

Приложение ПСССЗ/ППКРС по специальности 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование
2022-2023 уч.г.: Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГС Э.04
Иностранный язык

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

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык
для специальности 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование

Алексеевка – 2022

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 44.02.04 Специальное дошкольное образование

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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 ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык

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

КОС разработан на основании рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык

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;

Профессиональные (ПК) и общие (ОК) **компетенции**, которые актуализируются при изучении учебной дисциплины:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с руководством, коллегами и социальными партнерами.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность воспитанников, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество образовательного процесса.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

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

ОК 10. Осуществлять профилактику травматизма, обеспечивать охрану жизни и здоровья детей.

ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением регулирующих ее правовых норм. ПК 1.1. Планировать мероприятия, направленные на укрепление здоровья и физическое развитие детей.

ПК 1.2. Проводить режимные моменты (умывание, одевание, питание).

ПК 1.3. Проводить мероприятия по физическому воспитанию в процессе выполнения двигательного режима (утреннюю гимнастику, занятия, прогулки, закаливание, физкультурные досуги, праздники).

ПК 2.1. Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей в течение дня.

ПК 2.2. Организовывать игровую и продуктивную деятельность (рисование, лепка, аппликация, конструирование), посильный труд и самообслуживание, общение детей раннего и дошкольного возраста.

ПК 2.3. Организовывать и проводить праздники и развлечения для детей раннего и дошкольного возраста.

ПК 2.5. Определять цели и задачи, планировать занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста.

ПК 2.6. Проводить занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста.

ПК 3.1. Планировать различные виды деятельности и общения детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в течение дня.

ПК 3.2. Организовывать игровую и продуктивную деятельность (рисование, лепка, аппликация, конструирование), посильный труд и самообслуживание, общение детей раннего и дошкольного возраста с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

ПК 3.3. Организовывать и проводить праздники и развлечения для детей раннего и дошкольного возраста с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

ПК 3.5. Определять цели и задачи, планировать занятия с детьми дошкольного возраста с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

ПК 3.6. Проводить занятия.

ПК 5.2. Создавать в группе предметно-развивающую среду.

ПК 5.3. Систематизировать и оценивать педагогический опыт и образовательные технологии в области дошкольного и специального дошкольного образования на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов.

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, конфессиональных 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)
<p>Раздел 1. Вводный фонетический курс Тема 1.1. Особенности английского произношения</p>	<p>У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i></p>	<p>ПЗ № 1</p>	<p>КВ 1 ТЗ1</p>
<p>Тема 1.2. Правила чтения гласных</p>	<p>У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i></p>	<p>ПЗ № 2</p>	<p>КВ 2 ТЗ 2</p>
<p>Тема 1.3. Правила чтения буквосочетаний</p>	<p>У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i></p>	<p>ПЗ № 3</p>	<p>КВ 3 ТЗ 1</p>
<p>Тема 1.4. Основные звуки и интонаемы английского языка</p>	<p>У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i></p>	<p>ПЗ № 4</p>	<p>КВ 4 ТЗ 2</p>

Раздел 2. Описание людей: друзей, родных и знакомых Тема 2.1. Описание друзей	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 5	КВ 5 ТЗ 1
Тема 2.2. Описание родных	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 6	КВ 6 ТЗ 2
Тема 2.3. Описание знакомых	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 7	КВ 7 ТЗ 1
Тема 2.4. Числительные в повседневной жизни	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 8	КВ 8 ТЗ 2
Тема 2.5. Обозначение времени	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 9	КВ 9 ТЗ 1
Тема 2.6. Множественное число существительных	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 10	КВ 10 ТЗ 2
Тема 2.7. Неопределенный и определенный артикли	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i>	ПЗ № 11	КВ 11 ТЗ 1

	<i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		
Тема 2.8 Межличностные отношения дома, с друзьями, в учебном заведении	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 12	КВ 12 ТЗ 2
Раздел 3. Повседневная жизнь Тема 3.1. Учебный день	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 13	КВ 13 ТЗ 1
Тема 3.2. Выходной день	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 14	КВ 14 ТЗ 2
Тема 3.3. Мое окружение	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 15	КВ 15 ТЗ 1
Тема 3.4. Правила здорового образа жизни	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 16	КВ 16 ТЗ 2
Тема 3.5. Организация досуга	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 17	КВ 17 ТЗ 1
Тема 3.6. Предлоги в английском языке	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1</i>	ПЗ № 18	КВ 18 ТЗ 2

	<i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		
Раздел 4. Внешность, характер, личностные качества людей			
Тема 4.1. Мой лучший друг	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 19	КВ 19 ТЗ 1
Тема 4.2. Описание внешности и характера студентов колледжа	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 20	КВ 20 ТЗ 2
Раздел 5. Природа и человек			
Тема 5.1. Климат и погода	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 21	КВ 21 ТЗ 1
Тема 5.2. Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 22	КВ 22 ТЗ 2
Тема 5.3. Защита природы	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 23	КВ 23 ТЗ 1
Раздел 6. Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии			
Тема 6.1. Географическое положение Великобритании	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 24	КВ 24 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.2. Экономическое развитие Великобритании	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 25	КВ 25 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.3.	<i>У1</i>	ПЗ № 26	КВ 26

Социальное развитие Великобритании	У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		ТЗ 2
Тема 6.4. Государственное устройство Великобритании	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 27	КВ 27 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.5 Английская королева	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 28	КВ 28 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.6. Политические партии Великобритании	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 29	КВ 29 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.7. Столица Великобритании	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 30	КВ 30 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.8. Согласование времен в английском предложении	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ №31	КВ 31 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.9. Словообразование в английском языке	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 32	КВ 32 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.10. Погода в Великобритании	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 33	КВ 33 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.11. Страдательный залог	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 34	КВ 34 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.12. Модальные глаголы	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 35	КВ 35 ТЗ 1

Тема 6.13 Модальные глаголы	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 36	КВ 36 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.14. Изучение иностранных языков	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 37	КВ 37 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.15. Спорт в Великобритании	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 38	КВ 38 ТЗ 2
Тема 6.16. Английская классическая литература	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 39	КВ 39 ТЗ 1
Тема 6.17. Английский дом	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 40	КВ 40 ТЗ 2
Раздел 7. Моя Родина			
Тема 7.1. Географическое положение России	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 41	КВ 1 ТЗ1
Тема 7.2. Социально- экономическое развитие России	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 42	КВ 2 ТЗ 2
Тема 7.3. Столица России	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 43	КВ 3 ТЗ 1
Тема 7.4. Столица России	У1 У2	ПЗ № 44	КВ 4

	У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		ТЗ 2
Тема 7.5. Московский Кремль	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 45	КВ 5 ТЗ 1
Тема 7.6. Сложное дополнение	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 46	КВ 6 ТЗ 2
Тема 7.7. Придаточные предложения.	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 47	КВ 7 ТЗ 1
Тема 7.8. Средства массовой информации в России	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 48	КВ 8 ТЗ 2
Тема 7.9. Причастие и герундий	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 49	КВ 9 ТЗ 1
Тема 7.10. Спорт в России	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 50	КВ 10 ТЗ 2
Раздел 8. Образование в России			

и за рубежом			
Тема 8.1. Образование в России	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 51	КВ 12 ТЗ 2
Тема 8.2. Мой колледж	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 52	КВ 13 ТЗ 1
Тема 8.3. Система образования в Великобритании	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 53	КВ 14 ТЗ 2
Тема 8.4. Система высшего профессионального образования в Великобритании	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 54	КВ 15 ТЗ 1
Тема 8.5. Наука в Великобритании	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 55	КВ 16 ТЗ 2
Тема 8.6. Университеты Великобритании	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i> <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 56	КВ 17 ТЗ 1
Тема 8.7. Система образования в США	<i>У1</i> <i>У2</i> <i>У3</i> <i>З1</i>	ПЗ № 57	КВ 18 ТЗ 2

	<i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		
Раздел 9. Соединенные Штаты Америки			
Тема 9.1. Географическое положение и социально- экономическое развитие США	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 58	КВ 19 ТЗ 1
Тема 9.2. Традиции и обычаи в США	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 59	КВ 20 ТЗ 2
Тема 9.3. Столица США	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 60	КВ 11 ТЗ 1
Тема 9.4. Презентация Вашингтона	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 61	КВ 21 ТЗ 1
<i>Профессионально ориентированное содержание в форме практической подготовки</i>			
Иностранный язык для специальных целей			
Тем 9.5 Достопримечательности Нью Йорка	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 62	КВ 11 ТЗ 1
Тема 9.6. Американская литература	<i>У1 У2 У3 З1 ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 63	КВ 24 ТЗ 2
Раздел 10. Научно-технический прогресс		ПЗ № 64	КВ 25 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.1.	<i>У1</i>	ПЗ № 65	КВ 26

Компьютер в профессиональной деятельности	У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>		ТЗ 2
Тема 10.2. Устройства ввода и обработки данных	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 66	КВ 27 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.3. Устройства хранения данных	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 67	КВ 28 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.4. Устройства отображения информации	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 68	КВ 29 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.5. Операционная система Windows XP	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 69	КВ 30 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.6. Предложения реального условия	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 70	КВ 31 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.7. Предложения нереального условия	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 71	КВ 32 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.8. Предложения реального и нереального условия	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 72	КВ 33 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.9. Компьютерные операции	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 73	КВ 34 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.10 Виды данных	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 74	КВ 35 ТЗ 1

Тема 10.11. Программное обеспечение	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 75	КВ 36 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.12. Прикладные программы	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 76	КВ 37 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.13. Системные программы	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 77	КВ 38 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.14. История появления Всемирной паутины (WWW)	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 78	КВ 39 ТЗ 1
Тема 10.15. История появления Интернета	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 79	КВ 40 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.16. Интернет в профессиональной деятельности	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 80	КВ 1 ТЗ1
Тема 10.17. От науки к профессии	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 81	КВ 2 ТЗ 2
Тема 10.18. От науки к бизнесу	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 82	КВ 3 ТЗ 1
Раздел 11 Профессии, карьера			

Тема 11.1. Разнообразный мир профессий	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 83	КВ 5 ТЗ 1
Тема 11.2. Профессиональная ориентация	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 84	КВ 6 ТЗ 2
Тема 11.3. Заполнение анкеты и резюме	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 85	КВ 7 ТЗ 1
Тема 11.4. Моя профессия – воспитатель	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 86	КВ 8 ТЗ 2
Тема 11.5. Интеграция английского языка в проведение режимных моментов в детском саду.	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 87	КВ 9 ТЗ 1
Тема 11.6. Игровые технологии в обучении английскому языку дошкольников.	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 88	КВ 10 ТЗ 2
Тема 11.7. Дифференцированный зачет	У1 У2 У3 З1 <i>ЛР 5,7, 8, 9, 10,11</i>	ПЗ № 89	КВ 1-40 ТЗ 1 ТЗ 2

2. Комплект оценочных средств для текущей аттестации

2.1. Практические задания (ПЗ)

Практическое задание №1.

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с гласными переднего ряда и согласными и сделайте упражнения

Алфавитное название буквы	В конце слова			
	гласная	согласная	гласная + r	гласная +r +e (+ согласная)
	I	II	III	IV
A a [ei]	[ei] take	[<input type="text"/>] cat	[a:] car	[<input type="text"/>] care
O o [<input type="text"/> u]	[<input type="text"/> u] rose	[<input type="text"/>] dog	[<input type="text"/> :] for	[<input type="text"/> :] more
U u [ju:]	[ju:] use	[<input type="text"/>] cup	[<input type="text"/> :] fur	[u <input type="text"/>] sure
E e [i:]	[i:] Pete	[e] pet	[<input type="text"/> :] her	[i <input type="text"/>] here
I i / Y y [ai / wai]	[ai] Mike [ai] fly	[i] pig [i] system		[ai <input type="text"/>] tyre

Ознакомьтесь с гласными переднего ряда и согласными:

Чтение гласных буквосочетаний.

oo	[u]	look, book, cook, good, foot
	[u:]	pool, school, Zoo, too
ee	[i:]	see, bee, tree, three, meet
ea	[i:]	tea, meet, eat, read, speak, clean, please
BUT:	[e]	bread, head, breakfast, healthy
au	[ei]	away, play, say, may ,today
ey		grey, they

Чтение согласных буквосочетаний.

ck	[k]	black, stick
ng	[ŋ]	sing, bring, ring, reading
sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish
ph	[f]	phone, photograph
	[v]	nephew
th	[ð]	this, that, the
	[θ]	thank, thick
	[t]	Thames
wh	[w]	when, white, why
BUT:	[h]	Who
kn	[n]	know, knife
wr	[r]	write, wrong
gh	[f]	though
	[-]	high
gn	[n]	sign

ss	[s] [<input type="text"/>]	possible pressure
sc	[sk] [s]	screen scene
nk	[<input type="text"/> k] [<input type="text"/>]	think chess
ch	[k] [<input type="text"/>]	chemistry machine
tch	[<input type="text"/>]	match
qu	[kw]	question

Чтение букв С и G перед гласными е і у.

c	[s]	city, pencil, nice
g	[d <input type="text"/>]	large, orange, page

Расставьте слова в колонки с соответствующим звуком.

a			o		
[ei]		[<input type="text"/>]	[<input type="text"/> u]		[<input type="text"/>]
<input type="text"/>	cat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	rose	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	Kate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	stop	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	skate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Tom	<input type="text"/>

		hat					no		
		plate					not		
		has					hello		
		Jane					shone		
		plan					on		
		map					Rose		
		date					pot		
		name					cock		
		bag					nose		
		page					shop		
		cap					clock		

Практическое задание №2

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с особенностями произношения некоторых звукосочетаний.

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Произнесите слова с гласными в открытом слоге

1. Am date face gate name plate game bake escape
2. see he she we be Pete tea sea theme
3. dive five mine site bike line wide tie
4. go hope, note, code nose rose so stone
5. cube cute flute music tune fume, June, huge
6. byte dry type sky spy, cry

2. Произнесите слова с гласными в закрытом слоге

1. at hat apple cap back map cat Pat flag pan
2. egg leg red ten end pet met net pen hen
3. tip six pin film win kiss is pig big him his it win

3. Произнесите слова с гласными в закрытом слоге

1. stop dog not hot mob hop mom clock sock
2. gyp Syn syntax lynx myth
3. bus but nut cut sun hug ugly -[ʌ]
4. put bull pull Ku Klux Klan push - [u]

Контрольное задание на все типы слогов.

I. place, may, bottle, sort take, button, hot
me, tea, true, truly, pure, tie, nice, tiny not
bone, toe, pearl, turn, but, go, bag, pattern, flag, exam
bed, message, first, him, pretend, met, hop, Syn, are, car, far, card

II. pin, must, fur, bus, dirt, his, box, map, mom, sir, corn
tip, pistol, six, hat, win, it, stop, dog, force, serve, girl, port
at, apple, circle, cap, back, cat, flag, kiss, is, afford [ə'fɔ:d]
byte, cute, spy, flute, music, tune, sky, June, huge, film, big

III. egg, party, curl, leg, red, ten, end, net, pen, verb
Syntax, burn, bird, push, myth, clock, church [tʃɜ:ʃ]
Storm, ordinary, ugly, put, bull, pull, cry, dry
Bus, but, cut, sun, hug, march, park, dark, type

IV. hare [hɛə] here [hɪə] interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪə]
mere [mɪə] hire ['haɪə] tyre ['taɪə] dire ['daɪə]
byre ['baɪə] tire wire fire mire care prepare
lyre ['laɪə] core [kɔ:] dare [dɛə] adore [ə'dɔ:]

V. forehead note cure score pure shore more [mɔ:]
sure [ʃuə] date code stone Pete mine rose tea site wide line
am go face gate nose name plate game bake escape
see he she bike we be sea theme so tie hope five

Практическое задание №3.

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с особенностями произношения некоторых дифтонгов.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Произнесите слова с дифтонгами:

- dive five mine site bike line wide tie
- go hope, note, code nose rose so stone
- cube cute flute music tune fume, June, huge
- byte dry type sky spy, cry
- at hat apple cap back map cat Pat flag pan
- egg leg red ten end pet met net pen hen

- tip six pin film win kiss is pig big him his it win
- Am date face gate name plate game bake escape
- gyp Syn syntax lynx myth
- bus but nut cut sun hug ugly
- put bull pull Ku Klux Klan push
- see he she we be Pete tea sea theme
- stop dog not hot mob hop mom clock sock
- place, may, bottle, sort take, button, hot
- me, tea, true, truly, pure, tie, nice, tiny not
- bone, toe, pearl, turn, but, go, bag, pattern, flag, exam
- bed, message, first, him, pretend, met, hop, Syn, are, car, far, card
- pin, must, fur, bus, dirt, his, box, map, mom, sir, corn
- tip, pistol, six, hat, win, it, stop, dog, force, serve, girl, port
- at, apple, circle, cap, back, cat, flag, kiss, is, afford
- byte, cute, spy, flute, music, tune, sky, June, huge, film, big
- egg, party, curl, leg, red, ten, end, net, pen, verb
- Syntax, burn, bird, push, myth, clock, church
- Storm, ordinary, ugly, put, bull, pull, cry, dry
- Bus, but, cut, sun, hug, march, park, dark, type
- forehead note cure score pure shore more
- sure [ʃuə] date code stone Pete mine rose tea site wide line

Практическое задание №4.

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с сочетанием согласных.

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Прочитайте:

Ck	[k] deck, o'clock
Sh	[ʃ] читается как звук [ш]: ship, slash
Ch	[tʃ] читается как звук [ч]: church, change
Th	[D] поставьте язык между зубами и постарайтесь произнести русское [з]: then, they [T] поставьте язык между зубами и постарайтесь произнести русское [с]: thanks, throw
Ng	[ŋ] произнесите русский звук [н], выдыхая в нос: spring, bang
Nk	[ŋk] monk, donkey
wh	[w] если затем не следует O: when, why. Сравните: who, whole
war whar	[wɔ:] wardrobe, wharf
Igh	[ai] fight, right

2. Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

artist, garden, country, March, fun, money, part, mother, heart, far, butter, love, dark, husband, son, cut, luck, hard, carpet

[ɑ:]	[ʌ]
------	-----

3. Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

that, month, then, thin, they, with, birthday, think, another, maths, bathroom, those, thing, tooth, fourth, weather, there, three, that, both, brother

[θ]	[ð]

4. Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Если в слове сразу два звука, занесите его в обе колонки. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

size, say, sit, east, times, glasses, these, style, please, certainly, zoo, August, dress, places, suit, rose, husband, easy, words, always, police, pencil

[s]	[z]
-----	-----

Практическое задание №5. Сочетания гласных букв с согласными. Гласные буквы в неударных слогах.

1. Распределите слова согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

teacher, lounge, bridge, chair, large, chicken, cheap, juice, Dutch, language, chips, orange,

cheese, dangerous, watch, coach, general, June, village, check, vegetable, page, question

[tʃ]	[dʒ]
------	------

2. Выберите из предложенных слов подходящие к транскрипции.

hi, happen, how, home, who, hand, holiday, history, half, head, perhaps, hat, hear, happy, house

1. [hed]	
2. [hæt]	
3. [hau]	
4. [həʊm]	
5. [hɑ:f]	
6. [haɪ]	
7. [hu:]	
8. ['hæpɪ]	
9. [hænd]	
10. ['hɒlədeɪ]	
11. ['hɪst(ə)rɪ]	
12. [haus]	
13. [pə'hæps]	
14. ['hæp(ə)n]	
15. [hɪə]	

4. Распределите слова по колонкам согласно их звучанию. Незнакомые слова уточните в словаре с транскрипцией:

beard, car, chair, church, curtains, dirty, door, floor, four, girl, house, large, March, near, nurse, pair, parked, purse, shirt, shorts, stars, surfer, third, warm, wearing

[ɜ:]	[ɔ:]	[ɑ:]	другой звук
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Практическое задание № 6.

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с гласными переднего ряда и согласными и сделайте упражнение.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Прочитайте с интонацией. В скобках дана подсказка.

a)

1. These stories are as old as the hills. (Low Fall)
2. It has hit him hard. (High Fall)
3. Are you feeling better yet? (Low Rise)
4. Did she really paint a self-portrait? (High Rise)
5. Carter is accustomed to his eyeglasses. (Descending Scale)
6. It wasn't easy for Sarah to adjust to her early class. (Broken Scale)

b)

1. They pulled Paul to pieces. (Low Fall)
2. Tony oughtn't to stay out late. (High Fall)
3. Must Mother make a mountain out of a molehill? (Low Rise)
4. Frank's anxious to start earning his living? (High Rise)
5. Face front and listen carefully. (Descending Scale)
6. She watches television usually, not occasionally. (Broken Scale)

c)

1. One never knows with the weather. (Low Fall)
2. There is neither rhyme nor reason in it. (High Fall)
3. Will you please lay the table? (Low Rise)
4. Anything damaging in sitting and smoking? (High Rise)
5. Rosa arrived on the stroke of three. (Descending Scale)
6. Rose always dramatises things. (Broken Scale)

d)

1. No sweet without some sweat. (Low Fall)
2. Wishes don't wash dishes. (High Fall)
3. Will you please fill in the form? (Low Rise)
4. James joined the geography society? (High Rise)
5. The sweater will wear well. (Descending Scale)
6. Try to be loyal and see the boy's point. (Broken Scale)

e)

1. They found themselves about the town tower. (Low Fall)
2. What a charming child! (High Fall)
3. Could you bring some chalk, Cherry? (Low Rise)
4. You really think Mrs. Smith is a remarkable woman? (High Rise)
5. Make a margin on the left of the page. (Descending Scale)
6. I've given Vic the best of advice. (Broken Scale)

f)

1. The name slipped my memory. (Low Fall)
2. Fight fire with fire. (High Fall)
3. Can you hear me? (Low Rise)
4. Any news? No news? (High Rise)
5. I've never given Ivy a thought. (Descending Scale)
6. Vest is my only surviving relative. (Broken Scale)

g)

1. Thornton's voice thrilled through the hall. (Low Fall)
2. Every man has his hobby-horse. (High Fall)
3. Have you ever had a toothache? (Low Rise)
4. You think she behaved professionally? (High Rise)

5. I'm going to join the swimming team. (Descending Scale)
 6. We'll have to wear formal clothes to party. (Broken Scale)
- h)
1. I've never lost the love of my job. (Low Fall)
 2. A thousand thanks to you both. (High Fall)
 3. Will we meet tomorrow? (Low Rise)
 4. Hilda is head over heels in love with him? (High Rise)
 5. Your casual allusion caused confusion. (Descending Scale)
 6. Luke always travels by land. (Broken Scale)

Практическое задание №7

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 №8.

Задание: Выполните упражнения, данные ниже.

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Повторите слова по теме.

Лексический материал: desert, plain, coast, hill, forest, ocean, wood, range, prairie, canyon, unique, useless, huge, flat, extensive, deep, vast

2. 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.

3. 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 №9.

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 world's second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapons, 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 judicial. 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 №10.

1. Опишите своих родственников, используя следующий образец:

-My grandmother's smile is kind.

-His manners are bad.

My sister's	Eyes	Pleasant
Your brother's	Hair	Round
My mother's	Smile	Long
My father's	Manners	Kind
Her	Face	Blue
His	Nose	Dark

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 №11.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80 % of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57 % of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 % have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of whom live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people—American Indians and Eskimos — make up about 2 % of the country's population." 77 % of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80 % of Quebec's population are French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

Практическое задание №12.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word «australis» which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each

state has its government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite

Практическое задание №13.

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 №14.

Определите, верно или неверно высказывание (True/False):

1. Great Britain is the world's largest island.
2. In the USA people live within four time zones.
3. In Australia much of the land is a useless desert.
4. The British started the fashion for seaside holidays.
5. Australia is the world's largest island.
6. Many people live far away from towns in the outback in Australia.
7. Three-quarters (3/4) of the USA are washed by ocean.
8. On the Australia's coat of arms there are the kangaroo and the emu.
9. It is never very hot or very cold in the UK.
10. Australia is sometimes called the Land Down Under.

Практическое задание №15.

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 №16.

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 №17.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many seasons do you know?
2. What is spring weather like?
3. Is it always hot in spring?
4. What weather do we have in summer?
5. What do people prefer to do during summertime?
6. What do you think about autumn?
7. What is the hottest summer month?
8. Are summer nights long?
9. Summer nights are short, aren't they?
10. How do we call a spell of good weather in September?
11. Do you like autumn?
12. What is the coldest season in the year?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Each season has its good and bad sides.

The weather in spring is generally mild but sometimes the days are really cold, especially in the beginning of the season. It is the time when everything awakes from its winter sleep.

Summer is the hottest season. It's time for holidays. People go to the seaside to sunbathe, to swim or to have a rest. In our country it usually gets hot in the end of June and July.

Summer nights are short, but wonderful, the days are long.

Talking about autumn, I guess it isn't as nice as summertime. It's a season of winds and beautiful sunsets. The weather gets cooler and cooler. The leaves turn yellow and reddish and fall down to the ground and the birds migrate to warm countries.

A spell of sunny weather in September is called Indian summer or «Golden Autumn», In the end of November it sometimes snows. Though some people like autumn, because it is full of colours, but to my thinking it's a dull and rainy season.

Winter is the coldest time of the year. It is time of snow and frost. It is time of New Year and Christmas. In winter the temperature rarely can cross the point of ten or fifteen centigrade below freezing point in our country.

Практическое задание №18.

Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Причинно-следственные связи»

- союзы и выражения причины
- союзы и выражения следствия

2. Выполните следующие упражнения:

1. Составьте предложения, используя *because, thanks to (the fact that), due to (the fact that), so, that's why*

1. Russia is a varied land of forest, mountains, high flat lands and fertile plains. Almost every kind of climate may be found in Russia.
2. Russia is situated in the north and far from the warming effect of the oceans. Russia has long and cold winters.
3. In Southern Russia there are the seas, beaches and the mountains. Millions of tourist visit the South every summer.
4. Most of Russia has a more or less four-season climate. The rhythms of everyday life tend to follow the seasons.
5. Central Russia has a mild climate and rich soil. The region has some very rich agricultural land.
6. Russia is rich in forest and mineral resources. They help Russia to be a world leader in manufacturing.
7. There are many fruit and vegetable growing regions in Russia. Such items as tomatoes, cucumbers, apples and various berries are not imported.
8. Russia covers an area of 17 million square kilometers. Airplane is a major factor in mass transportation.

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя *because, thanks to (the fact that), due to (the fact that), so, that's why*

1. Так как население Австралии страдает от недостатка пресной воды, реки играют важную роль в жизни людей.
2. Австралия отрезана от основного мира, поэтому она была последним континентом, который был открыт.
3. Так как в Великобритании более 300 портов, она является одной из самых богатых стран мира.
4. Рыболовство всегда было важной промышленностью в Великобритании, поэтому рыба и морепродукты очень популярны там.
5. В США многие люди увлекаются водными видами спорта, так как 3/4 страны омываются океаном.

Практическое задание №19.

Выберите правильную форму местоимения

This is Pam, Jim's sister. She is the girl in the picture. Look at (1)... .

What does (2) ... look like?

She is not tall, but she isn't small either. (3) ... hair is fair. Her face is round. Her eyes are blue and her lips are red. Her nose is small and turned-up. (4) ... is pretty.

- | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. | a. she | b. her | c. him |
| 2. | a. she | b. her | c. hers |
| 3. | a. she | b. her | c. hers |
| 4. | a. she | b. her | c. hers |

1. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в объектном падеже (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

1. I see a student, I see ____.
2. I like the picture, I like ____.
3. I know the girl, I know ____.
4. Jim can play tennis, he can play ____.
5. Give me these books, give me ____.
6. Ask your teacher about it, ask ____.
7. This task was given to you and me, it was given to ____.

2. Переведите на английский язык, используя личные местоимения в объектном падеже (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

1. Скажите мне.
2. Скажите нам.
3. Скажите им.
4. Найдите его.
5. Найдите ее (студентку).
6. Найдите ее (книгу).
7. Найдите их.
8. Я вижу их.
9. Они видят меня.
10. Мы видим его.
11. Он видит ее.
12. Они видят нас.
13. Она видит вас.
14. Я пишу ему, а он

пишет мне. 15. Мэри идет на танцы, и Генри идет с ней. 16. Мы знаем их хорошо, и они знают нас. 17. Он звонит ей каждый день и сообщает ей свои новости. 18. Он говорит по-английски с нами, и мы говорим по-английски с ним.

3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя притяжательные местоимения и абсолютную форму притяжательных местоимений (my — mine, her — hers, etc.).

1. This book belongs to me. 2. Does this watch belong to you? 3. Will this new flat belong to them? 4. This umbrella doesn't belong to me. 5. These books belong to us. 6. Do these things belong to him or to her?

4. Используйте абсолютную форму притяжательных местоимений, данных в скобках.

1. His composition is much more interesting than (your) or (my). 2. It was through no fault of (her). 3. You can do without my help but not without (their). 4. This radio-set of (his) is always out of order. — But so is (your)! 5. The books on the table are (our). 6. The pleasure was all (my).

Практическое задание №20.

Задание: Ознакомьтесь с примером сочинения на тему «Место, где я хотел бы жить», подготовьте перевод.

Порядок выполнения задания:

The Place Where I Live

My name is Daria. I'm 14 years old. I live in a quiet town in the south part of Russia. Anapa is a well-known and attractive sea resort in Krasnodar region. Thousands of people visit our town every summer. Some of them want to swim in the Black Sea, others want to visit balneal therapy in local sanatoria. There are people who come here to participate in various festivals or sports competitions. Anapa is an active and rapidly developing city. Every year we have numerous festivals in the field of music, cinema and arts. The same can be said about sport. People organize numerous competitions, mostly connected with water sports, for example, yachting, surfing, boating, etc. I'm proud to be living here. It is one of the most beautiful cities on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. The beaches are mostly sandy, so they are ideal for children of all ages. When I have a free time, I also go swimming with my family or friends. Apart from that, we have several well-equipped sports grounds, where we can play basketball, tennis, football or just do morning exercises. All in all, the city is not big. My school is situated in the neighborhood and it takes five minutes to get there. Our relatives also live near us, in a walking distance. I know that the population of Anapa is a bit over fifty-eight thousand people. Compared to other Russian cities, it is certainly small. Nevertheless, in my opinion it is the best place to live in. It is full of historic monuments and attractions, including the Gates of Turkish fortress, the Lighthouse, the Church of St. Onuphrius. However, the best thing about Anapa is its kind and friendly people.

Практическое задание №21.

Задание: Напишите сочинение на тему «Место, где я хотел бы жить».

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Повторите грамматический материал
2. Повторите слова по пройденной теме
3. Обдумайте тему сочинения.
4. Составьте устно (или письменно на черновике) план сочинения.
5. Вам необходимо выразить свою точку зрения и обосновать ее примерами и доказательствами.
6. В сочинении должны активно использоваться конструкции типа «In my opinion», «I think», «I believe»
7. Запрещается использовать сокращения типа «I'm»
8. Объем сочинения 200-250 (минимум 180 слов, максимум 275 слов)

Практическое задание №22.

1. Выберите из четырех предложенных вариантов единственно правильный.

1. Christmas is _____ popular and colorful holiday in Great Britain.

1. most c) most of all
2. the most d) very

2. The _____ ties are new.

1. man's c) men's
2. mans' d) mens'

3. _____ Volga is the longest river in Europe.

1. – c) a
2. the d) an

4. Mr Morgan is my teacher. Do you know _____?

1. his c) him
2. he d) her

5. Peter is _____ man I've ever seen.

1. the most handsome c) the handsomest
2. most handsome d) handsomer

6. My _____ house is big.

1. brothers' c) brothers
2. brother's d) brother

7. She is eating _____ orange.

1. a c) --
2. an d) the

8. Here's my textbook. Where's _____?

- 1. her c) yours
- 2. our d) your

9. Good health is _____ than money.

- 1. good c) the best
- 2. better d) gooder

10. I can see two _____.

- 1. baby c) babies
- 2. babys d) baby's

2. Выберите для текста наиболее подходящее по смыслу завершение

Vitamins are very important for good health. One vitamin that you need to have regularly is vitamin C. Certain fruits and vegetables are rich in this vitamin. Some examples are oranges, lemons and grapefruits, as well as red peppers and tomatoes. Vitamin C can be destroyed by heat, so it is a good idea...

- 1. never to eat uncooked fruits and vegetables c) to eat only vegetables that have vitamin C
- 2. to eat only cooked fruits and vegetables d) to eat lots of uncooked fruits and vegetables

3. Это часть письма твоей подруги по переписке из Великобритании Эмили, которая пишет:

... People say there is no place like home, but I wouldn't call myself a stay-at-home type. I like visiting new places and meeting new people very much. Do you like travelling? How do you usually travel: with parents, friends or school? What is your favourite way of travelling? Could you, please, write to me about your most memorable trip.

I spent my best holidays going on an exciting journey around Mexico about two years ago ...

Напишите письмо Эмили. В своем письме расскажите о ваших любимых видах и способах путешествий и вашей самой запоминающейся поездке, задать несколько вопросов о ее поездке в Мексику.

Не забывайте правила написания письма.

Практическое задание №23.

Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1. How many seasons do you know?
- 2. What is spring weather like?
- 3. Is it always hot in spring?
- 4. What weather do we have in summer?
- 5. What do people prefer to do during summertime?
- 6. What do you think about autumn?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Political System of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.

Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote. But voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only persons convicted of corrupt and certain mentally ill patients don't take part in voting.

There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.

Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council. It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.

But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others

Практическое задание №24.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you know about the USA?
2. What do you know about the political system of the USA?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Political System of the USA

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each state has its own government («state government»). In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries.

The government of the USA act according to the Constitution which was signed by the first thirteen representatives of thirteen original American states in 1787. The document was written in 1787 and since that time twenty six Amendments have been added. The first ten Amendments were simply rights or the Bill of rights. According to the Constitution the USA is a republic. So, the officials of any rank are elected by US citizens. Every citizen has rights which can not be violated.

The Constitution proclaims a federal system of government which keeps both the states and the federal power from getting too much power. It means that the federal government is

given certain powers, for example, to make peace or war, to issue money and to regulate the trade and so on.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C. It is based on legislative, executive and juridical branches of power.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress. Each state elects two members for the Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is assisted by the Vice President. The President enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President can veto a bill unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall overrule him. The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency. The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice-President. The President can not be elected for more than two terms. The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries. The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.

Constitution has been amended twenty six times. The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties: freedom of word,» religion and so on. Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the vote to women and colour people and allowed citizens to vote at the age of 18.

Практическое задание №26.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you know about Canada?
2. What do you know about the political system of Canada?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Political System of Canada

Canada is an independent federal parliamentary state. The Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, is the official head of the state, but the Governor General acts as her representative. Canada combines the American federal form of government with the British cabinet system.

As a federation, Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories. Canadian central government in Ottawa represents all the peoples of Canada. Each province has its own government and parliament.

Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons. The Senate has 104 members. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Senate has less power than the House of Commons. Members of the House of Commons are elected for a term of five years. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons, which is the highest authority in the government. The Cabinet consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons.

Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared and he follows the directions of the Cabinet.

The two leading political parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The New Democratic Party is also rather influential.

The Constitution of the country was only adopted in 1982.

Практическое задание №27.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you know about Canada?
2. What do you know about the political system of Canada?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Political System of Australia and New Zealand

Australia is a constitutional monarchy, with the Queen of Great Britain at its head.

It consists of six states and two territories.

The queen is represented by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Australian government. The Governor General appoints members of the Executive Council, his advisory cabinet.

The main legislative body in the country is Federal Parliament. It consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term. There are ten senators from each state and two from each territory in the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by general direct vote for a three-year term.

The executive power belongs to the queen and the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister. The ministers are chosen from members of Parliament and the Executive Council.

There are two major political parties in Australia: the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties.

Till the 1930s Australia mostly depended upon Great Britain in its political affairs. But in 1931 Australia became fully independent from Great Britain.

Практическое задание №28.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you know about Russia?
2. What do you know about the political system of Russia?

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The State Power System in the Russian Federation

In 1992 — shortly after the Soviet Union broke up — Russia established a transitional (temporary) government headed by Boris N. Yeltsin. Yeltsin had been elected president of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1991. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Yeltsin continued to serve as president of Russia. In December 1993, Russia adopted a new constitution that established a permanent government.

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the governments chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution. Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in keeping with the Constitution. But a situation where the governments makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law-making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Ministers resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies — the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

Практическое задание №30.

Задание: выполните данные упражнения в тетради.

Порядок выполнения задания:

1.Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Модальные глаголы»

2.Выполните следующие упражнения:

1.Выберите правильный вариант

1. Susan wash her hands before dinner.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

2. His brother come home at 6 p.m.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

3. You ... worry about this rubbish.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

D) Children ... not play in the street.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

E) If you're ill, you ... go out.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

F) They follow my advice.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

G) You ... have a medical check if you have a stomachache.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

H) Ann ... keep her hands warm.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

I) In case of electric shock you ... call the doctor.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

J) David ... work hard to pass his exams.

a) must b) should c) shouldn't

Практическое задание №31.

Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы can, can't, don't have, must

1. Ты можешь есть перед телевизором.	
2. Тебе не нужно есть за столом	
3. Вы не можете покупать разные вещи сами.	
4. Вы можете читать и слушать музыку за едой.	
5. Ты не можешь читать газеты за едой.	
6. Ты должен всегда мыть руки перед едой.	
7. Ты можешь брать еду в другую комнату.	
8. Ты можешь включать громкую музыку поздно ночью.	

Практическое задание №32.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите диалог, подготовьте с соседом диалог по образцу.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

This is the apartment. Je vous laisse visiter. Je serai en bas.

Merci, madame. Sorry, Nicole. What did she say?

She said that we can have a look at the flat. She's going to wait downstairs.

Thanks. So, what do you think?

Well, it's a long way from the station. And it's on the fourth floor. It's a pity there isn't a lift.

Who needs one? The stairs are good exercise. Look, there's a great view from here.

It's also very noisy.

Sure, but it has character. It's just how I imagined an apartment in Paris.

Everything's old, including the heating. It will be very cold in the winter.

Oh, hi.

Well, what's it like?

Nice - really Parisian.

Are you going to take it?

I think so, yeah...

I can't wait to see it!

Yeah...

Are you OK? Are you on your own?

No, I'm with the woman who owns the apartment. I'll call you back. OK, speak later. Love you.

Love you too, bye. Sorry about that. That was... that was my... my daughter.
Calling from America?
You know. She's just taking an interest.
Taking an interest. That's nice.

Практическое задание №33.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите диалог, подготовьте с соседом диалог по образцу.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

This is the apartment. Je vous laisse visiter. Je serai en bas.

Merci, madame. Sorry, Nicole. What did she say?

She said that we can have a look at the flat. She's going to wait downstairs.

Thanks. So, what do you think?

Well, it's a long way from the station. And it's on the fourth floor. It's a pity there isn't a lift.

Who needs one? The stairs are good exercise. Look, there's a great view from here.

It's also very noisy.

Sure, but it has character. It's just how I imagined an apartment in Paris.

Everything's old, including the heating. It will be very cold in the winter.

Oh, hi.

Well, what's it like?

Nice - really Parisian.

Are you going to take it?

I think so, yeah...

I can't wait to see it!

Yeah...

Are you OK? Are you on your own?

No, I'm with the woman who owns the apartment. I'll call you back.

OK, speak later. Love you.

Love you too, bye. Sorry about that. That was... that was my... my daughter.

Calling from America?

You know. She's just taking an interest.

Taking an interest. That's nice.

Практическое задание №34.

Задание: Напишите сочинение на тему «Если бы я был президентом страны...».

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Повторите грамматический материал
2. Повторите слова по пройденной теме
3. Обдумайте тему сочинения.
4. Составьте устно (или письменно на черновике) план сочинения.
5. Вам необходимо выразить свою точку зрения и обосновать ее примерами и доказательствами.
6. В сочинении должны активно использоваться конструкции типа «In my opinion», «I think», «I believe»
7. Запрещается использовать сокращения типа «I'm»
8. Объем сочинения 200-250 (минимум 180 слов, максимум 275 слов)

Практическое задание №35.

Задание: выполните данные упражнения в тетради.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Упражнения 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.

Упражнения 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?

Упражнения 3. 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 4. 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).

Упражнения 5. 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?

Практическое задание №36.

Задание: выполните данные упражнения в тетради.

Порядок выполнения задания:

Упражнения 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?

Упражнения 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 hospital. 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.

Упражнения 3. 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 4. 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)? 18. Nina (not to sleep) now. 19. Where John (to live)? - - He (to live) in England.

Упражнения 5. 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?

Упражнения по английскому языку 6. 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 №37.

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 №40.

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 № 38

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 № 39

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 занятие № 40

Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время

I(watch) Frank de la Selva on TV last night.
She(visit) the Prado Museum.
I(met) my best friend when I was 6.
Whenyou(see) Borja?
I(finish) my maths homework yet.

Практическое задание №41. Глагол. Формы прошедшего времени.

Упражнения 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.

Упражнения 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла - голы 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.

Упражнения 3. 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).

Упражнения 4. 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.

Упражнения 5. 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.

Упражнения 6. 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. 16. 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.

Упражнения 7. 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.

Практическое занятие № 42

Упражнения 8. 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 №43.

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.

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 №44.

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 №45.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы в скобках в правильной будущей форме.

Пример: This dress is wonderful! I ... (buy) it. - This dress is wonderful! I **will** buy it.

1. Don't come to me at 5 p.m. I ... (train) in the gym.
2. Shall I meet you tomorrow evening? No, I ... (attend) a meeting.
3. I think we ... (win) this game!
4. By the end of this month, Olivia ... (work) at a hospital for ten years.
5. I don't understand this grammar rule. Don't worry, I ... (explain) it to you.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски глаголом will или конструкцией be going to.

Пример: Peter ... (become) a naval pilot one day. - Peter **is going to** become a naval pilot one day.

1. We ... buy cottage in two months.
2. I ... see my friend from Moscow in July.
3. I ... order Peking duck, and you?
4. ... you help me with diploma thesis?
5. Look at the road! It ... be an accident.

Задание 3. Исправьте ошибки, где необходимо

Пример: You are cold. I will gave you my waistcoat. - You are cold. I will **give** you my waistcoat.

1. I am going to washed my bike.
2. Will you be use the computer for long? I need to do my job.
3. Jessica will have finished the book until tomorrow.
4. I am going to strangle you.
5. I won't have finished cooking the dinner until you arrive.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения, используя будущее время.

Пример: Ты будешь моей женой? - **Will** you **be** my wife?

1. Сегодня вечером я не собираюсь идти в гости к Лене.
2. К тому времени как он вернётся, я уже несколько часов буду собирать вещи.
3. К 7 часам она расклеит все объявления.
4. В следующий вторник в это время мы будем лежать на пляже.
5. Ты пойдешь туда?

Практическое задание №46.

1. Подберите к каждому тексту подходящий по смыслу заголовок. Один из заголовков — лишний.

1. Why Do Bullies Act So Bad?
2. What Happens to Bullies?
3. Who is a bully?
4. Who Gets Bullied?
5. What to do About Bullying
6. Bullying is a Big Deal.

1. Have you ever met a bully? A bully is a boy or girl who acts mean or hurtful to others. Bullies pick on someone else as a way to get power, or to get their way, or to feel important. Bullies sometimes hit, kick or push to hurt people, and they sometimes use words to call names, tease or scare them. A bully might say mean things about someone, grab a kid's stuff, make fun of someone or leave a kid out of the group on purpose.

2. Bullying is a big problem that affects lots of kids. Being bullied can make kids feel scared, sad, worried or embarrassed. The stress of dealing with bullies can even give kids a stomachache! Having bullies around can take the fun out of school. Some kids feel afraid to go to the lunchroom, the bathroom or the playground because of bullies. It's hard to keep your mind on schoolwork or enjoy your friends when you're worried about how you're going to get around the bully near your locker.

3. Some are just looking for attention. They might think .bullying is a way to be popular or a way to get what they want. Most bullies are trying to make themselves feel more important. Some bullies come from families where everyone is angry and shouting all the time. They may think that being angry, calling names and pushing people around is a normal way to

act. Some bullies are copying what they've seen someone else do. Some have been bullied themselves.

4. Bullies often pick on someone they think they can have power over. They might pick on kids who get upset easily or who have trouble sticking up for themselves. Getting a big reaction out of someone can make bullies feel like they have the power they want. Sometimes bullies pick on someone who is smarter than they are or different from them in some way. Sometimes bullies just pick on a kid for no reason at all.

5. Bullying can be a big pain, but you don't have to let bullying get the best of you and your buddies. Here are some things to try if you're bothered by a bully:

- Act brave;
- Ignore a bully;
- Stand up for yourself;
- Tell an adult.

Практическое задание №47.

1. Употребите следующие предложения во всех формах страдательного залога. Выберите указанные после упражнения индикаторы времени.

1. The dress is made by mother. 2. This problem is discussed by the scientists. 3. The use of the article is explained by the teacher. 4. Lunch is cooked by grandmother. 5. The text is translated by the student. 6. The song is sung by a popsinger.

just, usually, by 10 o'clock, next Sunday, at 9 o'clock tomorrow, before New Year, tomorrow, when I came in, yesterday, at 6 o'clock yesterday.

2. Переведите подчеркнутые глаголы, выбрав правильную форму из предложенных после каждого предложения вариантов.

1. Письмо было послано вчера.

a) is sent в) was sent c) had been sent

2. Когда вошел директор, диктант писался учениками.

a) was written в) was being written c) were being written

3. Обед уже был приготовлен, когда я пришел.

a) had been cooked в) has been cooked c) had cooked

4. Упражнения будут проверять завтра на уроке.

a) will be tested в) will have been tested c) is being tested

3. Переведите на русский язык.

1. The teacher is always listened to carefully. 2. This book is much spoken about. 3. The old parents will be looked after. 4. His wife will be operated on. 5. The keys are being looked for everywhere. 6. She must go. She is being waited for. 7. The girl was often laughed at. 8. My friend can always be relied on.

4. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный.

1. I published the article two years ago. 2. They use this uniform only to work in the garden. 3. The woman switched on the light and closed the door. 4. They will answer you in a week. 5. Who painted this picture? 6. The girl showed her friend how to do the exercise. 7. They have looked for the letter everywhere. 8. Nobody had visited us. 9. We will have papered the room by 12 tomorrow. 10. The boy hasn't slept in his bed. 12. Some people don't look after their pets properly.

5. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из страдательного залога в действительный.

1. This investigation was often referred to. 2. The children's drawings will be exhibited next month. 3. The twins were brought home by their elder sister. 4. The radio was invented by a Russian scientist. 5. A new modern building is being constructed in the neighbourhood. 6. We usually don't like to be laughed at. 7. The doctor must be sent for at once. 8. The child must be

looked after. 9. The article was being discussed, when we came. 10. All the trees will have been planted by the time we come.

Практическое задание №48.

1. Сопоставьте названия субкультур с их определениями:

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Punk2. Hippie3. Hacker4. Goth5. Biker6. Skinhead7. Hipster8. Raver9. Mod10. Emo	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Their clothes – untidy, they have brightly colored hair and wear metal chains. Their music is aggressive and they are not interested in policy.2. They have their hair long. This subculture is often associated with drugs and rock-n-roll. And they are often called themselves as “children-flowers”.3. They are wizards of computer community. Some of them are connected with computer crimes in Internet.4. They dress in black, have long black hair. They prefer to speak about death or vampires.5. Their style is leather jacket and cowboy hats. They are mad of their motorized vehicles. Their favorite trend is Harley Davidson.6. They are aggressive, dress in military and army boots. .. Many of them dislike people of other races or nationalities. Some of them are football fans.7. This is a young person from middle class mainly who wear t-shirts silk-screened with quotes from movies you've never heard, mop-top haircuts, swinging retro pocketbooks, talking on cell phones, in gym shoes and narrow jeans with their iPads.8. He or she prefers neon colored clothes, Ibiza, drum n bass, trance, water bottles, and illegal raves in the middle of a field, free love, and just general love for... ecstasy. This person lives for all-night dancing.9. He or she was old teen or young adult from working class but who could earn money. They adored Italian fashion (both clothes and motorized vehicles).10. Today he or she is stereotyped with wearing slim-fit jeans, sometimes in bright colors, and tight t-shirts (usually black and pink). Their popular hairstyle looks like long side-swept bangs, sometimes covering one or both eyes. They associated with a stereotype that includes being particularly emotional, sensitive, shy, introverted.
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2. Составьте диалог с продавцом.

You have bought a new model of a CD-player in a shop. Coming home you have noticed that the shop assistant had sold you a cheaper and an older model. You return to the shop to exchange the CD-player or to become your money back.

Практическое задание №49.

Переведите письменно

A Visit to Stratford

Stratford is a very interesting town, in the centre of England. Everybody knows it as Shakespeare's birthplace. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentle river the Avon and lovely black and white houses, with thatched roofs.

The first place which everybody goes to see there is Shakespeare's house. It is a small house with small rooms in the centre of Stratford. In one of these rooms Shakespeare was born. On the walls of this room you can see many names of famous people who visited this place: Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others. In one room there stands a little wooden desk, the desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford.

There is a garden behind the house with many flowers, trees and plants which Shakespeare mentioned in his plays. You can see a church there, where Shakespeare was buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare's Globe Theatre and saw Shakespeare many times. Not far from Shakespeare's house there is a very old hotel that was probably there in Shakespeare's time. The rooms haven't got numbers on the doors as most hotels have. Instead every room has the name of a Shakespeare play on it – the "Hamlet" room, the "Romeo and Juliet" room and so on.

gentle – тихий

Globe Theatre – театр "Глобус"

to bury – хоронить

thatch – соломенная

the grammar school – гимназия

Dutch – голландский

Ответьте вопросы к тексту письменно.

1. What is Stratford famous for?
2. What river can you see near Stratford?
3. Where is Shakespeare's house?
4. What famous people visited Shakespeare's house?
5. Where was Shakespeare buried?

Практическое задание №50

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами — существительными.

<p>More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet (1)_____ from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone (2)_____ in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, if there are no holes in it. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air (3)_____. The air needs (4)_____ and care. Man is beginning to understand that his (5)_____ is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth.</p>	<p>RADIATE LAY POLLUTE PROTECT ENVIRON</p>
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KEY: 1 radiation, 2 layer, 3 pollution, 4 protection, 5 environment.

<p>(1)_____ are proud of their Constitution. It was written more than 200 years ago and it is still working! But the people of the United states can change the Constitution. Changes in the Constitution are called (2)_____. The first ten of them are called the Bill of Rights. They were made in 1791. The Bill of Rights guarantees to people of the USA very important rights and (3)_____. Soon after the Civil War (1861-1865) there were three important amendments. The 13th amendment ended (4)_____, the 14th amendment made all Black people (5)_____ of the United States, the 15th amendment gave Blacks the right to vote.</p>	<p>AMERICA AMEND FREE SLAVE CITY</p>
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Key: 1 Americans, 2 amendments, 3 freedoms, 4 slavery, 5 citizens.

<p>Lord Byron (1788-1824) didn't live a long life. He was an aristocrat and a fashionable man. But he loved (1)_____ and a simple country life. His (2)_____ attracted Britain and all Europe. He brought to his (3)_____ romanticism of his times. He was talented and handsome, noble and brave. (4)_____ admired him. In 1812 he became famous after the (5)_____ of his autobiographic poem "Childe Harold".</p>	<p>FREE PERSONAL POET LONDON PUBLIC</p>
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KEY: 1 freedom, 2 personality, 3 poetry, 4 Londoners, 5 publication.

Практическое задание №52.

1. Повторите слова по теме

Лексический материал: available, benefit, allowance, welfare, to provide, insurance, security, to be entitled to, to claim, elderly, unemployed, retirement (pension), employer, maternity, mobility (allowance), income, pension, a fee, (the) widowed, employee, tax

2. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:

Health Service, emergency doctor, National Insurance, retirement, maternity allowance, claim, child benefit, mobility allowance, state, maternity pay, contributions.

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

Our family is an ordinary one. My father works as a programmer. Of course, he receives money for his work but some of his money he pays as (1)___ to the (2)___ fund. Then when he becomes a pensioner he will have a (3)___ or (4)___ pension according to his payments. My mother doesn't work now because she is pregnant, so she receives a (5)___ that is money that a pregnant woman gets from an employer and a (6)___ the money she receives from the state. As a child I am entitled to a (7)____. My grandfather is now a pensioner, so he can (8)___ a (9)___, and maybe we will have a new car soon. Last week I was ill so my mother had to send for an (10) _____. He examined me and said that I must be taken to a hospital. Some people say that our (11)___ doesn't work well but in my case I can't complain.

4. Сопоставьте английские сокращения с их значениями на русском языке

1. AIDS	1. Валовой национальный доход
2. BUPA	2. Терапевт, семейный доктор
3. GDP	3. СПИД
4. GP	4. Организация Объединенных Наций
5. MPAA	5. Национальная система страхования (в Британии)
6. NHS	6. Система национального здравоохранения (в Британии)
7. NI	7. Кинематографическая ассоциация Америки
8. NSPCC	8. Национальное общество защиты детей (в Британии)

9. RSPCA	9. Королевское общество защиты животных (в Британии)
10. UN	10. Объединенная Британская ассоциация частного медицинского страхования

Практическое задание №53.

Переведите письменно

America in the Past and Today

Many hundred years ago on the territory of the present day America the red-skin Indians lived. They hunted animals and fished, grew corn and tobacco.

In the middle of the 15th century Christopher Columbus from Spain sailed with his crew on 33 small ships. They thought it was India. But Columbus was mistaken. It was an island near North America. This discovery took place on the 12th of October 1492. But this new land got its name “America” a little later when an Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci described it in his writings in 1499.

In 1620 more than one hundred Englishmen left their country forever and went to America on board the ship “Mayflower” to live and work there. Later on, more and more people from many countries came to live in America. England considered these new territories as its colonies and soon the newcomers began to fight for their independence. The biggest war lasted from 1775 up to 1783. Commander-in-Chief of the North American Army was George Washington. His troops won this War for Independence and on July 4, 1776 the famous Declaration of Independence was signed by 13 United States of America. George Washington was elected to be the first American President.

At present the USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The population of the USA is about 250 million people of many nationalities. Some of the biggest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and others.

The capital of the country is Washington. The American parliament (called Congress) has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The flag of the USA has 13 red and white stripes representing the original 13 states and 50 stars – for each of the 50 states of the country. Each state has its national motto, bird and flower as its symbol.

newcomers – вновь прибывшие

Commander-in-Chief – [главнокомандующий](#)

the House of Representatives – [палата](#) представителей

a motto – [девиз](#)

Практическое задание №54.

Переведите на английский язык, используя придаточные предложения с союзами и предлогами и активную лексику урока:

1. Хотя в России есть система общественного здравоохранения, существует ташке и частный сектор.
2. Из-за нехватки денег система общественного здравоохранения работает не очень хорошо.
3. Несмотря на то, что скорая помощь приехала быстро, бабушка Адриана хотела пожаловаться в Медицинский Совет.
4. Из-за финансовых проблем в Системе Национального здравоохранения людям приходится годами ждать операции.

5. Хотя доктор Тейлор поставил правильный диагноз, Адриан был недоволен. Он не может прийти из-за нее.
6. Несмотря на плохую погоду, мы все-таки поехали за город.

2. Выберите правильный вариант формы глагола:

1. **I wait/ I'll wait** here until **you come/you'll come** back.
2. I'm going to bed when **I finish/I'll finish** my work.
3. **We come/We'll come** and see you when **we're/we'll be** in England again.
4. When **I see/I'll see** you tomorrow, **I show/I'll show** you the photographs.
5. Would you like something to drink before **you go/you'll go** to bed?
6. Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain **stops/will stop**.
7. She's going away soon. **I'm/I'll be** very sad when **she leaves/she'll leave**.
8. I'm going to New York next month. While **I'm/I'll be** there, I hope to see lots of old friends.
9. – Don't forget to give me your address.

–Okay, **I give/I'll give** it to you before **I go/I'll go**.

10. If **I don't feel/will feel** well tomorrow, **I stay/I'll stay** at home.
11. If the weather **is/will be** nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach.
12. It will be difficult to find a hotel if **we arrive/we'll arrive** late.
13. The alarm will ring if there **is/will be** a fire.
14. **I'm/I'll be** surprised if **they get/they'll get** married.
15. **Do you go/Will you go** to the party if **they invite/they'll invite** you?

Практическое задание №55.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Косвенные вопросы»

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

1. Закончите предложения в косвенной речи

Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.

Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.

Helen: I went to London in July.

Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.

Helen: My parents went with me.

Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.
Helen: We spent three days in London.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.
Helen: London is a multicultural place.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says _____.
Helen: I saw people of all colours.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.
Helen: Me and my parents visited the Tower.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.
Helen: One evening we went to see a musical.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says that _____.
Helen: I love London.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says _____.
Helen: The people are so nice there.
Gareth: What does she say? You: She says _____.

2. Закончите предложения, используя косвенную речь

1. She said, "I am reading."
She said that _____.
2. They said, "We are busy."
They said that _____.
3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."
He said that _____.
4. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that _____.
5. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that _____.
6. They said, "We have just arrived."
They said that _____.
7. He said, "I will clean the car."
He said that _____.
8. She said, "I did not say that."
She said that _____.

9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."

She said that _____.

10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."

He said that _____.

Практическое задание №56.

Прочитайте текст, а затем выберите правильный ответ.

Health-care spending is currently rising at a rate of around eight percent a year, and a large proportion of the health care that is delivered in this country simply drives up costs without improving health or increasing longevity.

Previous efforts to address these problems have neglected an element so basic that its wisdom has largely been ignored—namely, reliable information, the lack of which hampers the efficiency of the health-care market and prevents doctors and hospitals from learning what constitutes high-quality care. It has been more than a decade since the manifesto of «evidence-based medicine» was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, yet much medical care is still based more on intuition than on science. Doctors don't know, for example, whether regular mammograms for women in their forties save lives, and they ignore evidence that Celebrex, a widely prescribed and much ballyhooed prescription painkiller, is no more effective than Ibuprofen, which costs one tenth as much. When common medical practices are put to the test, as only a small fraction have been, many turn out to be either ineffective or excessively risky — at least for some patients. In one well-known example a clinical trial that ended in 2002 showed that hormone-replacement medication, which generated \$1.2 billion in sales in 2000 and which postmenopausal women have been taking for more than thirty years, does not lower the risk of heart attack, as previously believed; in fact, it appears to raise it.

As a result of such uncertainty health-care consumers— patients, employers and insurers — cannot choose the best care at the most reasonable price. As health-care buyers, insurers — whose costs keep rising — have little data with which to judge the effectiveness of all the hospitalizations, tests, office visits and procedures they are paying for, and thus no rational basis for adjusting reimbursement according to the quality of care.

1. People will pay 8% more for a health treatment and the quality of the healthcare:

1. will improve;
2. will remain on the same level;
3. will become even worse.

2. There is a lack of good healthcare because of ...

1. reliable information;
2. skillful doctors;
3. high-quality is.

3. Celebrex is ...
 1. better than Ibuprofen but costs more;
 2. worse than Ibuprofen but costs less;
 3. as effective as Ibuprofen and costs much less.

4. If we checked common medical practices we would see that they were:
 1. ineffective or excessively risky;
 2. very effective and well organized;
 3. dealing with only rich patients.

5. The women were taking drugs in order to ...
 1. feel better;
 2. sleep well;
 3. lower the risk of heart attack.

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

[Практическое задание №58.](#)

1. Повторите слова по теме.

Лексический материал: director, genre, melodrama, to shoot, silent, studio, action film, aggression, criminal, documentary, drag, dynamic, feature film, to grab, lousy, magnificent, moving, plot, rotten, splendid, to stuff, decoration, dramatic, operetta, tragic

2. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:

Broaden, Charlie Chaplin, indifferent, silent, role, informative, comic, black-and-white, costumes, plot, historical, entertaining, acting, colour, cast, documentaries, sound, genres, destroys, science-fiction.

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

I don't know how it is about you, but I think that films are the most interesting part in a TV programme. As you definitely know the first films were (1)___ and (2)___ then came (3)___ and (4)___ films. But many of my friends still like to watch those old silent films. They even consider (5)___ the main male star of those films, the best (6)___ star, the world has ever seen! So many people so many film (7)___ to satisfy their taste. I am convinced that every genre has something valuable in itself. Up to recent time I have always thought that (8)___ films are dull, because they tell about the events that happened in the past. But when I saw «Shakespeare in Love» I changed my mind. Superb (9)___ of the (10)___, beautiful (11)___ and sets give a real feeling of 1590. For those who like (12)___ films I can recommend to watch «The Matrix» trilogy. I guarantee that this

film that tells about a possible future of our planet will leave nobody (13)____. The (14)____ of the film is very exciting. Nowadays many people say that TV (15)____ our health and our mind. But I think that they aren't right. TV helps us to get more information about the world around us and to (16)____ our outlook. As for me, with the help of the TV I get acquainted with the traditions and customs in different countries. Of course you can watch (17)____ to know foreign countries better but even from feature films you can get many additional information: how people greet each other, how they behave in different situations and what language they use. So I think that films on TV play a very important (18)____. They aren't only (19)____, they are also very (20)____, although many would disagree with this statement.

Практическое задание №59.

1. Вставьте предлоги in или to.

1. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I go ... school and have to get up early. But in summer, when I don't go ... school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. 2. Do you like to read ... bed? 4. It is very late. Go ... bed at once. 5. Where is your little sister? – She is ... bed. Mother always puts her ... bed at eight o'clock. 6. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning, when I am still ... bed.

2 . Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1. There are many people ... the park today. 2. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? – She has dropped her doll ... the water. 3. There is no tea ... my cup. 4. Pour some tea ... my cup. 5. Put these flowers ... the windowsill. 6. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 7. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 8. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 9. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise books. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the windowsills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 10. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off. 11. Where is the book? – It is ... the table. 12. Where is the tea? – It is ... the cup. 13. Put the plates ... the table. 14. Put the book ... the bag. 15. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 16. He went ... the room. 17. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 19. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa.

3. Вставь at/on/in, где нужно:

1. I'm leaving _____ next Saturday.
2. I always feel tired _____ the evening.
3. Will you be at home _____ this evening?
4. We went to Scotland _____ last summer.
5. What do you usually do _____ the weekend?
6. She phones me _____ every Sunday.
7. Can you play tennis _____ next Sunday?
8. I'm afraid I can't come to the party _____ Sunday.
9. We went to bed late _____ last night.

10. I don't like going out alone _____ night.
11. I won't be out very long. I'll be back _____ ten minutes.
12. I'm leaving _____ Saturday.

Форма предоставления отчета: письменно

Критерии оценки:

«5» - допускается 1-3 ошибки.

«4» - допускаются 4-7 ошибок.

«3» - 7 и ниже ошибок.

Анализ работы.

Практическое задание №60.

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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a documentary, a musical, a science-fiction film, a comedy... 2. act, create, shoot, dub,... 3. a producer, a designer, a director, an editor,... 4. a screen, a box – office, stalls, rows of seats,... 5. exciting, realistic, clever, amusing,... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) wonderful b) talent c) a thriller d) a foyer e) a cameraman f) perform
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3. Сопоставьте слово с его определением (одно определение лишнее):

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Producer 2. Comedy 3. Musical 4. Studio 5. Film star 6. Role 7. Cinema 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a place where cinema films are made; b) a funny film with a happy ending; c) a film about cowboys and life in the Wild West; d) a well-known actor or actress in cinema pictures; e) a film with songs and often dances; f) a theatre where moving pictures are shown; g) a person who has general control, especially of money for a film; h) the part of an actor or an actress in a film.
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4. Составьте диалог

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

5. Обсудите поставленную проблему

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

Практическое задание №61.

1. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных и существительных.

Sweet, careful, real, slow, usual, day, calm, stupid, heroic, firm, loud, happy, safe, dry, gradual, soft, brave, hour.

2. Употребите в данных предложениях наречия, образованные от выделенных прилагательных.

1. His words were rude. He spoke 2. What a sweet voice! Oh, yes, Mary sings very 3. Father looked angry. He spoke to his children 4. Bob is so slow! He does everything very 5. Be careful with this stuff. You should do the job 6. Your children are so polite. They spoke to me very 7. The train is very rapid. It runs 8. Your brother is so aggressive. He always behaves 9. She is a beautiful dancer. She moves very 10. Everybody heard a loud sound. It was Bob who coughed 11. She heard a soft whisper. Somebody was speaking

3. Заполните таблицу наречиями.

Fast, quickly, before, tomorrow, high, here, much, long, far, carefully, early, wide, quietly, once, well, inside, today, badly, sometimes, usually, always, there, late, above, aloud, brightly, since, many, correctly, weekly, nearly, nicely, noisily, outside, politely, slowly, suddenly, windy, often, low, just.

How? Easily, ...	When? After, ...	Where? Near, ...	How...(much) Little, ...
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4. Выберите правильную форму слов, данных в скобках.

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 №62.

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

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

Задание 1. Образуйте повелительное наклонение

Example: to stop – Stop!

to print, to open, to answer, to wait, to come in, to close.

Задание 2. А) Сделайте высказывания отрицательными;

В) Постройте предложения в вежливой форме.

Example: Read! – А) Don't/ Do not read!

В) Will you read, please?

1. Call up John!
2. Print !
3. Play the game!
4. Answer !
5. Go to school!
6. Continue !
7. Choose the code!
8. Wait !
9. Press the key!

Практическое задание №63.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Герундий»

- понятие «герундий» в английском языке
- употребление в письменной и устной речи
- образование

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

1. Переведите на русский язык.

1. We spoke of inviting your friends to the cinema.
2. I like being invited by my friends.
3. Thank you for helping me.
4. I remember reading this book.

5. Thank you for coming quickly.

2. Определите функцию герундия в предложении.

1. Listening to music is my favourite occupation.
2. My favourite occupation is listening to music.
3. I began listening to music when I was six.
4. I enjoy listening to music.
5. She has a habit of listening to music at night.
6. In writing the dictation the pupil made some mistakes.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы избегали задавать ей вопросы.
2. Мне хочется пойти в кино.
3. После болезни у него не было никакой возможности сдать экзамен.
4. Я учил слова, повторяя их несколько раз.
5. Он перевел текст без словаря.

4. Составьте предложения с герундием.

To accuse of, to complain of, to think of,
to depend on, to rely on, to be sorry for.

Практическое задание №64.

1. Повторите грамматический материал

2. Повторите слова по пройденной теме

3. Обдумайте тему сочинения.

4. Составьте устно (или письменно на черновике) план сочинения.

5. Вам необходимо выразить свою точку зрения и обосновать ее примерами и доказательствами.

6. В сочинении должны активно использоваться конструкции типа «In my opinion», «I think», «I believe»

7. Запрещается использовать сокращения типа «I'm»

8. Объем сочинения 200-250 (минимум 180 слов, максимум 275 слов)

Практическое задание №66.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «V-ing Form»

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

1. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

1. Where are your parents?

- They (watch) TV. _____

2. Sue always (arrive) at work early. _____

3. Tom was tired last night so he (go) to bed early. _____

4. Kate got married when she (to be) 23 _____

5. The phone (ring) while Ann (cook) dinner. _____

6. Mark and Liz are friends. They (know) each other since childhood. _____

7. I (phone) you tomorrow! _____

8. The students (have) different subjects at college. _____

9. They (finish) the building of a summer house by last year. _____

10. Take the book. I (read) it already. _____

2. Исправьте ошибки

1. He don't go to school. He is only 5 years old. _____

2. He hasn't written a report yesterday. _____
3. The boy shall read a book tomorrow. _____
4. He study at college. _____
5. You sings well. _____
6. She doesn't eats after six o'clock. _____
7. She not like to cook very much. _____
8. We buy some new furniture yesterday. _____
9. He read a book when the telephone rang. _____
10. He didn't written a report by yesterday. _____

Практическое задание №67.

1. Повторите слова по теме.

Лексический материал: gaged, machine, to keep in touch with, microwave oven, mobile, mower, sewing machine, remote control unit, invention, device

1. Прочитайте и переведите слова на русский язык:

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

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки:

Yesterday was my father's birthday. My mother asked me to help her with the preparations. When I returned home from school, first of all I decided to watch TV. I jumped onto the coach, took a (1)____ (this device helps me to change channels without standing up) and prepared to watch something. But the horrible thing happened — the electricity went off. So all (2)____ units didn't work. In the house we have a (3)____ because it is very convenient, you can speak from any place in your flat. But it doesn't work when there is no electricity. So my mother had to call on my (4)____. She wanted to make sure that everything would be ready for the party. I didn't want to disappoint her and started to work. I couldn't use a (5)____ to clean the carpet, so I had to take a brush and to do it with hands. Mum said me to put what she prepared into a (6)____ to make the dish ready. Fortunately we had our good old (7)____ in other way everybody could remain hungry! After the party I washed all the dishes not with the help of the (8)____ but again with my own hands! In the morning I woke up early because of the terrible noise. At first I couldn't make out what it was but when I looked out of the window I saw our neighbour cutting the grass with his (9)____. So today everything was in order with the electricity. I rushed to my (10)____ to check (11)____ messages and surf the (12)____ I would like to visit some (13)____ there and play an (14)____ game. After that I looked through the TV program and saw that there were 2 films on different channels I wanted to see, so I had to set my (15)____ in order to have the possibility to watch one of the films later. All of a sudden I understood that these (16)____ have changed our lives and now we can't do without them.

Практическое задание №68.

1. Повторите лексический материал по теме

2. Вставьте в предложение подходящее слово:

1. We can use ... for cooking.
1. a vacuum cleaner b) a microwave c) a dishwasher
2. People often use ... for grass cutting.

1. a mover b) roller blades c) a fax machine

3. ... help build one's strength.

1. A body building machine b) A talking alarm clock c) A solar powered calculator

4. I think ... is a necessity than luxury.

1. a TV set b) a mobile phone c) a car

5. I need ... to get in touch with my friend or to call the police or an ambulance.

a) an alarm clock b) a mobile phone c) a car

6. I think that the ... is the most important thing in the home.

1. fax machine b) vacuum cleaner c) body building machine

7. Do not operate the toaster lying on its side – this could cause ...

a) a fire b) a driver c) a burn

8. ... is like a typewriter and address book for me. I can play and learn on it. It's a brilliant source of information.

a) a mobile phone b) a computer c) a fax machine

9. If you do not use the production in short time, you must take out the ...

a) batteries b) mowers c) dishes

10. ... have toothed wheels, called cogs.

a) Levers b) Simple machine c) Gears

3. Составьте диалог

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

4. Обсудите поставленную проблему

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

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

Форма предоставления отчета: устно

Критерии оценки:

«5» - допускается 1-3 ошибки.

«4» - допускаются 4-7 ошибок.

«3» - 7 и ниже ошибок.

Анализ работы.

Практическое задание №69.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Глагол. Формы прошедшего времени»

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

1. Определите время глагола

- 1). Where are you going?
- 2). When he rang me up I was writing a letter.
- 3). He will be waiting for you for an hour.
- 4). We have got a good flat.
- 5). I knew, that you had returned home.
- 6). Anton will have translated that text by the end of the week.
- 7). He was sure that he would be a doctor.
- 8). Our town is situated on the bank of the river.
- 9). This book was published in 1995.

2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму

Dear Tom,

It... nice to see you last week.

After you ... I ... felt so lonely.

Two days ago I ... my final exam.

The teacher ... the papers now.

If I ..., I ... a certificate.

Last night we ... a farewell class party.

Everyone was in a good mood because they ... the course.

I ... all the new friends I ... here.

Love, Mary.

1. be
2. go
3. take
4. look through
5. pass, get
6. have
7. finish
8. miss, make

3. Переведите с русского языка на английский

1. Мой старший брат только что вернулся из школы.
2. Она спросила меня, где я купил эту книгу.
3. Сколько времени вам понадобилось, чтобы добраться до аэропорта?
4. Что ты собираешься делать в воскресенье?
5. Что ты делал, когда я звонил тебе?
6. – Я никогда не была в Англии.

– Я тоже.

7. Я не понимаю, о чем говорят эти люди.
8. Санкт – Петербург знаменит своими музеями и картинными галереями.
9. Комната Джона самая удобная в вашей квартире, не так ли?

10. Лектор сообщил, что население нашего города достигнет миллиона к следующему году.

Практическое задание №70.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Причастие I, II»

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

1. Вставить причастия в нужной форме.

1. Девочка, зовущая меня, моя сестра.

The girl ... me is my sister.

2. Он смотрел на женщину, сидящую за столом.

He looked at the woman ... at the table.

3. Текст, переведенный учеником, - легкий.

The text ... by the pupil is easy.

4. Идя в школу, я встретил дядю.

... to school, I met my uncle.

5. Они увидели бегущих спортсменов.

They saw ... sportsmen.

6. Написав письмо, он пошел на работу.

... the letter, he went to work.

7. Он стоял, смотря игру.

He stood ... the game.

8. Закончив работу, он пошел домой.

... the work, he went home.

9. Уходя на работу, он забыл сумку.

... for work, he forgot to take his bag.

10. Это статья, описывающая политические события.

This is an article ... the political events.

2. Выбрать нужную форму глагола.

1. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.

b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.

2. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.

b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.

3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework?

b) The exercise (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.

4. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.

b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.

5. a) The girl (writing, written) is our best pupil.

b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.

6. a) Read the (translating, translated) sentences one more.

b) The pupils (translating, translated) a very difficult text are tired.

3. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме Present Participle \ Perfect Participle.

1. (to live) in the south of our country, he can not enjoy the beauty of Moscow.
2. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
3. (to buy) some fruit and cakes, we went home.
4. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.
5. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends.
6. (to sell) his fruit, he went to see his friends.

7. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.
8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs.
9. (to do) homework he was thinking hard.
10. (to do) homework he went for a work.

Практическое задание №71.

1. Повторите грамматический материал на тему «Прошедшее совершенное время в пассивном залоге»

2. Выполните следующие упражнения

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

1. Ты уже вымыл посуду?

Как раз перед твоим приходом я положил ее в посудомоечную машину. Многие люди полагают, что самые важные для человечества открытия были совершены в 20-м веке.

2. К началу первой мировой войны телефон уже был изобретен.
3. Телевизор был изобретен, когда моя бабушка была еще молодой.
4. Какое изобретение, по-твоему, самое важное?

2. Откройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в Past Indefinite, the Present Perfect, the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous.

1. Cliff usually _____ (to have) six lessons every day.
2. What Linda and Charles _____ (to do) in the night club now?
3. Whose friends _____ (to learn) French?
4. How many times a week she _____ (to do) her morning exercises?
5. Why you _____ (not to cook) chicken for the picnic yet?
6. Where she usually _____ (to travel)?
7. Who _____ (to play) the guitar in the next room now?
8. The lessons _____ (to begin) at 10 o'clock yesterday.
9. We just _____ (to listen) to classical music.
10. My friend _____ (to do) well in English.
11. Whose friend _____ (to be) in London last year?
12. What Paul _____ (to do)? He _____ (to be) an actor.
13. I _____ (to get) up early yesterday morning.
14. They just _____ (to tell) me about their trip to Paris.
15. Who _____ (to read) French well in your class?
16. I never _____ (to be) late for my classes yet.
17. His class usually _____ (to last) 45 minutes.
18. Which of you _____ (to read) English books? We _____ (to do)

3. выберите правильный глагол

1. They _____ (hanged/hung) the picture on the wall.
2. Ken _____ (lay/laid) his shaving brush on the shelf.
3. I _____ (found/founded) the address you wanted.
4. We were so tired after Saturday's party, we _____ (lied/ lay) in bed all Sunday morning.
5. When he _____ (set/sat) his glass on the table, he spilled a little drink.

Практическое задание №73.

Порядок выполнения задания:

1. Повторите грамматический материал

2. Повторите слова по пройденной теме
3. Познакомьтесь с общими рекомендациями составления резюме на английском языке
4. Внимательно прочитайте образец резюме.
5. Составьте собственное резюме

Практическое задание №74.

1. Составьте предложения из отдельных слов:

1. speak, every, day, English, I. _____
2. Peter, in, the, USA, last, year, was. _____
3. They, letters, write, month, every. _____
4. mother, does, His, chess, not, play. _____
5. eat, he, many, Why, sweets, did, yesterday? _____
6. usually, play, Children, football. _____
7. that, you, did, watch, When, film? _____
8. Peter, tomorrow, not, get, 6 o'clock, up, will, at. _____
9. does, milk, every, Mike, drink, morning, Why? _____
10. parents, drink, My, do, coffee, not. _____

Практическое задание №75.

Закончите предложения, вставляя слова, подходящие по смыслу:

know studies never are

little lessons read books

1. I Russian.
2. My..... son is able to count from 1 to 5.
3. Her friends speak Russian at English _____.
4. Sam and Kate a lot of _____.
5. Annat the University.
6. They..... very friendly.

Практическое задание №76.

Преобразуйте данные предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные.

1. Many boys like to play hockey.

2. His little sister reads very much.

3. The students always know a lot about Great Britain.

4. My mother prefers black.

5. This professor lectures on History.

Практическое задание №77.

Вставьте нужные глаголы am, is, are:

1. I Kate. Ieighteen.

2. My brother little. Hethree.

3. I have a kitten. It ...black.

4. I have roses. They nice.

5. The ball..... small. It under the sofa.

6. The horseswhite. They at the tree.

Практическое задание №78.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Я - врач. _____

2. Он – летчик. _____

3. Она – доктор. _____

4. Ты – домохозяйка. _____

5. Вы – студентка. _____

6. Мы – ученики. _____

7. Они – родители. _____

8. Вы - учителя. _____

9. Я – инженер. _____

Практическое задание №79.

1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

He hasn't got ____ car. But he's got ____ computer. ____ computer is new.

My ____ friends have got ____ cat and ____ dog. ____ dog never bites ____ cat.

We wrote ____ dictation yesterday. ____ dictation was long.

She has got ____ ball. ____ ball is big.

They have two ____ daughters and one ____ son. Her ____ son is ____ pupil.

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

On ____ Sunday our family went to ____ country. We got up at ____ sunrise and quickly had ____ breakfast. After ____ breakfast we left ____ home. There is ____ little village not far from ____ St. Petersburg where we have ____ friends. We went there by ____ train. We had ____ very good time in ____ country. ____ weather was fine, ____ sky was blue and ____ sun was shining. We stayed out of ____ doors all ____ day long. We played ____ volleyball and ____ tennis. We returned to ____ town late in ____ evening. When we came ____ home, we had ____ supper and went to ____ bed at once.

3. There is (There are)

There is a picture on the wall.

There are some pictures on the wall.

Is there a picture on the wall?

Are there any pictures on the wall?

There is no picture on the wall.

There isn't any picture on the wall.

There are no pictures on the wall.

There aren't any pictures on the wall.

Внимание! There is употребляется и при наличии

нескольких предметов одушевленных или

неодушевленных, если первый из них

употребляется в единственном числе.

There is a chair and two stools at the table.

4. Установите соответствие:

1. There is A. children in the classroom.

2. There are B. two teachers in the classroom.

C. a pupil in the classroom.

D. a map and some pictures.

E. a class-register on the table.

F. many chairs in the room.

5. Закончите предложения:

_____ a pencil in the bag.

_____ pens in the bag.

_____ a pencil box in the bag.

_____ books in the bag.

_____ a ruler and an eraser in the bag.

_____ two dictionaries in the bag.

_____ a black pencil and a blue one in the box.

Практическое задание №80.

Вставьте по смыслу have или has.

I _____ many friends at school.

Ann _____ a lot of books at home.

Pete and Kate _____ a lot of English books.

My friends and I _____ much milk in the jar.

Tom's uncle _____ three children.

Their aunt _____ good, clever daughters.

Her parents _____ much work to do.

Преобразуйте данные предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные.

1. Pete has got one sister. _____

2. Ann and Kate have many friends. _____

3. We have got a lot of relatives. _____

4. She has a flat with all modern conveniences. _____

5. I have three elder sisters. _____

Вставьте нужную форму глагола (do, does, is, am, are)

1) He ...
not live
here. He
lives near
the bank.

2) I ...
very
hungry. ...
you have
something
to eat?

3) She

likes dogs,
but ... not
have one.

4) What ...
you want
to read?

5) My
brother ...
not like
reading.

6) Do you
know
where my
new books
... ?

7) Why ...
you so
angry?

8) ... you
often go to
this
restaurant?

9) Donald
... very
tired.

10) We ...
not
hungry,
thank you!

11) Where
... your
boots? ...
they clean?

12) ...
they know
that John
is coming?

13) She ...
not going
to tell him

the truth.
She ... not
want
anyone to
know.

14) These
vegetables
...fresh.

15) Why
... you
giving this
sausage to
the child?
It ... not
too good.

16) The
child ...
asleep. ...
not speak
loudly.

17) He ...
not help
his wife to
do
gardening.

18) This
... a very
bad
imitation
of Swiss
watch.

19) ... not
buy this
newspaper.
I have it at
home.

20) What
... he want
to do with
these
products?

Практическое задание №81.

1. Обозначьте суффиксы в словах:

Accountant, childhood, attentive, student, friendship, elder, doctor, relation, divorced, writer, happiness, walking, interesting, lucky, childless.

2. Образуйте слова, используя следующие суффиксы:

- er (-or): _____

- ant: _____

- ness: _____

- ment: _____

- ing: _____

- ed: _____

Практическое задание №82.

1. Задайте вопросы различных типов к данному предложению:

Sasha and John like to play games.

2. Задайте вопросы к предложению:

He goes to the movies after dinner.

1) yes/no _____

2) what _____

where _____

when _____

3) or _____

4) doesn't he _____

5) who _____

3. Образуйте разделительные вопросы.

Her advice wasn't useful, _____?

Your clothes are new, _____?

Maths is his favourite subject, _____?

Практическое задание №83.

Упражнения к теме «Время»

TIME

This is **a clock**.

It has **a face** and three **hands**.

The face is **square**.

The big hand **points to the minutes**.

The little **hand points to the hours**.

The very little **hand points to the seconds**.

This is **a watch**. Its face is **round**.

It has two hands.

The big hand **shows the minutes**.

The little hand **shows the hours**.

The clock and **the watch tell us the time**.

What is the time? It is two o'clock (**by my watch**).

It's **half past ten**.

It is **a quarter past ten**.

It is twenty minutes past ten.

It is twenty minutes to ten.

It is five minutes to ten.

There is an **electric clock** in our school.

This is **the right time**.

This clock is **five minutes fast**.

This clock is five minutes slow.

I start work at nine o'clock.

I finish work at ten o'clock.

Notes

a clock—стенные часы, настольные; a watch – наручные часы. В английском языке эти слова употребляются в единственном и множественном числе: a watch – watches, a clock—clocks.

an hour—час (обозначает отрезок времени). Сравните далее at nine o'clock—в девять часов.

right time—точное (правильное) время

the clock is five minutes fast (slow)—часы на пять минут спешат (отстают).

Практическое задание №84.

Упражнения

1. Напишите словами и прочтите следующие числительные и даты.

14, 20, 25, 3, 1, 11, 13, 12, 100, 145, 378, 803, 1450, 2000, 2-й, 21-й, в 1946, в 1981, в 1995, в 2008.

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

2. Прочтите по-английски.

9, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 12.20, 12.45, 6.05, 6.55 в 9.15, в 9.30, в 9.45, в 12.20, в 12.45, в 6.05, в 6.55.

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

3. Напишите буквами и прочтите следующие даты. Добавьте к ним 3 даты, имеющие особое значение для вас и прочитайте партнеру.

12/10/1987, 17/02/2005, 11/01/2009, 10/07/1995, 31/12/2011.

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Переведите на английский язык.

Простите, который час? – Без четверти 9.–Спасибо. Ваши часы точно идут? – Мои часы спешат на 2 минуты. Когда ты обычно начинаешь работать? — В 10 утра. Когда у тебя день рождения? — 21 декабря.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Практическое задание №85.

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 №86.

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 №87.

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 №88.

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 №89.

About my Family

1. Read. Translate. Learn them. *

family -
grandparents -
a grand father -
a grandmother -
a father -
a mother -
a wife -
a husband -
a son -
a daughter -
a sister -
a brother -
a nephew -
a niece -
relative(s) -
a grandson -
a granddaughter -
a step-mother -
a step – father -
a father - in – law -
a mother – in – law -
a daughter – in – law -
a brother – in – law -
a son – in – law -
a distant relative -

children -
a name -
an aunt -
surname, last name -
an uncle -
to be married to -
to be a pensioner -
to be born in -
to introduce oneself -
to introduce smb. to smb -.....
to be engaged -.....
to like smb. / smth. -
to love smb. / smth. -
to be good at -

2. What is the English for... Give the plural form.

hair -
head -
ear -
eye -
face-
hand-
lip-.....
eyelash -
mouth-.....
arm-.....

nail-.....
finger-.....
leg-.....
nose-.....
foot-.....
tooth-.....
figure-.....
body-.....
cheek-.....
forehead-
height-
appearance -

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. My sister's son is my-.....
2. Your uncle's daughter is your -
3. Your sister's daughter is your -
4. Your mother's sister is your -
5. Your brother's wife is your -
6. Your mother's husband is your -
7. Your mother's brother is your (our) -
8. My father's sister is my mother's -.....
9. My father's parents are my -
10. Me grandparents are my mother's and father's -
11. My mother's second husband is my -
12. My brother's daughter is my -

4. Answer the following questions. *

1. What is your name?.....
.....
2. What is your surname?.....
.....
3. Do you have a family?.....
.....
4. How many are you in the family?.....
.....
5. How old are you?.....
.....
6. What do you do?.....
.....
7. Where do you live?.....
.....
8. Where do you study?.....
.....
9. What subject (-s) do you like?.....
.....
10. Do you have friends?.....
.....
11. How do you spend your spare time?.....
.....
12. What language (-s) do you study?.....
.....

13. What do you like to do in future?

.....

14. How do you imagine your future? -.....

.....

15. What is your dream? -.....

.....

Choose the necessary proposition.

1. There is a nice lamp the table.

a) between b) over c) into

2. I have found your ball, Jack. It isthe sofa.

a) between b) over c) under

3. Ted is standing the bus-stop.

a) on b) at c) in

3. Комплект оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации

3.1. Контрольные вопросы (КВ)

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

1. Межличностные отношения дома, с друзьями, в учебном заведении.
2. Рассказ о своей семье, друзьях, обязанностях, увлечениях и учебе.
3. Учебный день.
4. Выходной день.
5. Мое окружение (мой дом).
6. Здоровая еда.
7. Путешествие: отдых, каникулы, отпуск.
8. Мой лучший друг.
9. Описание внешности и характера студентов колледжа.
10. Климат и погода.
11. Защита природы.
12. Географическое положение Великобритании.
13. Экономическое развитие Великобритании.
14. Государственное устройство Великобритании.
15. Английская королева.
16. Политические партии Великобритании.
17. Столица Великобритании.
18. Погода в Великобритании.
19. Трудности в изучении иностранных языков.
20. Спорт в Великобритании.
21. Английский дом.
22. Географическое положение России.
23. Социально-экономическое развитие России.
24. Столица России.
25. Московский Кремль.
26. Средства массовой информации в России.
27. Спорт в России.
28. Образование в России.
29. Мой колледж.
30. Система образования в Великобритании.
31. Система образования США.
32. Географическое положение и социально-экономическое развитие США.
33. Традиции и обычаи в США.
34. Столица США.
35. Достопримечательности Нью Йорка.
36. Компьютер в профессиональной деятельности.
37. Интернет в профессиональной деятельности.
38. Разнообразный мир профессий.
39. Профессиональная ориентация: выбор профессии.
40. Моя профессия – воспитатель.

Тестовое задание 1 (Т3)

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 овладения 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 овладения 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.

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3. Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений/Голицынский Ю.Б. – М.:КАРО,2017 – 576 с.

Дополнительные источники:

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