
7. to live	g. parents	14. privileged	n. in education

Практическое задание №11.

Match the parts of the sentences together.

1. Applications are made to the Universities Central Council of Admission	a.he receives an offer.
2. The student’s form, the account of his out-of-school activities, the references	b. ... is given at the age of 16 .
3. If the candidate fulfills the conditions of the university	c. ... is admitted by universities.
4. After leaving school many young people go to	d.months before a student takes his A-level.
5. The General Certificate of Secondary Education	e. ... are considered by the university board.
6. Each year a definite number of students	f. ... at the age of 16.
7. About two-thirds of pupils leave school and get jobs	g.colleges for further education.

Практическое задание №12.

Complete the sentences with the given words. Translate them.

a practical way, abolished, admitted, replace, of mixed abilities, in accordance with, preference for, go through

1. All children in Britain had to special intelligent tests before 1965.
2. Children went to different types of schools the results of the tests.
3. Grammar schools only the children who passed the special intelligent test.
4. If children show the the commerce and industry, they go to technical school.
5. Children learn some trades in in modern schools.
6. Nowadays, the so-called comprehensive school grammar, technical and modern schools.
7. Boys and girls are taken into comprehensive schools.
8. The selective system '11+' was in 1965 by the Labor Government.

Практическое задание №13.

Answer the questions.

1. How is the system of education in the UK determined ?
2. What is British education today aimed to?
3. What age does compulsory education begin at?
4. What stages of education are there in Great Britain?
5. What parts is a Britain primary school subdivided?
6. What types of schools were there in Great Britain until recently?
7. What is the most popular type of secondary school in Britain today?
8. Are there only state schools in Britain?
9. What groups are state schools divided into?
10. What kind of pupils does the Comprehensive School offer their courses?
11. What examination do pupils take at the age of 16?
12. What do many young people do after leaving school?
13. Are the Independent schools open or close for the government inspection?
14. Do boys and girls in Public schools learn together?
15. What are the main advantages of comprehensive schools in Great Britain?
16. What is GCSE?
17. Where are the applications to university made to?

Практическое задание №14.

Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

- 1) In Great Britain there are no constitutional ... for education.
- 2) Education in Great Britain is ... and free.
- 3) In Great Britain there are three stages of education: primary or education, secondary and ... education.
- 4) The educational system in Great Britain gives a... education to all children.
- 5) Independent schools are ..., from public to private ones.
- 6) Primary school is into an ... school and a junior school.
- 7) Comprehensive schools are open to ... of all types of ... from the age of 11.
- 8) In ... schools teenagers can choose a course of studies to their individual inclinations and abilities.
- 9) British university ... each year a definite ... of students.

10) If the candidate an offer to the university he must ... or refuse it within 72 hours.

Практическое задание №15.
The School Year and The National Curriculum in Great Britain

introduction - foundation – core - require - although - withdraw - worship - arrangement – vary - in addition - ensure - essential - all-round - move

The academic year in Great Britain **lasts** from September till July. And it is **divided** into three trimesters. Autumn trimester is from the beginning of September till the **middle** of December. Spring trimester is from the beginning of January till the middle or the end of March. (It **depends** on Easter Holiday.) Summer trimester lasts from the beginning or the middle of April till the middle of July.

The National Curriculum. Until 1988 the programs of study varied from school to school and from region to region. One of the most important changes in British educational system was brought about by the education reform Act of 1988. It was an **introduction** of a National Curriculum for children aged 5-16 in all state schools in England and Wales.

The National Curriculum consists of 10 subjects which all the children must study at school. The subjects are English, Mathematics, Science, a modern foreign language (for 11-16-year-olds), Technology and Design, History, Geography, Music, Art, Physical Education (PE). These subjects are called **foundation** subjects. English, Mathematic and Science are known as the "core" subjects which help children in studying all the other subjects.

Religious Education(RE) is **required** for pupils as part of the basic curriculum, **although** parents have a right to **withdraw** their children from religious education classes. Schools teach religious education and provide daily collective **worship**. **Arrangements** can **vary** from school to school. Schools offer other subjects **in addition** to those in the National Curriculum.

The National Curriculum aims to **ensure** that all children study **essential** subjects and have better **all-round** education. The National Curriculum makes it easier for the children to **move** from one school to another. In particular, moving from primary to secondary schools will be easier as teachers will know what children have done. Pupils' progress in subjects in the National Curriculum is measured by written and practical tests.

Examinations. At the age of 14 or 15 in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects and prepare for their exams. At the end of the sixth form they take the first public exam for the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). Some people leave school at the age of 16 and go to a Further Education College. They choose more practical courses (engineering, typing, and hairdressing).

Those who stay on into the sixth form prepare for "A" Level exams (Advanced). Good results in two-five subjects are necessary to get a place at one of the British universities.

All applications to universities and colleges of Great Britain are given through UCAS (Universities and Colleges Admission Service). The number of free places in the higher institutions is strictly shortened and the choice of establishments is limited.

Answer the questions to the texts:

1. How long does the academic year in Great Britain last?
2. How many parts is the academic year divided into?
3. Were the educational programs in Britain the same all over the country until 1988?
4. What was the most important changes in British educational system?
5. How many subjects does the National Curriculum consists of?
6. What are they?
7. What are the “core ” subjects in the National Curriculum ?
8. Must all the pupils attend religious classes?
9. What does the National Curriculum aim to?
10. How is the pupils’ progress in subjects in the National Curriculum measured by?

Практическое задание №16.

Read the text and describe the uniform of a pupil of Lornshill Academy. What do you think of a school uniform wearing problem? Give your reasons. Would you like to wear the uniform in your educational institution?

SCHOOL UNIFORM

The wearing of school uniform is a matter of great contradiction among people. Some of them think that it place pupils on an equal footing and prevents unhealthy rivalry in dress. It creates a favorable impression among numbers of the public and helps building up a sense of loyalty to and pride in their school among pupils.

Other pupils are very skeptical in their attitude to wearing school uniform. They think that school uniforms tend to be too dull and make pupils all alike. They are sure that influences pupils’ individuality and self-confidence.

But whatever opinion you support in all British secondary schools there is a special policy on School Uniform. The school uniform of Lornshill Academy consists of the following items:

a black blazer (for boys and girls) / a school badge (for boys and girls) / grey, black or navy trousers (for boys) / grey, black or navy skirts (for girls) / a white shirt (for boys) / a white blouse (for girls) / a V-neck jumper or cardigan (for boys and girls) / a school tie .

Girls may wear trousers from October till Easter if they are black, navy or grey. Skirts are however preferred. Denim jacket are not allowed in school.

Практическое задание №17.

1) Translate the words from the table. Translate them.

2) Put the proper words into the gaps. 3) Make up 10 questions to the text.

state – academic – seminar – co-educational – terms - private – secondary –

tutorial – nursery school – degree- grant – primary – lecture – compulsory -fees – graduate – break up - authorities

When children are two or three year old, they sometimes go to a ____ (1), where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a ____ (2) school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The ____ (3) year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three ____ (4). Schools ____ (5) for the summer holiday in July. ____ (6) education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are ____ (7), which means boys and girls study together in the same classes.

In Britain education is ____ (8) from five to sixteen years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three year after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to ____ (9) schools, which are maintained by the government or local education ____ (10), but some children go to ____ (11) schools, which can be very expensive.

University courses normally last three years and then students ____ (12), which means they receive their ____ (13). At university, teaching is by ____ (14) (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), ____ (15) (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), ____ (16) (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a ____ (17) by the government to help pay their ____ (18) and living expenses.

Практическое задание №18.

Read and translate the text.

Primary Schools in the United Kingdom

Vocabulary

primary school – infant school – junior school – to increase - clay – addition - subtraction – transition- Nature Study – Art– depend on - flexible – remain – balanced - broad - ability – break - Christmas –Easter- attend - per day - at least - be taught – event - however - subject – arrangement - rarely

Compulsory education in Great Britain begins at 5.

Firstly, children go to primary school. Children attend a primary school for six years (from 5 to 11). Primary school may be housed in a single building. Within this single school there are usually two departments: **Infant** and **Junior**. Primary education may take place in two separate schools, **Infants** (from 5 to 7) and **Juniors** (from 8 to 11) in different buildings. In small country places both infant department and the junior department may be combined under the roof of one school.

The first years of schooling are the foundation of every child's education. To start with, there is talking and listening; reading and writing; and an introduction to mathematics and science. Then there are important social skills to develop – like being a part of team, sharing ideas and learning to be self-confident.

In England Children start school either in the year or the term in which they reach five depending upon the policy of the Local Education Authority. All state schools are **obligated** to follow a centralized National Curriculum. The primary school years are **split** into Key Stages:

•Nursery, age 1 to 4 •Reception, age 4 to 5 •Year 1, age 5 to 6 •Year 2, age 6 to 7 •Year 3, age 7 to 8 •Year 4, age 8 to 9 •Year 5, age 9 to 10 •Year 6, age 10 to 11

The school day in **England and Wales** usually runs from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a break for lunch. For children in infant school the school day may be somewhat shorter.

Pupils usually do all their work with the same class teacher. In junior schools or classes, however, teachers with special ability teach special subjects, for example, music.

At **infant school** reading, writing and arithmetic are taught for about 20 minutes a day during the first year, gradually increasing to about 2 hours in their last year. There is usually no written timetable. Much time is spent in modeling from clay or drawing, reading or singing. By the time children are ready for junior school, they will be able to read and write, do simple addition and subtraction of numbers.

At the age of 7 children go on from infant school to **junior school**. This marks the transition from play to “real work”. The children have set periods of arithmetic, reading and composition which are all Eleven Plus subjects. History, Geography, Nature Study, Art and Music, Physical Education, Swimming are also on the timetable.

At the end of Key Stage 2 in Year 6 all children in state primary schools are required to take National Curriculum tests in reading and mathematics also called SATs. All state primary schools are under the jurisdiction of the Department for Children, Schools and Families and are required to receive regular inspections by the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED). Private schools are inspected by the Independent Schools Inspectorate. They then change schools to go to secondary school.

Children in **Scotland** start primary school aged between 4½ and 5½ depending on when the child's birthday falls. The Scottish educational system is the most flexible. In Scotland children typically spend seven years in a primary school, whose years are named P1 to P7. Children enter P1 at the age of four or five (according to a combination of birth date and parental choice); for example, if your birthday is between 1 March 2015 and 29 February 2016, then you would generally start Primary 1 in August 2020.

Primary Education in Scotland:

•Primary 1 (aged 5–6)•Primary 2 (aged 6–7)•Primary 3 (aged 7–8)• Primary 4(aged 8–9)•Primary 5(aged 9–10)•Primary 6 (aged 10–11)• Primary 7 (aged 11–12)

At eleven or twelve, they start secondary school.

The schools in **Northern Ireland** give a balanced and broad education that meets the age, abilities, and any special educational needs of children.

In Northern Ireland children start school either in the year or the term in which they reach four. All state schools are obliged to follow a centralized National Curriculum. The primary school years are split into Key Stages:

Foundation Stage •Primary 1, age 4 to 5•Primary 2, age 5 to 6

Key Stage 1•Primary 3, age 6 to 7•Primary 4, age 7 to 8

Key Stage 2•Primary 5, age 8 to 9 •Primary 6, age 9 to 10 • Primary 7, age 10 to 11

At the end of Key Stage 2 in P7, all children are offered the voluntary 11-plus (also called the transfer procedure) examinations, though the parents of thirty percent of children elect not to, and send their kids to secondary schools instead of grammar schools.

All state primary schools are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. The school year begins in early September and ends in June with 8 weeks of the summer break, and about 2 weeks at Christmas and Easter.

In Northern Ireland pupils less than 8 years old must attend school for at least 3 hours per day. Children older than 8 years do 4.5 hours each day in two sessions separated by a break of at least 30 minutes. The classes are taught five days a week from Monday to Friday, but many schools organize sports event on Saturdays. **The division** between primary and secondary education is at the age of 11.

Практическое задание №19.

Answer the questions.

- 1) What age does compulsory education in Great Britain begin at?
- 2) What school do children in Great Britain go at 5?
- 3) What parts does primary school be divided into?
- 4) What subjects are taught at infant school?
- 5) What subjects are taught at junior school?
- 6) What age is the division between primary and secondary education?
- 7) What examination did most pupils take at 11 before 1965?
- 8) What for did the pupils take this test?
- 9) Is the secondary education system in Great Britain still selective?
- 10) What kind of schools are Comprehensive schools?
- 11) What age do children in Scotland start primary school at?
- 12) What is the Scottish educational system?
- 13) How many years do pupils in Scotland remain at primary school for?
- 14) When do pupils in Scotland start secondary school?
- 15) What education do the schools in Northern Ireland give?
- 16) When does the school year in Northern Ireland begin?
- 17) How many hours per day must pupils in Northern Ireland attend school for?
- 18) When does the school day in England and Wales usually run?
- 19) What subjects does the comprehensive school give?

Практическое задание №20.

Complete the sentences with active lexis.

- 1) ... education in Great Britain begins at 5.
- 2) Primary school is into infant school and ... school.
- 3) At ... school reading, writing and arithmetic are taught.
- 4) There is usually no written ... in infant school.
- 5) Much time is spent in from clay or drawing, reading or
- 6) At 7 children go on the primary school to the ... school.
- 7) The division between ... and secondary education is at the age of 11.
- 8) Children in Scotland start primary school ... between 4½ and 5½.
- 9) The Scottish educational system is the most
- 10) Pupils in Scotland ... at primary school for seven years.
- 11) At eleven or twelve pupils in Scotland ... secondary school.
- 12) The schools in Northern Ireland give a ... and ... education.
- 13) In Northern Ireland pupils less than 8 years must ... school for at least 3 hours per day.
- 14) In Northern Ireland classes are ... five days a week from Monday to Friday.
- 15) In England in ... schools teachers with special ... teach special subjects.

Практическое задание №21.

Translate the words from the table. Translate them. Put the proper words into the gaps. Make up 10 questions to the text.

staff – private school – pupils – compulsory – start -terms –secondary school – mixed – specialize – pass- take – playschool – learn – subjects -fail – primary school – marks – state school

Bobby's parents decided to send him to a _____(1) when he was three. They wanted him to _____(2) to play with other children. In Britain children must, by law, _____(3) school at the age of five. Education is _____(4) from then. Bobby's first real school was a _____(5). There are three _____(6) a year and holiday at Christmas, Easter and in summer. The _____(7) are boys and girls together, so it's a _____(8) school. The teachers on the _____(9) are young and friendly. Bobby likes the school.

Sally has just started her new school at the age of 11. There are different kinds of school from this age, but the general term for them is _____(10). Sally's school is a government school, usually called a _____(11). Some parents pay to send their children to a _____(12). At first Sally will take a lot of different _____(13) (History, English, Chemistry, etc.), but, after a few years, she'll begin to _____(14) in things she is good at and interested in. Then she'll _____(15) some exams. If she can _____(16) a number of exams with good _____(17) (A, B,C), it will help her to get a good job. Of course she hopes she doesn't _____(18).

Практическое задание №22.

Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

HOW TO BECOME A TEACHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

There are a number of **pathways** into primary and secondary teaching in the UK.

To become a qualified teacher in state **maintained** schools across the UK you need to undertake Initial Teacher Training (ITT) or Initial Teacher Education Training (ITET). Entry is **competitive** but less so for **shortage** subjects. This leads to Qualified Teacher Status (QTS) in England and Wales and the Teaching Qualification (TQ) in Scotland. You may not require QTS to work in some independent schools, academies and free schools.

UK programs are either school or university led and all **include**:

- 24 weeks of practical classroom experience in two schools or more;
- academic study to give you the knowledge and understanding to teach successfully;
- experienced professional mentoring and tutoring in classroom management;
- on-going assessment of your teaching skills.

Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)

A popular route, the [PGCE](#) focuses on developing your teaching skills and underpinning your knowledge. You're expected to have a good understanding of your **age range** and/or chosen subject before you start training.

If your degree subject doesn't link closely to the subject you **intend** to teach you may be **offered** a [subject knowledge enhancement course](#) as a part of your application.

Schools **recruit** and train teachers on the job, in partnership with other schools or a university. School Direct courses lead to QTS, possibly a PGCE and/or Masters-level credits. There is an expectation, but not a guarantee, of employment within the training school at the end. Trainees are based in at least two schools.

The program, which begins in September, takes one year if studied full time and has two routes:

- **Unsalariated - available** for graduates with a 2:2 or above, you may be **eligible** for a scholarship/bursary of up to £30,000 to support you during your training;
- **Salaried** - employment based, if you're already working at a school or have an **existing relationship** you may want to take the next step as a qualified teacher. You will receive an unqualified teacher's salary from your school, and the cost of your training will be covered but you may be **charged** for your PGCE fees.

Premier Pathways

A paid two year teacher training program, [Premier Pathways](#) is school-based teacher training for graduates with a 2:1 or above. In the first year trainees work as support staff becoming unqualified teachers in year two. Participants complete the course at a school of their choice, graduating with QTS and a PGCE.

Early years initial teacher training (EYITT)

Early years teacher status (EYTS) is equivalent to QTS working with 0-5 year olds only. Graduates can apply for university-led early years programs on either a 12-month full-time course with school placements or a part-time 12-month program while working in the sector. Applications are made directly to the training provider.

Choosing a teacher training route

Do as much [volunteering in schools](#) as you can to help you decide and support your application. If you're not sure which age or subject would suit you best, contact schools in your area and ask to **observe** in a classroom. You should also speak to the teaching staff about the **challenges** and **rewards** of teaching.

When you have decided, look for a route which gives you experience with the age range and/or subject you want to teach. Then check which regions offer that route.

Many schools recruit graduates as teaching assistants and this can be a great way to get experience. It may even help you find the school that go on to train you as a teacher. It's sometimes possible to teach in academies, free schools, independent schools and further education colleges without QTS, however it's preferable to have QTS and your career prospects will be greatly **improved**.

Практическое задание №23.

Задание: выполните данные упражнения в тетради.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I... 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 11. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 12. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 13. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 14. I (not to eat) ice-cream now, 15. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 16. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

Практическое задание №24.

Упражнения 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. Look! My friends (to play) football. 4. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 5. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 6. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 7. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 8. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 9. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 10. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 11. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 12. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 13. Your mother (to cook) every day? 14. We (to make) a fire last summer. 15. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 16. Where you (to spend) last summer? 17. Where he (to spend) next summer? 18. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 19. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 20. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 21. I (to meet) my friend yesterday. 22. I (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 23. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 24. I (not to write) a report now.

Упражнения 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 2. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 3. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 4. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 5. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 6. When you (to go) to school? 7. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 8. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 9. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 10. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 11. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 12. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 13. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 14. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 15. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 16. What you (to do) now? 17. He (to sleep) now. 18. Where your father (to work) last year? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer! 20. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 21. Yesterday we (to write) a test-paper. 22. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 23. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 24. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 25. Don't make noise! Father(to work).

Практическая работа №25

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in England. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. - I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - I (to go) to the to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that a very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago. 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Barry? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. I (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score. It (to be) 4 to 2 in favour of the NTP team. 11. Nellie (to leave) for Jacksonville tomorrow. 12. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 13. You (to be) at the theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 14. You (to go) to London next summer?

Практическая работа №26

Задание: выполните данные упражнения в тетради.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

I (to read) now. He (to sleep) now. We (to drink) tea now. They (to go) to school now. I (not to sleep) now. She (not to drink) coffee now. I (to read) every day. He (to sleep) every night. We (to drink) tea every morning. They (to go) to school every morning. I (not to sleep) in the daytime. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. We (not to watch) TV now. They (not to eat)

now. My mother (not to work) now. You (to work) now? He (to play) now? They (to eat) now? Your sister (to rest) now? What you (to do) now? What you (to read) now? What they (to eat) now? What your brother (to drink) now? We (not to watch) TV in the morning. They (not to eat) at the lesson. My mother (not to work) at an office. You (to work) every day? He (to play) in the afternoon? They (to eat) at school? Your sister (to rest) after school? What you (to do) every morning? What you (to read) after dinner? What they (to eat) at breakfast? What your brother (to drink) in the evening?

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

1. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 2. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 3. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 4. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 5. Look! The baby (to sleep). 6. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 7. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 8. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 9. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 10. What your sister (to do) now? - - She (to wash) her face and hands. 11. When you usually (to come) home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 12. Where your cousin (to work)? -- He (to work) at a hospi-taJ. 13. Your *sister (to study) at an institute?* -No, she (to study) at school. 14. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 15. My mother (not to play) the piano now. She (to play) the piano in the morning.

Практическая работа № 27

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (to read) books in the evening. 2. I (not to read) books in the morning. 3. I (to write) an exercise now. 4. I (not to write) a letter now. 5. They (to play) in the yard now. 6. They (not to play) in the street now. 7. They (to play) in the room now? 8. He (to help) his mother every day. 9. He (to help) his mother every day? 10. He (not to help) his mother every day. 11. You (to go) to school on Sunday? 12. My friend (not to like) to play football. 13. I (not to read) now. 14. He (to sleep) now? 15. We (not to go) to the country in winter. 16. My sister (to eat) sweets every day. 17. She (not to eat) sweets now. 18. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 19. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 20. My father (not to work) on Sunday. 21. He (to work) every day.

Упражнения 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. They (to read) many books. 2. They (to read) many books? 3. They (not to read) many books. 4. The children (to eat) soup now. 5. The children (to eat) soup now? 6. The children (not to eat) soup now. 7. You (to play) volley-ball well? 8. When you (to play) volley-ball? 9. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 10. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 11. We (not to dance) every day. 12. Look! Kate (to dance). 13. Kate (to sing) well? 14. Where he (to go) in the morning? 15. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 16. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 17. When you (to sleep)? 16. Nina (not to sleep) now. 19. Where John (to live)? - - He (to live) in England.

Практическая работа №28

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. I (to write) a composition now. 2. I (not to drink) milk now. 3. I (to go) for a walk after dinner. 4. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday. 5. He (not to read) now. 6. He (to play) now. 7. He (to play) now? 8. My mother (to work) at a factory. 9. My aunt (not to work) at a shop. 10. You (to work) at an office? 11. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg. 12. My cousin (not to live) in Miami. 13. The children (not to sleep) now. 14. The children (to play) in the yard every day. 15. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday. 16. She (to read) in the evening. 17. She (not to read) in the morning. 18. She (not to read) now. 19. Your father (to work) at this factory? 20. You (to play) chess now? 21. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer. 22. How is your brother? - - He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day. 23. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. What you (to do) here now? - - We (to listen) to the radio. 2. You (to want) to see my father? - Yes, I ... 3. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 4. What magazine you (to read)? - - It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? - - Yes, I But I (not to know) French. 5. We (to have) an English lesson now. 6. Lena usually (to prepare) her homework at the university? - No, she As a rule, she (to work) at home. — And what she (to write) now? -Oh, she (to write) an article for our wall newspaper. 7. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? - - You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 8. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 9. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? - Yes, we always (to go) to the sea-side. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 10. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a smoke in the garden.

Практическое задание №29.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Climate of Great Britain

The climate is the average weather conditions of a definite place. It is made up of the average summer and winter temperature, the amount of sunshine, the direction of the winds, the average rainfall, etc.

The British Isles are surrounded by the ocean and have an insular climate. The climate is moister and more equable than that of Central Europe.

Western winds that flow from the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The climate is mild and strong frosts are rare. The January average temperature is higher and the July temperature is lower than in most European countries.

The coldest part of the country is the Highlands of Scotland. It is as frosty in Scotland as in Saint-Petersburg. In January south-western England (Devon and Cornwall) is the warmest part in Great Britain. The snow is rare and it never lies for long. In summer the south-eastern part of England is the warmest.

There is an abundance of rainfall in the west, which is the reason for thick fogs

Практическое задание №30.

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.
 When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
 Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1 NOT GET
 one because his mother never had time to make one.
 Sometimes she remembered 2 a cake home. BRING
 Other times she forgot. "You 3 HAVE
 just to do without," she told Peter then.
 "Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
 " grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
 "Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
 visited his friend Vernon one evening,
 Vernon 4 homemade apple pie. EAT
 He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5 WORK
 always ," complained Peter,
 "so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school,
 Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.
 "What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.
 A large chocolate cake 6..... and left on the kitchen
 table together with a note: "I 7..... shopping. BAKE
 Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon, GO
 between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

- 1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all
- 2) When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen
- 3) when I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away
- 4) when she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week
- 5) she decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold

3) Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.
 a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
 b) read, watched d) read, was watching
2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
 a) will plan c) plan
 b) were planning d) have planned
3. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
 a) will c) am going
 b) go d) will be going

Практическое задание № 31

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.
 When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
 Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1 NOT GET
 one because his mother never had time to make one.
 Sometimes she remembered 2 a cake home. BRING
 Other times she forgot. "You 3 HAVE
 just to do without," she told Peter then.
 "Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
 " grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
 "Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
 visited his friend Vernon one evening,

Vernon 4 homemade apple pie. EAT
 He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5 WORK
 always ," complained Peter,
 "so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school,
 Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.
 "What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.
 A large chocolate cake 6..... and left on the kitchen BAKE
 table together with a note: "I 7..... shopping. GO
 Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon,
 between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

- 1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all
- 2) When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen
- 3) when I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away
- 4) when she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week
- 5) she decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold

3) Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom_____ a book, Marhta_____ TV.
 a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
 b) read, watched d) read, was watching
2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
 a) will plan c) plan
 b) were planning d) have planned
3. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
 a) will c) am going
 b) go d) will be going

Практическое задание № 32

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.
 When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
 Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1 NOT GET
 one because his mother never had time to make one.
 Sometimes she remembered 2 BRING
 a cake home.
 Other times she forgot. "You 3 HAVE
 just to do without," she told Peter then.
 "Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
 " grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
 "Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
 visited his friend Vernon one evening,
 Vernon 4 EAT
 homemade apple pie. WORK
 He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5
 always ," complained Peter,
 "so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school,
 Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.
 "What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.
 A large chocolate cake 6..... and left on the kitchen BAKE
 table together with a note: "I 7..... shopping. GO
 Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon,
 between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

- 1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all
- 2) When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen
- 3) when I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away
- 4) when she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week
- 5) she decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold

3) Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.
a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching
2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.
a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
3. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.
a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

Практическое занятие № 33

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance) round the fir-tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 13. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 2. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 3. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 4. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 5. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books. 6. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining. 7. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 8. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 10. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 11. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 12. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 13. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 14. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 15. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom.

Практическое задание №34 . Глагол. Формы прошедшего времени.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 17. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house. 13. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much.

Практическая работа №35

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 5. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek. 12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 13. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? - I (to play) the piano. 15. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 16. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 17. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 18. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 19. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? - No, I (to go) to France. 20. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 2. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 4. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 5. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 9. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 10. He (to begin) to do his

homework at four o'clock yesterday. 11. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday. 12. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday. 13. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 14. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 15. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 18. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 17. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 18. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. 19. We (to go) to the wood in summer. 20. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks.

Практическая работа №36

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre. 2. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January. 3. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 6. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 10. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 11. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 12. The cat (to take) a piece of fish 'and then (to run) away. 13. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 14. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 15. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 16. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? -He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 10. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer. 11. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 12. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? 13. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 14. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 15. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 16. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 17. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 18. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 19. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 20. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday.

Практическое задание №37.

1. Переведите предложения с конструкцией Complex Object на русский язык:

1. I want all the children to be happy.
2. We expect them to arrive in the morning.
3. Would you like me to tell you this story?

2. Перепишите предложения, употребляя, где требуется, частицу to. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I know my friend ... be a wise man.
2. We would like John ... invite us to his birthday party.
3. Don't let him ... laugh at you!

3. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Complex Object:

1. Моя мама заставила меня мыть посуду.
2. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы пошли туда с нами.
3. Я видел, как он входил в комнату 10 минут назад.

Практическое задание №38

1. Переведите на английский язык, используя Complex Object и активную лексику урока:

1. Мои родители запрещают мне курить.
2. Мама не разрешает Павлу заводить домашнее животное.
3. Закон разрешает продавать алкоголь только лицам старше 16 лет.
4. Его родители не хотят, чтобы он служил в армии.
5. Твои родители разрешают тебе работать полдня после школы?
6. Закон разрешает подросткам получить водительские права в 16 лет.
7. В школе учителя заставляют школьников выполнять много заданий и упражнений.

Практическое задание №39.

1. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:

Politics, part-time, problems, spots,
boring, money, chore, appearance,
guy, drugs, grades.

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

I am a teenager so my life isn't easy. I have many (1)____. My parents want me to get good (2)____ at school. But I have so many subjects at school and some of them are extremely (3)____. I have to do much homework and to read many foolish books, while some teachers don't understand that their subjects are not the most important things in my life. Some of my friends worry a lot about their (4)____ and these teenage (5)____! They spoil all our life! I must confess that (6)____, alcohol and AIDS don't really bother my friends or me. The same I should say about (7)____. What we really care about is how to impress a cute (8)____ or an attractive girl. Of course, I like many other teenagers have problems with (9)____. Some of my friends found a (10)____ job in order to have an opportunity to earn some money. But despite all these problems life of today's teenager isn't a (11)____ it is still fun.

3. Определите, являются ли данные утверждение правдивыми или ложными:

1. People date because it is «enjoyable, pleasant and valuable».
2. Double dates are used to help shy people «to break the ice».
3. Nowadays if a couple «goes steady» that means the young people are going to marry.
4. Earlier to get a date was much easier than nowadays.
5. «Blind dates» were very popular among teenagers.
6. A «blind date» means that the people come for the date with the closed eyes.
7. The most popular places for dating were the same as they today are.
8. The most popular and economical activity for teenagers in the 50s was walking.
9. In the 50s Dutch dating was very popular. The rules of dating in the 50s were changed by the teenagers' parents.

Практическое задание №40.

Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. He certainly has done (good, well) in his studies this year.
2. It is not (good, well) for you to smoke.
3. I was (angry, angrily) at what he did.
4. He stormed (angry, angrily) out of the room.
5. It isn't (bad, badly).
6. To the parent's disgust, the child behaved very (bad, badly) at the table.
7. He dreamed of acting (brave, bravely) in emergency.
8. He is a (brave, bravely) man.
9. This is quite (clear, clearly).
10. I can see (clear, clearly) what you mean.
11. She looked at them (cold, coldly).
12. The weather is (cold, coldly) today.
13. This is a (comfortable, comfortably) desk.
14. The English like to live (comfortable, comfortably).
15. He is (dangerous, dangerously) calm.
16. This road is (dangerous, dangerously).
17. Let's look at it from (different, differently) angles.
18. The two sisters reacted (different, differently).
19. This definition is not quite (exact, exactly).
20. Can you tell me (exact, exactly) when he will come.
21. He seems to be not very (happy, happily) about it.
22. They smiled (happy, happily).
23. The girl was (heavy, heavily) painted.
24. The case is too (heavy, heavily).
25. She signed (helpless, helplessly).
26. She is quite (helpless, helplessly) with the child.
27. The work was done (perfect, perfectly).
28. The weather during the last few days has been (perfect, perfectly).
29. Walk (quiet, quietly) or you will wake the patient.
30. His voice was (quiet, quietly).
31. It is (sad, sadly) that you have been ill such a long time.
32. She looked at me (sad, sadly).
33. The answer was not (satisfactory, satisfactorily).
34. You performed (satisfactory, satisfactorily).
35. Do you (serious, seriously) wish to go there?
36. Are you (serious,

seriously) about going there? 37. The examination was quite (simple, simply). 38. The problem can be solved quite (simple, simply).

Практическое задание №41

1 Complete the sentences with the correct Modals. Translate the sentences.

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

Практическое задание №42.

1. Choose the modal verb which, from your point of view, suits the situation better.

Remember – your choice is of vital importance – how many troubles happen because of misunderstanding!

1. The cake (must, can, is) be almost ready now. – Are you sure? – Yes, practically.
2. You (must, have to, should) put sausage, cucumber, onion, potatoes, eggs and sour cream to make the Russian salad tasty.
3. (can, may, should) you have failed to put sugar and vinegar in the biscuit again? How (can, are able to, may) you be so careless?
4. You (may, can, have to) take the fork, knife and plate. I don't need it any more.
5. The beefsteak (can't, mustn't, shouldn't) be so raw and untasty. I've cooked it properly!
6. (Should, shall, ought to) I buy a loaf of bread or some curds?
7. No, you (can't, mustn't, shouldn't) eat ice-cream in the street in winter.
8. (shall, may, can) it be that the pork was spoiled?
9. (could, must, will) you show me how to slice the cabbage and carrots for this soup.
10. You (could, might, have to) have cooked lunch before our arrival.
11. You've overfried the potatoes. You (should, could, might) be more accurate about cooking.
12. Don't put too much salt in the dough. We (can, may, might) spoil everything.
13. (can, may, should) it be that the child has eaten so much candies?
14. Don't you know that one (can't, mustn't, needn't) eat milk and cucumbers?

Практическое задание №43.

Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке.

Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Ex.: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I don't have to answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.

2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.
16. chairs – have – to – many – you – did – buy – so – why?
17. after – to – you – tree – have – look – this – carefully – very.
18. have – doesn't – my — correct – she – to – mistakes.
19. invite – wedding — should – our – we – cousins – the – to.
20. shouldn't – today – without – an — outside – go – she – umbrella.
21. socks – the – wash – must – every — their – boys – evening.
22. mustn't – son – lighter – my – play – with – a.
23. I – off – can – day – have – a?
24. aren't – in — you – shout – the — to – allowed – museum.
25. could – to – have — station – he – gone — the.

Практическое задание №44.
Choose the correct answer. Translate into English.

- 1 Мне не пришлось переводить письмо, так как переводчик уже сделал это. A) weren't to B) didn't have to C) mustn't D) shouldn't
- 2 Мы должны/договорились встретиться в аэропорту. A) have to B) are to C) must D) ought to
- 3 Я должна упорно работать, чтобы добиться своей цели. A) must B) have to C) ought to D) should
- 4 Тебе следует помогать ей. A) must B) have to C) should D) are to
- 5 Ты должен уступать место взрослому человеку. A) must B) should C) have to D) are to
- 6 «Я не хочу расставаться с вами,» - сказал он. «А это нужно?» A) need B) should C) ought to D) must
- 7 Если вы не хотите говорить правду, то не нужно говорить и ложь. A) needn't B) shouldn't C) ought not to D) mustn't
- 8 Вам придется подождать немного. Директор сейчас занят. A) must B) are to C) will have to

Практическое задание №45.

Read and translate the text.

Learning Foreign Languages

Vocabulary

however; nevertheless; negotiate; beneficial; contract; article; custom; broad-minded; social and cultural way; communicative method; cliché; syntactical construction; oral speech; to edit.

Foreign languages knowledge is very useful for everybody. It has a wide practical use. If you like travelling, you can book a hotel, buy tickets and organize your own trip. This knowledge helps you to find a right way in an alien city and to decide different problems appearing during your travel in your hotel or in transport. However, it's only one of advantages you take if you learn foreign language. Some people turn learning foreign language into their profession: they become foreign languages teachers or translators. Nevertheless, others have also own profit. Business English allows negotiating beneficial contracts or making a career in a foreign company. If you are interested in science, you can take part in conferences in other countries or publish articles in foreign magazines what gives you a chance to be more successful.

Foreign languages knowledge has also another advantage: it allows understanding national way of thinking, learning other cultures, traditions and customs. The more languages you know, the more broad-minded you are. You can understand the difference between the various national cultures. You find out new meanings of the known words and you can see something you have not noticed before. Every language includes the whole world and you can discover it.

Практическое задание №46.

Read and translate the text.

WE STUDY FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Vocabulary

foreign language - efficient means - exchange - by heart – conversational - to put them - into practice - improve - revise - spelling - exception - rule - preposition - remember - science - outlook - develop - understand - effort - educational

Learning a foreign language is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Students should learn foreign languages because they are very important today. Foreign languages are efficient means of information exchange.

Pupils began studying English in the second form of the primary school. They start with the ABC, transcription and sounds. From lesson to lesson the pupils improve their knowledge. They learn new words, conversational phrases and dialogues by heart. Then they put them into practice of speaking. Pupils read and translate easy texts, do grammar exercises, write dictations. They answer teacher's questions and speak different topics.

Pupils listen to different educational programs and watch English films on TV. They also learn grammatical structures and often revise them. One can't speak English well if one don't know grammar rules. One should say that English is not easy language to learn. There is a big problem of spelling, of the large number of exceptions to any rule. Prepositions are difficult to remember.

Today to know English is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist. It makes the outlook wider. It helps to develop friendship and understanding between people from different countries.

Task 3 . Answer the questions.

- 1) What process is learning a foreign language?
- 2) Why should students learn foreign languages?
- 3) What should students do to know foreign languages?
- 4) Do you think it is difficult to learn English?
- 5) Why do you think it can be difficult to learn English?
- 6) What do the pupils usually do at the English lessons?
- 7) What is difficult for the pupils to do while studying English?
- 11) What do you think you must improve: your grammar, your pronunciation, your English vocabulary, speaking ability, your spelling?
- 11) How can we improve our speaking abilities?
- 12) What topics would you like to discuss in English?

Task 4 . Complete the sentences.

- 1) Learning ... languages takes a lot of time and efforts.
- 2) Foreign languages are ... means of information exchange.
- 3) The pupils began studying English in the second form of the ... school.
- 4) The pupils started with the ABC, ... and sounds.
- 5) From lesson to lesson the pupils ... their knowledge of language.
- 6) The pupils learn new words...and dialogues by heart.
- 7) English is the language of such great countries as the ... and
- 8) To know English today is absolutely necessary for every ... man.
- 9) English helps to ... friendship and ...between people from different countries

Практическое задание №47.

Translate into English. Classroom activities.

- слушать любую информацию по ТВ, радио, СД, чтобы понимать;

- слушать и смотреть разные образовательные программы;
- тренировать английские звуки и практиковать произносить их вслух;
- практиковать английскую интонацию;
- смотреть английские фильмы;
- изучать английский по меньшей мере 20 минут в день;
- читать каждый день несколько страниц адаптированной английской книги или чего-нибудь ещё;
- пересказывать тексты или ситуации на английском;
- переводить тексты с английского на русский или с русского на английский со словарём или без него;
- играть в любые английские игры;
- разрабатывать кроссворды;
- учить английский с другом и проверять способности друг друга;
- учить грамматические правила и исключения к ним;
- выполнять грамматические упражнения;
- тренировать орфографию;
- всегда иметь грамматический справочник и словарь при подготовке к занятиям;
- учить английские слова, разговорные фразы и диалоги наизусть;
- составлять диалоги и ситуации на английском;
- декламировать стихи и диалоги наизусть;
- обсуждать книги, ситуации, политические и культурные события на английском;
- писать диктанты, письма и сочинения на английском;
- регулярно посещать уроки английского языка.

Практическое задание №48.

Read the text and choose the answer (a, b, c, d) that best fits each gap.

The Importance of Learning Languages

Once a little mouse, who was not on very good terms with cats (1) _____ all mice, decided to give herself a treat of cheese. To do this she had to cross over to (2) _____ side of the kitchen where the table was. She (3) _____ the cheese was there because she could feel its wonderful smell. But there was a small problem. The mouse wasn't sure if there were any cats in the house. She certainly wouldn't like the risk of (4) _____ so she sat inside the wall near the mouse hole and listened.

It must be (5) _____ that our mouse was not an ordinary one. She was sort of gifted and she had some logic. She (6) _____ to think twice before doing something to avoid unpleasant situation. That was (7) _____ she didn't hurry.

At last she heard someone barking. The mouse thought, "It must be a dog. Dogs don't eat mice, and cats don't (8) _____ live where dogs are. It means I can get to the cheese (9) _____ safety". That was absolutely logical.

But the mouse's greatest surprise as soon as she got out of the mouse hole she was attacked by a big cat and eaten in (10) _____ time. The (11) _____ is that it was the cat who was barking.

"Indeed, knowledge foreign language can open new possibilities and give you a wider picture of the world," said the cat to himself and made off (12) _____ a bird's song.

1. A) as B) with C) like
2. A) other B) the other C) another
3. A) felt B) knew C) smelt
4. A) being eaten B) be eating C) be eaten
5. A) notified B) suggested C) mentioned
6. A) had been taught B) was taught C) had taught
7. A) because B) why C) as

8. A) usually B) never C) always
9. A) enough B) quite C) so
10. A) any B) some C) no
11. A) thing B) point C) idea
12. A) murmuring B) murmured C) murmur

Практическое задание №49

1. Вставьте местоимения по смыслу.

1. Once upon a time (однажды) there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with _____ mum, _____ lived in a big forest (лес).
2. One fine day, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said,
3. " _____ - grandma is ill. Please go and take this cake and a bottle of wine to _____. 4. Grandma's house is not too far from _____ house, but always go straight (прямо) and don't stop!"
5. So, Little Red Riding Hood took basket (корзина) and went to Grandma's house.
6. In the forest _____ met the big bad wolf.
7. Little Red Riding Hood greeted (приветствовать) _____ and the wolf asked _____.
8. "Where are _____ going, Little Red Riding Hood?"
9. "To _____ grandma's house." answered Little Red Riding Hood.
10. "Can you tell _____ where _____ grandma lives?"
11. " _____ lives in a little cottage at the edge (край) of the forest."
12. "Why don't _____ pick (собирать) some nice flowers for _____?" asked the wolf.
13. "That's a good idea." said Little Red Riding Hood and began looking for (искать) flowers. Meanwhile (тем временем), the wolf was going to grandma's house.
14. The house was quite (совсем) small but nice and _____ roof (крыша) was made out of straw (солома).
15. The wolf went inside (вовнутрь) and swallowed (проглотить) poor old Grandma. After that _____ put Grandma's clothes on (put on - надевать) and lay (lie - lay - ложиться, лежать) down in _____ bed.

Практическое задание №50.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Этот текст трудный.
2. Эти письма короткие.
3. Те комнаты хорошие.
4. Принесите эти документы.
5. Тот человек - мой учитель.
6. Эти карандаши короткие.
7. Та песня была популярной в прошлом году.
8. Посмотрите на это примечание.
9. Этот фильм был неинтересный.
10. Те студенты изучают французский язык.

Практическое задание №51.

Выберите правильное местоимение

1. Give me/my that book, please.
2. Help their/them, please!
3. Can you tell her/she his/him telephone number?
4. Look at their/them!
5. Why are you asking my/me about its/it?
6. Us/we have a cat.
7. Them/their son is seven.
8. Its/it is a good film.
9. They are meeting their/them friends at 4.
10. Our/us cat's name is Molly.
11. Take your/you umbrella today.
12. Them/they have got a house in the country.

13. My/me father drives his/him car very carefully.
14. This is not mine/my, this is her/hers.
15. Where is your/you sister?
16. She loves his/him stories very much.
17. She loves his/him very much.

Вставьте нужное местоимение.

- a) Could you tell _____ the way to the station, please?
- b) I can see Ann. Look at _____! – Where is _____?
- c) _____ car is old. We bought _____ in 1976.
- d) We will wait for _____ call. Call _____ tonight.
- e) _____ name is Luke. What is _____ name? - Jane.
- f) Andrew never does _____ homework.
- g) Helen drives _____ children home after school.
- h) _____ sister and I live with _____ parents.
- i) Liz, where is _____ book? - _____ am sorry, I left _____ at home.
- j) Will you come to _____ on Saturday? We will be happy to see _____ at _____ party.
- k) Everybody likes _____ home.
- l) Do you know this man? – Yes, _____ is our colleague.
- m) We don't know what to do at _____ place this weekend.
- n) Valery and John are playing with _____ dog.

Практическое задание №52.

1. Вставить предлоги in, on or at.

Do you sometimes watch TV _____ the mornings?

Are you usually at home _____ 7 o'clock _____ the evenings?

Do you sometimes work _____ night?

What do you usually do ____ weekends?

Do you usually go shopping ____ Saturdays?

Do you go skiing ____ the winter?

Do you have a holiday ____ December?

Is there a holiday in your country ____ 6 , January?

2. Переведите на английский

на семь недель, за неделю, через час, за последние три месяца, во время войны, в ходе работы, до работы, после работы, с двух часов, до четырех часов, к трем часам, с 1980-го года, в 1945 году, в августе, в четыре часа, в понедельник, первого мая, утром, в полдень, ночью, в десять минут восьмого, в без десяти семь

3. Вставьте английские предлоги времени перед праздниками.

Does Molly paint eggs ____ Easter?

Did your girlfriend play any jokes ____ April 1st?

Do Molly and sally wear funny costumes ____ Halloween?

Does Greg send cards ____ Valentine's Day

Fred got a lot of funny presents ____ Christmas.

School begins ____ September 1st.

Do you play jokes ____ April Fool's Day?

4. Вставить предлоги времени.

1. Was Easter ____ May last year?

2. Is your birthday ____ summer?

3. I'm going to have a party ____ the weekend.

4. I usually come home ____ three o'clock.

5. I usually take a shower ____ the evening.

6. I usually tidy my room ____ Sunday.

7. I usually wash the dishes ____ the afternoon.

8. I usually go to bed ____ 10.30.

9. I play basketball ___ Tuesday and ___ Friday.
10. Who was born ____ March?
11. My friend was born ____ October.
12. My school starts ____ 8.00.
13. He was born ___ the fifth of June.
14. We have Art ____ Monday and ___ Friday.
15. The first lesson ___ Wednesday is Music.
16. I get up ____ 7 o'clock.
17. We have New Year ____ the first of January.
18. ____ end of the year we'll have no exams.
19. I have studied English ___ four years.
20. We are going to meet ___ half past three.
21. The telephone rang ___ midnight.

Практическое задание №52.

1. My name is _____, and I'm a student.
 Меня зовут (Имя) _____, и я студент.
2. I was born and raised _____.
 Я родился и вырос в (городе, стране) _____.
3. I have a passion for _____.
 У меня есть увлечение (хобби, интересы) _____.
4. In my free time, I enjoy _____.
 В свободное время я люблю (заниматься, что-то делать) _____.
5. I'm looking forward to graduating and planning _____.
 Я с нетерпением жду окончания школы и планирую (что-то сделать в будущем) _____.
6. My strong points are _____.
 Мои сильные стороны (сильные стороны) _____.
7. I also participate in _____.
 Я также участвую в (внеклассных занятиях или клубах) _____.
8. I hope to pursue a career in _____.
 Я надеюсь заняться (карьерой в чем-то) _____.
9. Finally, I'm grateful for the support of my family and friends.
 Наконец, я благодарен за поддержку моей семьи и друзей.
10. I'm looking forward to what the future holds.
 Я с нетерпением жду чего же будущее принесет.

Практическое задание №53.

Translate the text.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'd truly like to take part in a competition to get a grant for an exchange program with the USA. There are a lot of reasons why I want to participate in the Students' Exchange program.

In the first place, I want to learn more about American history, customs and traditions. I think that this program will give me the great opportunity to expand my horizons by exploring a new world. To my mind, travelling to a new place is always interesting also because I'll be able to talk to overseas students and even make friends with them. It will help me to become more creative and boost my self-confidence. I believe I will become more aware of the life in the USA and the global issues.

In addition, I'd like to improve my English skills and obtain a new method of teaching. I want to bring some useful knowledge to my country. So it's necessary for me to make the most out of the lectures abroad and understand American way of explaining subjects.

Furthermore, student exchanges can provide students with good job opportunities and I hope it'll help me to successfully complete my study at university in Russia. And maybe I'll remain in the host country in the future.

To sum it up, I find this program rather useful. It combines educational benefits and personality development.

3. Комплект оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

3.1. Контрольные вопросы (КВ)

I. Give 10-15 sentences on the following topics:

1. Система дошкольного образования в России
2. Система школьного образования в России.
3. Школа будущего
4. Система СПО и ВПО в России.
5. Система дошкольного образования в США.
6. Система дошкольного образования в Великобритании.
7. Система школьного образования в США
8. Система школьного образования в Великобритании.
9. Известные колледжи США
10. Известные колледжи Великобритании.
11. Рейтинг престижных вузов мира.
12. Мой колледж.
13. Компьютер в профессиональной деятельности.
14. Интернет в профессиональной деятельности.

Тестовое задание 1 (ТЗ)

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Aesop

Aesop lived in Greece more than two thousand years ago. He was the servant of a rich man. He made up little stories about man and animals and told them to his friends. Each story had a moral.

Everybody liked hearing the stories he told. A little story with a moral is called a fable. Mothers and fathers told Aesop's stories to their children. Travelers heard the fables in Greece and told them, in other countries.

From the 15' century Aesop's fables were translated into French, English and German. In Russia, they were translated during the time of Peter the Great.

Aesop became famous all over the world and his fables are still told today they draw people's attention what is bad and help people become better.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What was Aesop?
- 2) Where did he live?
- 3) What was his hobby?
- 4) What were the stories about?
- 5) What is a fable?
- 6) How did Aesop's fables reach us?
- 7) What are they famous for?

2. Find the synonyms to the given words you came across in the story:

lived

- a) moved
- b) inhabited
- c) stayed
- d) made

little

3. a) large
4. b) small
5. c) less
6. d) lose

hearing

- a) listening
- b) swimming
- c) digging
- d) givin

1. Give the antonyms to the given words:

1. brothers

- a) fathers b) flowers c) sisters

2. together

- a) same b) separated c) decide

3. difficult

- a) easy b) hard c) simple

4. before

- a) later b) after c) then

5. always

- a) today b) after c) never

6) the best

- a) the worst b) the nearest c) well

2. Continue in the negative.

Example: Mother is talking on the phone, (sleep) She isn't sleeping.

7. They are speaking, (shout)

8. Mary is running, (walk)___

9. I am eating, (drink)_____

10. The teacher is speaking. (read)_

3. Choose the right variant.

1. I go now. My friends are waiting.

- must
- have to
- need
- be able to

2. I to sleep recently.

- can't
- couldn't
- haven't been able
- mustn't

3. We've got plenty of time. We to hurry.

- mustn't
- don't need
- shouldn't
- couldn't

4. It's strange that they be late.

- must
- should
- could
- would

Тестовое задание 2 (ТЗ)

4. Read the text and answer the questions.

A wise judge

Once there were two brothers. They worked together on their father's farm. They were very friendly. One day their father died and left his property to his two sons. Before he died he told them to divide the property between them. But the brothers could not agree how to divide it. Each wanted to have the better part for himself. After some time they did not speak to each other. At last they went to a judge who was very wise and always knew how to decide such difficult matters. The judge listened to them attentively and then said: "The matter is very simple. We shall divide the property in this way. One of you will divide it in the way he thinks is best and the other one will have the right to choose any of the two parts he prefers." In this way the matter was settled".

Answer the given questions:

- 1) Where did the brothers work?
- 2) Who was the owner of the farm?
- 3) What did the father leave to his sons?
- 4) What did he tell his sons before his death?
- 5) Did the sons divide the property between them?
- 6) Who did they ask for help?
- 7) In what way was the matter settled?

5. Find the synonyms to the given words:

1. once

- a) one day b) when c) someday

2. died

- a) lived b) thing c) passed away

3. to want

- a) to hate b) to like c) would like

4. matter

- a) question b) problem c) decision

5. to decide

- a) to change one's mind b) to settle c) to make one's mind

6. difficult

- a) hard b) easy c) simple

7. wise

- a) stupid b) sage c) clever

8) simple

- a) easy b) plain c) light

9) judge

- a) people b) arbitrator c) student

6. Give the antonyms to the given words:

1. brothers

- a) fathers b) flowers c) sisters

2. together

- a) same b) separated c) decide

3. difficult

a) easy b) hard c) simple

4. before

a) later b) after c) then

5. always

a) today b) after c) never

6) the best

a) the worst b) the nearest c) well

7. Continue in the negative.

Example: Mother is talking on the phone, (sleep) She isn't sleeping.

11. They are speaking, (shout)

12. Mary is running, (walk)___

13. I am eating, (drink)_____

14. The teacher is speaking. (read)_

8. Choose the right variant.

1. I go now. My friends are waiting.

must

have to

need

be able to

2. I to sleep recently.

can't

couldn't

haven't been able

mustn't

3. We've got plenty of time. We to hurry.

mustn't

don't need

shouldn't

couldn't

4. It's strange that they be late.

must

should

could

would

4. Критерии оценивания

«5» «отлично» – студент показывает глубокое и полное овладение содержанием программного материала по УД Иностранный язык в совершенстве владеет понятийным аппаратом и демонстрирует умение применять теорию на практике, решать различные практические и профессиональные задачи, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения в форме грамотного, логического ответа (устного или письменного), а также высокий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и демонстрирует готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«4» «хорошо» – студент в полном объеме освоил программный материал по УД Иностранный язык владеет понятийным аппаратом, хорошо ориентируется в изучаемом материале, осознанно применяет знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание, форма ответа (устного или письменного) имеют отдельные неточности, демонстрирует средний уровень овладение общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«3» «удовлетворительно» – студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений программного материала по УД Иностранный язык, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, в применении знаний для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения, но при этом демонстрирует низкий уровень овладения общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности;

«2» «неудовлетворительно» – студент имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает программный материал по УД Иностранный язык, не умеет применять знания для решения практических и профессиональных задач, не демонстрирует овладение общими и профессиональными компетенциями и готовность к профессиональной деятельности.

5. Информационное обеспечение

перечень учебных изданий, электронных изданий, электронных и Интернет-ресурсов, образовательных платформ, электронно-библиотечных систем, веб-систем для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им, используемые в образовательном процессе как основные и дополнительные источники.

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык для педагогических специальностей: учебник / О. В. Логинова.- М.:КноРус, 2023- 264 с.
2. Английский язык:учебник/ А.П.Голубев,Н.В.Балюк-20-е изд.,испр. и доп.- М.:ИЦ Академия,2022-368 с.
3. Английский язык для ссузов, учебное пособие/ Агабекян И.П. -М.: Проспект, 2021-280 с.
4. Английский язык,учебник/ Голубев А.П.-19-е изд.- М.: ИЦ Академия, 2020-336 с.

5. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/ Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.: КАРО,2020. – 576 с.

Дополнительные источники:

4. Агабекян И. П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Серия «Среднее профессиональное образование». – Изд., 21-е, стер. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. – 318 с.

5. Цветкова И. В. Английский язык для школьников и поступающих в вузы. Устный экзамен / авт. сост. И. В. Цветкова, И. А. Клепальченко, Н. А. Мальцева. – Изд. 14-е доп. и перераб. – М.: Глосса-Пресс; Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2015-206 с.

6. Шевелева С.А., Основы экономики и бизнеса: учеб. пособие для учащихся СПО – 4 изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: ЮНИТИ – ДАНА, 2018 – 431 с.

Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы)

1. ИНФОУРОК . Ведущий образовательный портал России.

<https://infourok.ru/perechen-elektronnih-obrazovatelnih-resursov-dlya-urokov-angliyskogo-yazyka-i-vneurochnoy-deyatelnosti-po-predmetu-531860.html>

2 British Council

[. https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/](https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/)

3. Урок .РФ

https://урок.рф/library/tcifrovaya_sreda_dlya_uchitelej_anglijskogo_yazyka_194838.html

4. nsportal.ru <https://nsportal.ru/shkola/inostrannye-yazyki/angliiskiy-yazyk/library/2018/08/27/spisok-eor-k-urokam-angliyskogo-yazyka>

5. Информационно-образовательная среда «Российская электронная школа» - <https://resh.edu.ru/>

6. English online <http://www.abc-english-grammar.com>

7. АВ <http://www.alleng.ru>

8. Macmillan Dictionary <http://macmillandictionary.com>

9. Encyclopedia Britannica www.britanica.com

10. ЯКласс. Видеоуроки и тренажёры.

<https://www.yaklass.ru>

11. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов

<https://school-collecion.edu.ru>

12. Интернет урок. Библиотека видеоуроков.

<https://interneturok.ru>

14. Цифровая образовательная среда СПО PROОбразование.

Электронно-библиотечная система:

1. Перевод с английского языка на русский: практикум для СПО / Н. А. Белова. — Саратов: Профобразование, 2020. — 107 с. — ISBN 978-5-4488-0628-5. — Текст: электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО PROОбразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/92142>

2. Практический курс английского языка: учебное пособие для СПО / Е. И. Соловей. — Саратов: Профобразование, 2020. — 139 с. — ISBN 978-5-4488-0648-3. — Текст:

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3. Английский язык. Устная речь. Практикум: учебное пособие для СПО / Т. С. Кузнецова. — 2-е изд. — Саратов, Екатеринбург: Профобразование, Уральский федеральный университет, 2019. — 267 с. — ISBN 978-5-4488-0457-1, 978-5-7996-2846-8. — Текст: электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО
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4. Английский язык. Способы словообразования в таблицах и упражнениях = English word formation (tables and exercises) : пособие для подготовки к тестированию и экзамену / А. К. Точилина, О. А. Шинкарева. — Минск: Тетралит, 2018. — 128 с. — ISBN 978-985-7171-04-0. — Текст: электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО
PROFобразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/88863>
5. Стилистика английского языка. English Stylistics: учебное пособие / Л. С. Крохалева, Т. Ф. Бурлак, С. Ф. Чистая [и др.]. — 2-е изд. — Минск: Республиканский институт профессионального образования (РИПО), 2018. — 124 с. — ISBN 978-985-503-762-1. — Текст : электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО
PROFобразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/84892>
6. Тематическая лексика английского языка в тестах и упражнениях: готовимся к централизованному тестированию / А. К. Точилина, Л. Л. Кажемская. — Минск: Тетралит, 2018. — 128 с. — ISBN 978-985-7081-96-7. — Текст: электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО
PROFобразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/88844>
7. English Grammar Book. Version 2.0 = Грамматика английского языка. Версия 2.0: учебное пособие / Н. Л. Утевская. — Санкт-Петербург: Антология, 2017. — 480 с. — ISBN 978-5-9500282-7-4. — Текст: электронный // Электронный ресурс цифровой образовательной среды СПО
PROFобразование : [сайт]. — URL: <https://profspo.ru/books/86214>

Веб-система для организации дистанционного обучения и управления им:

Система дистанционного обучения ОГАПОУ «Алексеевский колледж»
<http://moodle.alcollege.ru/>

