



**Федеральное агентство морского и речного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Государственный университет морского и речного флота
имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»
Котласский филиал ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»**

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
«ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»
ПРОГРАММЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗВЕНА
по специальности
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
квалификация
специалист по информационным системам

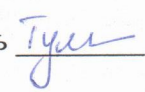
Котлас
2023

СОГЛАСОВАНА

Заместитель директора по учебно-методической работе филиала

 Н.Е. Гладышева19 05 2023УТВЕРЖДЕНА
Директор филиала О.В. Шергина20 23

ОДОБРЕНА

на заседании цикловой комиссии
иностраннных языковПротокол от 21 .04 2023 № 6Председатель  А.А. Тулубенская**РАЗРАБОТЧИК:**

Тулубенская Алла Александровна – преподаватель КРУ Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины «ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» разработана в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования, утвержденным Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации от 9 декабря 2016 г. № 1547 (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 26 декабря 2016 г., регистрационный № № 44936) по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование» с изменениями и дополнениями от 17 декабря 2020 г. №747, профессиональным стандартом 06.015 «Специалист по информационным системам», утвержденным приказом Министерства труда и социальной защиты Российской Федерации от 18 ноября 2014 г. № 896н (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 24 декабря 2014 г., регистрационный № 35361), примерной основной образовательной программой № П-24 государственного реестра ПООП, со стандартами Ворлдскиллс Россия, с учётом Стратегии развития воспитания в Российской Федерации на период до 2025 года, рабочей программы воспитания.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	4
2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	5
3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	10
4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	12

1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

1.1. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы:

Учебная дисциплина «ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является обязательной частью общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла ОГСЭ.00 программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СПО

по специальности: 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

укрупнённой группы специальностей: 09.00.00 Информатика и вычислительная техника.

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии общих компетенций (ОК.01, ОК.04, ОК.06, ОК 09) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО, личностных результатов реализации программы воспитания (ЛР 13, ЛР 15).

1.2. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания в соответствии с ФГОС и ПООП

Код ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые); - понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); - писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы, правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения; - правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины обеспечивает достижение обучающимися следующих личностных результатов программы воспитания:

Личностные результаты реализации программы воспитания, определённые отраслевыми требованиями к деловым качествам личности	
Код	Формулировка
ЛР 13	Демонстрирующий умение эффективно взаимодействовать в команде, вести диалог, в том числе с использованием средств коммуникации

ЛР 15	Демонстрирующий готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности
-------	--

2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	162
в т. ч. в форме практической подготовки	162
в т. ч.:	
практические занятия	162
Промежуточная аттестация - дифференцированный зачет	

2.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Коды компетенций и личностных результатов, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
1	2	3	4
Тема 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий: Практические занятия №1. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - разряды существительных; - число существительных; - притяжательный падеж существительных. Экскурсия «Мое училище». Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Училище».		
Тема 2. Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби	Содержание учебного материала	10	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий: Практические занятия №2. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - разряды прилагательных; - степени сравнения прилагательных; - сравнительные конструкции с союзами.		

Тема 3. Здоровье и спорт	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий:		
	Практические занятия №3. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - разряды числительных; - употребление числительных; - обозначение времени, обозначение дат. Проект-презентация «День здоровья».	12	
Тема 4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу	Содержание учебного материала	20	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий:		
	Практические занятия №4. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - личные, притяжательные местоимения; - указательные местоимения; - возвратные местоимения; - вопросительные местоимения; - неопределенные местоимения. Сочинение «Как мы путешествуем?».	20	
Тема 5. Моя будущая профессия, карьера	Содержание учебного материала	20	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий:		
	Практические занятия №5. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - видовременные формы глагола;	20	

	- оборот thereis/ thereare. Эссе «Хочу быть профессионалом».		
Тема 6. Компьютеры и их функции	Содержание учебного материала	28	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий: Практические занятия №6. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - времена группы Continuous. Работа с текстом «Компьютеры и их функции».	28	
Тема 7. Подготовка к трудоустройству	Содержание учебного материала	22	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий: Практические занятия №7 Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - сложное подлежащее; - сложное дополнение. Работа с текстом «Подготовка к трудоустройству: составление и заполнение документации».		
Тема 8. Правила телефонных переговоров	Содержание учебного материала	18	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий: Практические занятия №8. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - сложносочиненные предложения; - сложноподчиненные предложения. Работа с текстом «Правила телефонных переговоров».	18	

Тема 9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка	Содержание учебного материала	20	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 06, ОК 09, ЛР 13, ЛР 15
	В том числе практических занятий:		
	Практические занятия №9. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - типы придаточных предложений; - наречия some, any, no, every и их производные. Работа с текстом «Официальная и неофициальная переписка».	18	
	Дифференцированный зачет.	2	
Всего:		162	

3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины должны быть предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения:

Учебная аудитория «Иностранный язык (лингфонный). Общеобразовательные дисциплины», оснащённая оборудованием и техническими средствами обучения: Комплект учебной мебели (компьютерные и ученические столы, стулья, доска); компьютер в сборе (системный блок (Intel Celeron 2,5 GHz, 1 Gb), монитор Samsung 152v ЖК, клавиатура, мышь) – 15 шт., компьютер в сборе (системный блок (Intel Core 2 Duo 2,2 GHz, 1,5 Gb), монитор Benq ЖК, клавиатура, мышь) – 1 шт., мультимедийный проектор Benq – 1 шт., экран настенный – 1 шт., колонки – 1 шт., локальная компьютерная сеть, коммутатор – 1 шт, переносные наушники – 16шт.

3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы в библиотечном фонде имеются электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы, в том числе рекомендованные ФУМО, для использования в образовательном процессе. При формировании библиотечного фонда учтены издания, предусмотренные примерной основной образовательной программой по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование».

3.2.1. Основные электронные издания

1. Бутенко, Е. Ю. Английский язык для ИТ-специальностей. IT-English : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. Ю. Бутенко. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 119 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-07790-2. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471398>

3.2.2. Дополнительные источники:

1. Английский язык для инженеров компьютерных сетей. Профессиональный курс. English for Network Students. Professional Course / Н.А. Беседина, В.Ю. Белоусов. – Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2022. – 348 с.

3.3. Организация образовательного процесса

3.3.1. Требования к условиям проведения учебных занятий

Учебная дисциплина с целью обеспечения доступности образования, повышения его качества при необходимости может быть реализована с применением технологий дистанционного, электронного и смешанного обучения.

Электронное обучение и дистанционные образовательные технологии используются для:

- организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся (предоставление материалов в электронной форме для самоподготовки; обеспечение подготовки к практическим и лабораторным занятиям, организация возможности самотестирования и др.);

- проведения консультаций с использованием различных средств онлайн-взаимодействия (например, вебинаров, форумов, чатов) в электронно-информационной образовательной среде Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» и с применением других платформ и сервисов для организации онлайн-обучения;

- организации текущего и промежуточного контроля обучающихся и др.

Смешанное обучение реализуется посредством:

- организации сочетания аудиторной работы с работой в электронно-информационной образовательной среде Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ

имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» и с применением других платформ и сервисов для организации онлайн-обучения;

– регулярного взаимодействия преподавателя с обучающимися с использованием технологий электронного и дистанционного обучения;

– организации групповой учебной деятельности обучающихся в электронно-информационной образовательной среде Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» или с применением других платформ и сервисов для организации онлайн-обучения.

Основными средствами, используемыми для реализации данных технологий, являются: системы дистанционного обучения, системы организации видеоконференций, электронно-библиотечные системы, образовательные сайты и порталы, социальные сети и мессенджеры и т.д.

3.3.2. Требования к условиям консультационной помощи обучающимся

Формы проведения консультаций: групповые и индивидуальные.

3.3.3. Требования к условиям организации внеаудиторной деятельности обучающихся

Реализация учебной дисциплины обеспечивается доступом каждого обучающегося к электронно-информационной образовательной среде Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» и библиотечному фонду, укомплектованному печатными и электронными учебными изданиями.

Во время самостоятельной подготовки обучающиеся обеспечиваются доступом к сети Интернет.

Доступ к электронно-информационной образовательной среде Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» и библиотечному фонду, возможен с любого компьютера, подключённого к сети Интернет. Для доступа к указанным ресурсам на территории Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» обучающиеся могут бесплатно воспользоваться компьютерами, установленными в библиотеке или компьютерными классами (во внеучебное время).

3.4. Кадровое обеспечение образовательного процесса

Квалификация педагогических работников Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова», участвующих в реализации образовательной программы, а также лиц, привлекаемых к реализации образовательной программы на других условиях, в том числе из числа руководителей и работников Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова» и иных организаций, должна отвечать квалификационным требованиям, указанным в квалификационных справочниках, и в профессиональном 06.015 «Специалист по информационным системам». Педагогические работники, привлекаемые к реализации программы, должны получать дополнительное профессиональное образование по программам повышения квалификации не реже 1 раза в 3 года.

4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

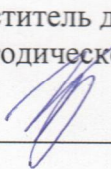
Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения; - правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. 	<p>«Отлично» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, умения сформированы, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено высоко.</p> <p>«Хорошо» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые умения сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.</p>	<p>Текущий контроль в форме экспертного наблюдения и оценки результатов достижения компетенции на учебных занятиях.</p> <p>Промежуточная аттестация в форме: дифференцированный зачёт.</p>
<p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые); - понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); - писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы, правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы. 	<p>«Удовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые умения работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки.</p> <p>«Неудовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки.</p>	



**Федеральное агентство морского и речного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Государственный университет морского и речного флота
имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»
Котласский филиал ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»**

**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»
ПРОГРАММЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗВЕНА
по специальности
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
квалификация
специалист по информационным системам**

СОГЛАСОВАНА
Заместитель директора по учебно-методической работе филиала



19 05 2023
Н.Е. Гладышева

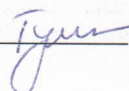
УТВЕРЖДЕНА
Директор филиала



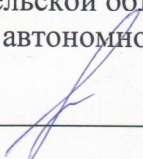


2023
О.В. Шергина

ОДОБРЕНА
на заседании цикловой комиссии
иностраннных языков
Протокол от 21.04.2023 № 6

Председатель  А.А. Тулубенская

СОГЛАСОВАНА
Заместитель начальника отдела контроля выполнения технологических процессов и информационных технологий Управления Федеральной налоговой службы по Архангельской области и Ненецкому автономному округу



19 05 2023
М.А. Кальненков

РАЗРАБОТЧИК:

Тулубенская Алла Александровна – преподаватель КРУ Котласского филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ГУМРФ имени адмирала С.О. Макарова»

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине «ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» разработан в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования, утвержденным Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации от 9 декабря 2016 г. № 1547 (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 26 декабря 2016 г., регистрационный № № 44936) по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование» с изменениями и дополнениями, профессиональным стандартом 06.015 «Специалист по информационным системам», утвержденным приказом Министерства труда и социальной защиты Российской Федерации от 18 ноября 2014 г. № 896н (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 24 декабря 2014 г., регистрационный № 35361), рабочей программы учебной дисциплины.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ		стр.
1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ		16
2. КОДИФИКАТОР ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ		17
3. СИСТЕМА ОЦЕНКИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО КАЖДОМУ ОЦЕНОЧНОМУ СРЕДСТВУ		17
4. БАНК КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УСВОЕНИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ		19

1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

1.1. Область применения контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) являются частью нормативно-методического обеспечения системы оценивания качества освоения обучающимися программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование» и обеспечивают повышение качества образовательного процесса.

КОС по учебной дисциплине представляет собой совокупность контролирующих материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимся установленных результатов обучения.

КОС по учебной дисциплине используется при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся в виде дифференцированного зачёта.

1.2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Код ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 09	<p>У 1 - понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);</p> <p>У 2 - понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;</p> <p>У 3 - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;</p> <p>У 4 - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);</p> <p>У 5 - писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы, правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы</p>	<p>З 1 - правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;</p> <p>З 2 - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);</p> <p>З 3 - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;</p> <p>З 4 - особенности произношения;</p> <p>З 5 - правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности</p>

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины обеспечивает достижение обучающимися следующих личностных результатов программы воспитания:

Личностные результаты реализации программы воспитания, определённые отраслевыми требованиями к деловым качествам личности	
Код	Формулировка
ЛР 13	Демонстрирующий умение эффективно взаимодействовать в команде, вести диалог, в том числе с использованием средств коммуникации
ЛР 15	Демонстрирующий готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе

	самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности
--	--

2. КОДИФИКАТОР ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Функциональный признак оценочного средства (тип контрольного задания)	Метод/форма контроля
Собеседование	Устный опрос
Задания для самостоятельной работы	Письменная опрос (контрольная работа) дифференцированный зачет
Практические задания	Практические занятия
Тест, тестовое задание	Тестирование

3. СИСТЕМА ОЦЕНКИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО КАЖДОМУ ОЦЕНОЧНОМУ СРЕДСТВУ

Оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации производится в соответствии с универсальной шкалой (таблица).

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 - 100	5	отлично
80 - 89	4	хорошо
70 - 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	неудовлетворительно

Критерии оценки ответов в ходе устного опроса

Оценивается правильность ответа обучающегося на один из приведенных вопросов. При этом выставляются следующие оценки:

«Отлично» выставляется при соблюдении следующих условий:

- полно раскрыл содержание материала в объеме, предусмотренном программой, содержанием лекции и учебником;
- изложил материал грамотным языком в определенной логической последовательности, точно используя специализированную терминологию и символику;
- показал умение иллюстрировать теоретические положения конкретными примерами, применять их в новой ситуации при выполнении практического задания;
- продемонстрировал усвоение ранее изученных сопутствующих вопросов, сформированность и устойчивость используемых при ответе умений и навыков;
- отвечал самостоятельно без наводящих вопросов преподавателя. Возможны одна-две неточности при освещении второстепенных вопросов или в выкладках, которые обучающийся легко исправил по замечанию преподавателя.

«Хорошо» - ответ удовлетворяет в основном требованиям на оценку «5», но при этом имеет один из недостатков:

- в изложении допущены небольшие пробелы, не исказившие логического и информационного содержания ответа;
- допущены один-два недочета при освещении основного содержания ответа, исправленные по замечанию преподавателя;
- допущены ошибка или более двух недочетов при освещении второстепенных вопросов или в выкладках, легко исправленные по замечанию преподавателя.

«Удовлетворительно» выставляется при соблюдении следующих условий:

- неполно или непоследовательно раскрыто содержание материала, но показано общее понимание вопроса и продемонстрированы умения, достаточные для дальнейшего усвоения программного материала, имелись затруднения или допущены ошибки в определении понятий, использовании терминологии и выкладках, исправленные после нескольких наводящих вопросов преподавателя;

- обучающийся не справился с применением теории в новой ситуации при выполнении практического задания, но выполнил задания обязательного уровня сложности по данной теме;

- при знании теоретического материала выявлена недостаточная сформированность основных умений и навыков.

«Неудовлетворительно» выставляется при соблюдении следующих условий:

- не раскрыто основное содержание учебного материала;
- обнаружено незнание или непонимание обучающимся большей или наиболее важной части учебного материала;
- допущены ошибки в определении понятий, при использовании терминологии и иных выкладках, которые не исправлены после нескольких наводящих вопросов преподавателя;
- обучающийся обнаружил полное незнание и непонимание изучаемого учебного материала или не смог ответить ни на один из поставленных вопросов по изучаемому материалу.

Критерии оценки выполненного практического задания (письменный контроль)

Оценка 5 ставится за работу, выполненную полностью без ошибок и недочётов.

Оценка 4 ставится за работу, выполненную полностью, но при наличии в ней не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочёта, не более трёх недочётов.

Оценка 3 ставится, если обучающийся правильно выполнил не менее 2/3 всей работы или допустил не более одной грубой ошибки и двух недочётов, не более одной грубой и одной не грубой ошибки, не более трёх негрубых ошибок, одной негрубой ошибки и трёх недочётов, при наличии четырёх-пяти недочётов.

Оценка 2 ставится, если число ошибок и недочётов превысило норму для оценки 3 или правильно выполнено менее 2/3 всей работы.

Оценка 1 ставится, если обучающийся совсем не выполнил ни одного задания.

Критерии оценки выполненного тестового задания

Результат аттестационного педагогического измерения по учебной дисциплине Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для каждого обучающегося представляет собой сумму зачтенных тестовых заданий по всему тесту. Зачтенное тестовое задание соответствует одному баллу.

Критерием освоения учебной дисциплины для обучающегося является количество правильно выполненных заданий теста не менее 70 %.

Для оценки результатов тестирования предусмотрена следующая система оценивания образовательных достижений обучающихся:

- за каждый правильный ответ ставится 1 балл;
- за неправильный ответ - 0 баллов.

Тестовые оценки можно соотнести с общепринятой пятибалльной системой. Оценивание осуществляется по следующей схеме:

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 - 100	5	отлично
80 - 89	4	хорошо
70 - 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	неудовлетворительно

Критерии оценки в ходе дифференцированного зачета

Ответ оценивается на «отлично», если обучающийся исчерпывающе, последовательно, грамотно и логически стройно излагает материал по вопросам билета, не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении задания, свободно справляется с решением практических задач и способен обосновать принятые решения, не допускает ошибок.

Ответ оценивается на «хорошо», если обучающийся твердо знает программный материал, грамотно и по существу его излагает, не допускает существенных неточностей при ответах, умеет грамотно применять теоретические знания на практике, а также владеет необходимыми навыками решения практических задач.

Ответ оценивается на «удовлетворительно», если обучающийся освоил только основной материал, однако не знает отдельных деталей, допускает неточности и некорректные формулировки, нарушает последовательность в изложении материала и испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических заданий.

Ответ оценивается на «неудовлетворительно», если обучающийся не раскрыл основное содержание материала, допускает существенные ошибки, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические задания.

4. БАНК КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

4.1 Текущий контроль

4.1.1. ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РАБОТА

Комплект оценочных заданий № 1 по Теме 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Система образования в России и за рубежом».

Грамматический материал: разряды существительных; число существительных; притяжательный падеж существительных.

Экскурсия «Мое училище».

Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Училище».

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения по теме «Множественное число имени существительного».

Задание 1. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.

A dog, a ball, a desk, a horse, a fact, a nose, a lip, a mother, a father, a brother, a pen, a pencil, a flower, a kid, a pupil, a lion, an elephant, an apple.

Задание 2. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.

A class, a box, a bus, a match, a bush, a wish, a loss, a tomato, a princess, a boss, an ostrich, a brush, a witch, a fox, a dish, a hero, an address, a glass.

Задание 3. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.

A cry, a lady, a baby, a puppy, a strawberry, a cherry, a reply, a party, a spy, the sky, a city, a country, a lorry, a doggy, a poppy, a story, an enemy, a family.

Задание 4. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.

A loaf, a wife, a wolf, a calf, a safe, a shelf, an elf, a roof, a scarf, a thief.

Задание 5. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.

A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato, a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

Задание 6. Напишите имена существительные в единственном числе.

Children, shelves, feet, desks, classes, buses, men, pencils, women, babies, tomatoes, potatoes, dresses, mice, teeth, sheep, puppies, fish, foxes, rabbits, boxes, geese, deer, bosses, salmon, animals.

Задание: перевести тексты по теме 1 и составить схемы образования России и Великобритании.

I. Education in Russia

Levels of education

Education in Russia is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15. It consists of primary school education for ages 6-10, followed by senior school for ages 10-15. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must remain to complete secondary school for 2 more years, from ages 15-17.

Primary and secondary school includes 11 years of study. Every school has a core curriculum of academic subjects. After completing this stage, pupils are awarded the *Attestat o Srednem (Polnom) Obshchem Obrazovanii* (Certificate of Secondary Complete General Education).

At 15 years old, children may choose to enter a vocational school or non-university institute. These typically offer programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field until students reach 17 or 18. Such institutions used to be called *technikum* but now most of them are known as colleges.

Classwork often means reciting and written and oral testing. Criticism by the teacher in front of the class is frequent. If a student does not perform to standard, they will be 'left back' to remain another year.

School hours and holidays

The Russian school year is comprised of 4 terms with vacations in between; 1 week in November, 2 weeks in January, 1 week in March and nearly 3 months in summer. School is held from September 1 until the final week of May, with exams in June.

The school day normally starts at 8 a.m. and finishes at 1 or 2 in the afternoon. Students generally attend class 5 days a week, although some schools require extra study on Saturdays.

A typical class lasts 40 - 45 minutes with a 5 -15 minute break in between. In primary school students have 4 classes a day. This increases to 5 or 6 classes a day in secondary school, and 6 or 7 at a senior high school.

A normal class consists of 20-30 students. In primary school, pupils have one teacher for all the subjects taught.

Types of schools in Russia

There are usual state schools in Russia , in addition, state and private Lyceums and gymnasias. It is a serious problem for the parents to decide, which school their child should attend. The quality of the education in state schools is not always so good, as in gymnasias . But gymnasias are much more expensive. Different additional subjects are also taught in gymnasias , and that may be difficult for children. However, state schools, Lyceums and gymnasias are subordinated generally to the unified educational system of Russia .

During three or four years a child goes to the primary school where he studies only simple subjects, like mathematics and reading, for example. Then the middle school begins, the list of the subjects is enlarged. Every school has its main teaching program , the Russian language, literature, mathematics, natural sciences and body culture belong to it.

The primary school and the middle school last up to 11 years, but already after 9 years children can go to a college (or vocational school). If a pupil wants to go on the university, he must attend the school for two years more.

After leaving the middle school, the Lyceums, the gymnasias, or the vocational school one can get the higher education. All entrants must pass entrance examinations. Today these entrance examinations are often connected with final examinations. That is if one has passed the final examinations well, the entrance examinations won't already be necessary. Moreover, one can **pay** for the high education and also pass no entrance examinations.

At the university specialists are trained. Students study at the university during four years, then they get the Bachelor degree. Then one can study more for two years to get the master's degree. The master's degree is considered to be an advantage for potential employers.

Boarding schools

The Suvorov Military Schools are a type of boarding school in the former Soviet Union and in modern Russia and Belarus for boys of 14–18. Education in such these schools focuses on military related subjects. The schools are named after Alexander Suvorov, the great 18th century general.

Their naval counterparts among Russian military schools for teenagers are the Nakhimov

Naval Schools. They are named after Pavel Nakhimov, the 19th century admiral.

This type of schools was created in the USSR during the Great Patriotic War in December, 1943 to provide boys of school age, particularly those from families of military personnel, with a secondary education specializing in military (Army, Navy, Intelligence, etc.) subjects and training. Boarding school aspect was particularly important at the time because many students were war orphans, either without parents or with only surviving mother unable to support them.

A number of Suvorov/Nakhimov Military Schools still exist in the CIS countries (including Belarus). The Suvorov schools in Russia are now subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Ground Forces.

II. Education in England

Levels of education

In some areas of England there are nursery schools for children under 5 years of age. Some children between two and five receive education in nursery classes or in infants classes in primary schools. Many children attend informal pre-school play-groups organised by parents in private homes. Nursery schools are staffed with teachers and students in training. There are all kinds of toys to keep the children busy from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon while their parents are at work. Here the babies play, lunch and sleep. They can run about and play in safety with someone keeping an eye on them.

For day nurseries which remain open all the year round the parents pay according to their income. The local education authority's nurseries are free. But only about three children in 100 can go to them: . there aren't enough places, and the waiting lists are rather long.

Most children start school at 5 in a primary school. A primary school may be divided into two parts—infants and juniors. At infants school reading, writing and arithmetic are taught for about 20 minutes a day during the first year, gradually increasing to about 2 hours in their last year. There is usually no written timetable. Much time is spent in modelling from clay or drawing, reading or singing.

By the time children are ready for the junior school they will be able to read and write, do simple addition and subtraction of numbers.

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

Pupils were streamed according to their abilities to learn into A, B, C and D streams. The least gifted are in the D stream. Formally towards the end of their fourth year the pupils wrote their Eleven Plus Examination. The hated 11 + examination was a selective procedure on which not only the pupils' future schooling but their future careers depended. The abolition of selection at Eleven Plus Examination brought to life comprehensive schools where pupils can get secondary education.

There are some types of secondary schools in England. They are: grammar schools, modern schools and comprehensive schools.

Secondary Schools. At the age of 11 when children leave junior school to start the second stage of their education they go to assessment centers or for interviews at local secondary

schools. This system has replaced the old selective examination (it was called "Eleven Plus Examination") which was much criticized by teachers and parents. Nowadays most of the secondary schools in Great Britain have gone over to be comprehensive system. Almost 50% of all secondary schools are single sex.

The Comprehensive Schools take all children over eleven regardless of their supposed intelligence. In these schools children are not separated according to ability. On graduating, the students can enter universities, colleges, polytechnics or other higher educational establishments.

The organization of state schooling is not centralized as in most European countries. Firstly, there is no prescribed curriculum. Secondly, the types of school available and the age ranges vary in different parts of the country. State schooling in the United Kingdom is financed partly by the government and partly by local rates.

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take "A" level examinations in two or three subjects. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their "A" level results.

There are forty-seven universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics, plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education.

The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge, called "Oxbridge".

School hours and holidays

The English academic year runs from September to July.

Schools are open for 195 days each school year.

English schools have six terms (semesters), separated by holidays (vacations).

The school year is 39 weeks long and is divided into six terms:

Term 1 - September to October (followed by a one week holiday)

Term 2 - October to December (followed by a two week holiday)

Term 3 - January to February (followed by a one week holiday)

Term 4 - February to March (followed by a two week holiday)

Term 5 - April to May (followed by a one week holiday)

Term 6 - June to July (followed by a six week summer holiday)

Holidays / Vacations

Our main School holidays are:

Christmas - 2 weeks

Spring - 2 weeks

Summer (end of July and the whole of August) - 6 weeks

We also have a one week holiday at the end of every odd numbered term.

Types of schools in England

The main categories of school are:-

- local authority maintained schools (State Schools)

Free to all children between the ages of 5 - 16

- independent schools. (Private/Public Schools)
- Parents pay for their children's' education.

State Schools

In the UK 93% of the children in England and Wales go to "state schools". State schools are non fee-paying, funded from taxes and most are organized by Local Authorities (LA).

Parents are expected to make sure that their child has a pen, pencil, ruler etc. but the cost of other more specialized equipment, books, examination fees are covered by the school.

Parents are, however, expected to pay for their child's school uniform and items of sports wear. Charges may also be made for music lessons and for board and lodgings on residential trips. Schools may ask for voluntary contributions for school time activities - but no pupil may be left out of an activity if their parents or guardian cannot or do not contribute.

Fee Paying Schools Independent

Schools

7% of the children in England go to independent schools. Independent schools are known as **private schools and public schools**. Parents pay for their children to attend these schools.

Nursery/Kindergarten 2 to 4 years

Pre-preparatory 3 or 4 to 7 years

Preparatory 7 to 11 or 13 years

Public 11 or 13 to 18 years

Boarding schools

One of top boarding schools in England! A great residential school in academically oriented Cambridge! Abbey College in Cambridge is an independent 6th form college that offers a stimulating environment in which staff and students work together to achieve academic success. There are about 260 students at the college, almost all of whom are in the 6th form and preparing for the General Certificate of Education at A-level.

Abbey College Cambridge is part of the Alpha Plus Group and aims to maintain a 'gold standard' of education. Classes are small, so enabling students and teachers to focus upon the most effective ways of learning.

The track record of Abbey College Cambridge students speaks for itself. Our results have established the college as one of the very best independent 6th form colleges in Great Britain. In the 2012 A-level examinations our students achieved the following pass rates: grade A* 40%, grade A*/A 72% and grade A*/B 89%.

The city of Cambridge is a fusion of the everyday and the extraordinary. It is a city that has shaped history and continues to make its mark on the future.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 2 по Теме 2. Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби».

Грамматический материал: разряды прилагательных; степени сравнения прилагательных; сравнительные конструкции с союзами.

Задание: 1. Прочитайте текст и выпишите незнакомые слова по теме «The Hermitage»

Найдите в словаре значение новых слов.

The Hermitage

One of the world-wide known museums is the Hermitage. The word "Hermitage" means "a place of solitude". This name was given in the XVIII century by Catherine II to her private museum housed in a small building adjacent to the Winter Palace and accessible only to the chosen few. In the course of time, the Hermitage grew into one of the greatest museums of the world. At the present, the collections take up five interconnected buildings. The museum retains

its old name. The accumulation of artifacts led to the formation of new departments devoted to the culture and art of the Peoples of the East, of the Prehistoric culture, and of the Russian culture. Three other departments are those of Western European art, classical antiquities and numismatics. One of the rooms that impressed visitors the most is St. George Hall. The interior of the room is considered by experts to be a perfect example of the Classical Style. The room covers about 800 square metres, but does not seem enormous due to perfect proportions. It is decorated in the whitest marble and gilded bronze. The Throne Hall was used for column assemblies. Members of the Tzar's family, when coming of age, took their oaths here. The Leonardo da Vinci Hall is one of the most gorgeous interiors. The hall is decorated in the style of 17th century French Baroque. The Hermitage possesses two, out of 12 or 14 works surviving from Leonardo. The Rembrandt collection is one of the most treasured possessions of the museum. It contains 24 canvases. The Malachite Room reflects the style of 1889. The columns, pilasters, and floorlamps are veneered with thin plaques of rich green malachite. About two tons of malachite were used in decoration of the room.

Выполните перевод текста со словарем по теме «Эрмитаж» и воспроизведите (устно) в форме диалога.

1. What does the word "Hermitage" mean?
2. How many departments are there in the Hermitage? What are they?
3. The interior of which room is the best example of the Classical Style?
4. What kinds of material are used for the decoration of St. George's Hall?
5. Why was the Throne Hall so important?
6. How many works of Leonardo da Vinci does the Hermitage possess?
7. What is the most treasured possession of the Hermitage?
8. What material was used for the decoration of Malachite Room?

2. Read and translate the text.

We live in the century of high speeds and technologies. Sometimes we are so tired of our office duties that we want to have a rest and to spend a weekend in the open air somewhere in the forest.

People living in cities and towns would like to be closer to nature, so they are fond of spending their spare time in the country. To find a beautiful place in the forest or to put up a tent on the bank of the river, to make a fire - it is a real pleasure.

Some people, who can afford it, prefer to have a rest abroad. The whole world is open now. The limits and frontiers of the previous period do not exist any more. So many people, so many hobbies. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste - you are lucky because life becomes more interesting and exciting. Hobbies like tastes differ.

The most popular hobbies are collecting post-cards, coins and books. Some people are interested in music. They collect records and tape recordings or CDs, newspaper and magazine articles about their idols. Others like photography.

Nowadays many new hobbies have appeared. Many grown-ups and children are fond of playing computer games. My friend has a computer at home and he prefers to spend his free time playing computer games.

As for me, I have little spare time on weekdays, but on Sundays I try to spend my free time taking pictures and jogging. I am fond of making pictures of nature, my friends and relatives. They say that I am keen on photography.

My relatives also have their own hobbies. My mother likes to bake cakes and pies. She is also good at knitting. Before going to bed she prefers to read. She has a lot of work to do, but she

can always find some time for the things she enjoys. My father likes to fish. It is his favorite recreation. My grandmother and grandfather say that tastes and ideals change with years. When they were young they were fond of more active hobbies but now they prefer to read books and watch TV. As for my sister she is fond of learning English. She dreams of being a teacher. Sometimes my sister and I go to see our friends or walk with them in the park, especially when the weather is fine. I think it is important to have an active rest after hard mental work.

Find the sentences with this words and word combinations:

hobby to have a rest
to be tired to spend a weekend
in the open air
to be closer to nature photography
to be fond of doing smth. computer games
In the country free time
to make a free spare time

to put up a tent to take pictures
to have a rest abroad to be keen on
to be interested in to bake
to collect to be good at
coins to prefer
records to have a lot of work to do
tape recordings to have an active rest
compact disks (CDs) mental work

Answer the following questions:

What is a hobby?
How do you spend your spare time?
Do you go in for sports?
Do you walk your dog (play musical instruments, gardening...)?
Are you interested in drawing (cooking...)?
What are you interested in?
Do you enjoy visiting friends?
Who do you talk to about your problems?
What do you like to talk about?

3. Guess the meanings of the word "keen" from the sentences below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

He had a keen ear.
He was keen on sports.
He had keen sight
He is keen to help us.
He is not very keen on poetry.
He is very keen to see his birthplace again.

4. Ask the questions to the following answers.

1.....

- Yes it is. It is very interesting to have a hobby.
2.....
- No it is not. Watching TV is not useful hobby.
3.....
- My friend is interested in playing computer games.
4.....
- No she is not . She is not fond of dancing.
5.....
- Reading books is useful because you can learn more about the world around us.
6.....
- Some boys and girls prefer to collect old coins and stamps.
7.....
- As far as I know Mike is keep up with new cars.
8.....
- The most popular hobby in our class is playing computer games.
9.....
- Yes I am. I am good at playing basketball.
10.....
- Yes it is. Collecting stamps is a very popular hobby.
11.....
- Yes, most stamps show the name of the country they come from.
12.....
- No, British stamps don't have the name of the country.
13.....
- British stamps have always a picture of the Queen Elizabeth.

5. Аудирование текста.

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

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

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

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

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

Задания к тексту: 1 вариант: вписать в текст пропущенные слова.

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

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

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

2 вариант: выбрать один из трёх предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. When MrDavis was a little boy he had many ...

a) toys b) hobbies c) books

2. He collected ...
 - a) birds b) animals c) stamps
3. When he was older he became fond of ...
 - a) sports b) travelling c) dancing
4. When he was finishing school his parents bought him ...
 - a) a cat b) a computer c) a house
5. And now he is ...
 - a) a doctor b) a cosmonaut c) a writer.

3 вариант: согласиться или не согласиться с предложенными высказываниями.

YES/NO

1. He was a great collector of different things.
2. When he was older he became fond of music.
3. He was playing different sport games at school.
4. Working with computers became his profession.
5. And now he is a writer.

4. Работа с вопросами (в парах).

Answer the questions.

1. Have you got a hobby?
2. What hobby have you got?
3. Do you like your hobby?
4. Is your hobby interesting?
5. Why is your hobby interesting?

5. Творческие задания.

1 вариант: создать список хобби на английском языке.

2 вариант: рассказать о своём хобби.

3 вариант: восстановить пропуски в тексте.

6. Fill in the missing words and read the text.

I have got a friend. His name is Bob. Bob has got an interesting _____. He likes _____ car models. It is a _____ hobby, because it _____ Bob to _____ his time. It _____ his mind. Bob has got a _____ collection of models. Very often he _____ this collection to his friend. It's fun to watch the cars and sometimes to play with them.

Слова для пропусков: nice, shows, collecting, hobby, develops, helps, plan, big.

7. Fill in the spaces. Complete the text with the words in the box.

watches cinema weird doesn't like games talking guy ~~unusual~~ teaches

My friend Alan has got an unusual hobby- he loves old films. We often go to the _1..... together at the weekend and we 2..... watching modern films, but Alan's favourite films are the old black a white ones from the 1930s and 1940s. He 3..... Them and reads about them all the time. I really enjoy 4..... to him about films, because he knows a lot about then and he 5..... me a lot. Alan 6..... play football and he hates computer 7....., so some people think he's 8..... . But's good to be different and I think he's a very interesting 9..... .

Choose the correct answers

Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Danny to go the party.
a) want b) wants c) wanting | 6) My friends..... read lo of books
a) does b) doesn't c) don't |
| 2) I emails on my computer.
a) run b) write c) wanting | 7) Angela and Simon enjoy pictures
a) paint b) to paint c) painting |
| 3) I really Alison. She's a very good friend.
a) love b) hate c) don't like | 8) Playing the guitar is my favourite
a) game b) hobby c) lesson |
| 4) Our school lessons at 8.50.
a) start b) starts c) starting | 9) All the students in our school ... English.
a) listen b) teach c) learn |
| 5) David your aunt and uncle.
a) know b) knows c) knowing | |

Correct the mistakes

In each sentence there is a mistake with the present simple or with a like verb + *-ing*.

1. A lot people goes to the cinema on Friday night. *A lot of people go to the cinema on Friday night.*
2. Ben's mother drive us home from school.
.....
3. I not like flying.
.....
4. We enjoy to run the park.
.....
5. Tony and his brother love swimming.
.....
6. Sue and Catherine doesn't ride bikes.
.....
7. Elise study's in the library after school.
.....
8. My sister not get up before 7 o'clock.
.....
9. In the summer, Dad watchs the tennis on the television.
.....

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения по теме «Степени сравнения имён прилагательных»

1. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.

Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.

Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.

This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!

This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.

Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?

I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.

Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.

This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.

Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.

Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.

Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

2. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Н-р: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный) 9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

3. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.

longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.

more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful – is.

London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.

the – team – Adam – is – worst – the – player – in.

Упражнение 4. Скажите, какие из следующих предложений составлены верно, исправьте ошибки.

1 I hope that next time you'll speak to your uncle more politely. 2. Peter usually comes to his classes most late of his classmates. 3. Who can solve this problem most quickly? 4. This time he listened to his little sister patienter than usual. 5. Could you speak a little slower, please? 6. When I was a very young child I thought that to sing best meant to sing loudest. 7. I think that now I see the whole problem much more clearly. 8. Who lives more near to the school — you or your friend? 9. Alice goes to the theatre frequentest of us all. 10. Will you raise your hands a bit higher, please? I can't see them. 11. In December it snows oftener than in November. 12. He knows three languages but he speaks English easiest. 13. Last night I slept peacefullier than before. 14. Could you come to school more early and water the plants tomorrow? 15. This new computer works most fast and can solve problems in no time.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Ты не мог бы вести машину быстрее?

2. Поезд прибыл раньше, чем обычно.

3. Моя сестра помогает маме чаще других членов нашей семьи.

4. Из пяти спортсменов Вася прыгнул выше всех.

5. Миссис Финч разговаривает с медсестрами терпеливее всех других врачей.

6. Наша собака лает громче соседской.

7. Мой брат пишет бабушке чаще, чем я.

8. Анна говорит по-английски лучше Васи.

9. Вася живет ближе всех к техникуму.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 3 по Теме 3. Здоровье и спорт (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Здоровье и спорт».

Грамматический материал:

- разряды числительных;
- употребление числительных;
- обозначение времени, обозначение дат.

Проект-презентация «День здоровья».

Задание: 1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.

My Attitude to Sports

Let me tell you about my own attitude to sports and sportsmen.

To begin with I must say that sport is one of the things that always keep people fit. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises regularly you feel refreshed, have a good posture and that makes you feel well.

Wise people say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from diseases and pain.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: «A sound mind is in a sound body». If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. Together with my father we do our usual morning exercises at home and twice a week we have our basketball training in the sports club and in summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. Moreover I take part in different sports competitions which our school organizes from time to time. The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, and wrestling. Some boys are also fond of boxing. Among girls calisthenics is very popular. All these sports have their strong supporters.

My favourite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

Questions:

- 1) Why should people go in for sports?
- 2) Is sport one of the things that always keep people fit?
- 3) What do wise people say about good health?
- 4) What kind of sport are you fond of?
- 5) Why are you fond of this kind of sport?

2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.

It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourite as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Questions:

1. Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
2. What necessary facilities are provided for people?
3. What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
4. What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?
5. What favourite sportsmen do you know?

3. Read and translate the text

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams – their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it “the queen of all sports”. It comprises such kinds of sports as running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing and many more in which you can take an active part.

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) People who play a game are sportsmen.
- 2) Two players playing with each other are opponents.
- 3) Gymnastics is the queen of all sports.
- 4) The most popular sport is tennis.
- 5) Athletic comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping, racewalking, throwing and others.

Give simple reasons for liking/disliking different sports using the following prompts

I'm good/not very good at

Truly speaking, I don't like ... because

But I'm fond of ... because

To my mind the most exciting kind of sports is

Personally I would never go playing ... because it's very

4. Read and translate.

Have you ever wondered what happens when athletes reach the end of their careers and no longer have to spend hours in the gym or on the field each day? How do they keep their muscles strong and bellies flat — if they do? By talking to former American star athletes, it was found out: they do the same things other people must do in order to stay fit. Bonnie Blair, who was the first speed skater to win gold in three consecutive Olympic Games, has a very tough conditioning schedule, especially after the recent birth of her second child. She spends from one to two hours on conditioning five days a week. To stay fit Bonnie runs, lifts weights, rides her bike or goes in for skating. Phil Mahre was the top American man in Alpine ski racing during the late 1970s and early 1980s. In slalom, he won a silver medal in the 1980 Winter Olympics and a gold in the 1984 Games. His record of capturing three overall World Cup titles has never been duplicated by another U.S. racer. He retired in 1984. Now Mahre runs a Colorado ski camp with his brother Steve, another top Alpine racer. Phil keeps himself in shape by doing a little bit of everything. He skies a fair amount in the wintertime. During the summers he water-skis, plays in a local softball team and competes in an adult soccer league. Bart Oates, who played 11 years in the National Football League, works out three days a week, usually early in the morning for about 90 minutes. He spends 30 minutes doing physical exercises, using a rowing machine or a stationary bike. Then he follows with an hour of weights. When Bart can find the time, he augments his program by swimming or playing tennis or golf. Harold Reynolds, a former second baseman, who played 12 years in major league baseball, tries to do some stretching and strengthening exercises every day, sit-ups, push-ups, things like that. And when he can, he tries to run or play different sports, whether it's squash, ice-skating or basketball.

Useful vocabulary: an athlete — спортсмен, атлет a gym (gymnasium) — гимнастический зал, a belly — живот, former — бывший, to stay fit — оставаться в хорошей форме, a speed skater — конькобежец, consecutive — последовательный; следующий друг за другом, tough — жесткий, плотный, сильный, conditioning — меры к улучшению (сохранению) физического состояния, to lift weights — поднимать тяжести (гири, штанги), to ride a bike (bicycle) — кататься на велосипеде, alpine — альпийский, racing — состязание в скорости, alpine ski racing — горные лыжи, slalom — слалом, to capture — захватить, завоевать, to duplicate — дублировать, превзойти, to run smth. — управлять, вести дела, to keep oneself in shape — сохранять хорошую форму, a fair amount — изрядное количество, to water-ski — кататься на водных лыжах, softball — софтбол (разновидность бейсбола, a team — команда, to compete — соревноваться, принимать участие в спортивном соревновании, soccer — футбол, a league — лига, to work out — тренироваться, a rowing machine — тренажер, имитирующий греблю, a stationary bike — велотренажер, to augment — увеличивать, прибавлять, a baseman — игрок в бейсбол, stretching exercises — упражнения на растяжку мышц, strengthening exercises — упражнения на укрепление мышц, sit-ups, push-ups — зарядка squash — игра в мяч; сквош.

Answer the following questions on the text: 1. Are there any special ways for former athletes to stay fit or they do the same things other people must do to stay fit? 2. What kind of sport was Bonnie Blair's profession? 3. How many gold medals did she win in Olympic Games? 4. Does she have a tough conditioning schedule? Why? 5. What does she do to stay fit? 6. What are the career highlights of Phil Mahre? 7. Has his record of capturing three overall World Cup titles ever been duplicated by another U.S. racer? 8. When did Phil Mahre retire? 9. What does he do nowadays? 10. How does he keep himself in shape? 11. How many years did Bart Oates play in the National Football League? 12. How often and how much time does he usually spend

in the morning to be in good shape? 13. What sports equipment does he use while doing his exercises? 14. How does Bart Oates augment his program? 15. What kind of sport made Harold Reynolds famous? 16. What exercises does he do every day? 17. What sports does he play?

Make a list of the kinds of sport and games from the text.

Agree or disagree with the following statements. Prove your point of view.

1. When athletes reach the end of their careers, they relax and don't try to keep themselves in shape. 2. Bonnie Blair was the first speed skater to win gold in three consecutive Olympic Games. 3. To stay fit she does aerobics and plays golf. 4. Phil Mahre was the top American man in Alpine ski racing during the late 1970s and early 1980s. 5. In slalom, he won a gold medal in the 1980 Winter Olympics and a silver medal in the 1984 Games. 6. Phil Mahre's record of capturing three overall World Cup titles has never been duplicated by another U.S. racer. 7. Now Phil runs a TV studio in California. 8. These days he skis a fair amount in the wintertime, during the summer he waterskis, plays in a local Softball team and competes in an adult soccer league. 9. Bart Oates played for 11 years in the National Football League. 10. He usually works out in the evening for about two hours. 11. He uses a rowing machine and a stationary bike. 12. When he can find the time, Oates augments his program by playing volleyball or basketball. 13. Harold Reynolds is a former second baseman, who played for 12 years in major league baseball. 14. Now Harold Reynolds does weightlifting. 15. When Harold Reynolds can, he tries to run or play sports, whether it's squash, iceskating or basketball.

Retell the text.

Complete the sentences using the following words and phrases: athlete; keep one's muscles strong; gym; field; stay fit; win; conditioning; record; compete; rowing machine; exercise bike; push-ups; to go in for (sports).

1. He wants to become an and take part in the Olympic Games. 2. She is sure that her husband will a gold medal in this competition. 3. Twice a week her sister figure-skating. 4. Every day I try to do morning 5. Former star athletes do the same things other people must do in order..... 6. Bart Oates does sports exercises using a or an..... . 7. In our University there is a well-equipped and a big 8. He does bodybuilding in order to 9. Next week he will at the World Championship. 10. Phil Mahre's of capturing three overall World Cup titles has never been duplicated by another U.S. racer. 11. Bonnie Blair has a very tough schedule.

Learn the following words and phrases:

sport(s) — спорт, спортивный, sports kit — спортивный костюм, to look athletic — иметь спортивный вид, physical conditioning — физическая закалка, to feel (keep) fit — быть бодрым и здоровым; держать себя в форме, to beat (to break) the record — побить рекорд, to set a record — установить рекорд, an event — соревнование по определенному виду спорта a court (tennis, badminton court) — площадка для игр, court a (sporting) contest — спортивное состязание, матч a competition — соревнование, a competitor — участник соревнования, a tournament — турнир a tournament standard — уровень спортивного мастерства, позволяющий участвовать в соревнованиях, a workout — тренировка, разминка, outdoor games — игры на открытом воздухе, indoor games — игры в закрытом помещении, to play

draughts — играть в шашки a shuttle cock — волан (мячик для игры в бадминтон), a coach — тренер a fan — болельщик physical education — физическое воспитание.

Make up a dialogue using words and phrases.

Study the following pattern and suggest your own ideas: — Hello, Arthur! What a nice sports kit! You look athletic! — Thank you, Betty! You see, besides this sports kit I have some sports equipment. Look at this racket! — Is it yours? — Yes, it's mine. I go in for tennis at a club. There are two courts there. In order to feel fit and achieve some results I work out three times a week. My coach says that I should achieve tournament standard. I want to be a great athlete, like my Dad. — Will you take part in any competition? — I'd like to be a competitor. I often imagine myself at some tennis tournament. And what about you? I remember you were a basketball fan. — Now I'm fond of swimming. But I'm not only a fan, I also go to the swimming-pool, which is in the central sport-complex. I don't think that I will set a record in swimming; it's just for physical conditioning and recreation. I also like outdoor games. Yesterday my friends and I played volleyball on the sports field near our university. It was great! — I play volleyball too. Can I join you? Of course you can. And today I will play chess with my brother. He prefers indoor games. Do you play chess? — Sometimes. But I often play draughts. Well, I think I will go with you and compete with your brother at chess. — OK, let's go.

Translate the following words without a dictionary.

1. a champion; 9. a chess player; 2. a sports lover; 10. billiards; 3. a match; 11. field hockey; 4. gymnastics; 12. hockey field; 5. a stadium; 13. bowling; 6. to train; 14. horse-racing; 7. a captain (of a team); 15. badminton; 8. a chess board; 16. table tennis.

Choose a word or phrase from the exercise to complete the following sentences: 1. Last year he became a in speed skating. 2. The was full of people, who wanted to see this football 3. Two years ago their horse participated in 4. They both like to skate: he goes in for speed skating and she goes in for 5. To play chess you need a 6. One of the indoor games is 7. My brother is a of a basketball team. 8. He likes sport very much, he can't do without it, he is a real 9. In this sanatorium there is a billiard room, where people play 10. She wants her son to become a gymnast, that's why he goes in for 11. He couldn't decide which hockey to choose: ice hockey or 12. To play you need a racket and a shuttle cock. 13. This won many chess championships. 14. To play a person needs bowls.

Answer the questions. Use the following words and phrases: amateur— спортсмен-любитель, любительский, sports facilities— спортивные сооружения, an ice-hockey stick — клюшка, a puck — шайба, a billiard cue — кий, a billiard ball — бильярдный шар, boxing-gloves — боксерские перчатки, a barbell — штанга, a weight — гиря, to develop physically — развиваться физически to improve one's health — укреплять здоровье, physical culture (training) — физическая культура, подготовка.

1. Do you like sport? 2. What winter (summer) sports do you prefer? 3. What kind of sport is your favourite? 4. Do you go in for sports? 5. How often do you go in for sports? 6. Are you a professional or an amateur? 7. Is it easy for you to keep yourself in shape? 8. Do you do morning exercises? 9. Do you like to watch competitions on TV or at the stadium? 10. Are there many sports facilities in your city (town)? 11. Where are football matches held in your city (town)? 12. What outdoor (indoor) games did you like as a child? 13. Do you read any sports literature? 14. Have you got any sports awards? Which ones? 15. Which kinds of sport are most

popular now? Why? 16. Do you have any favourite sportsmen/ sportswomen? 17. What sports competitions have you seen recently? 18. Did you have a good physical education at school (University)? 19. What Russian (foreign) athletes are considered to be sports stars? Why? 20. What sports equipment do you need for basketball (tennis, boxing, ice hockey, badminton, weightlifting, billiards)? 22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of professional sport? 23. What role does sport play in people's lives? 12. Talk about your favourite kind of sport.

These questions may be useful:

1. What's the origin of this kind of sport? Give some historical details. 2. Is it a summer or winter sport (outdoor or indoor)? 3. Is it a team sport? 4. What sports equipment and facilities do you need for this kind of sport? 5. Is it a popular kind of sport? 6. What sportsmen made a contribution to this kind of sport? 7. Where do people compete in this kind of sport (competitions, championships, Olympic Games, Goodwill Games)? 8. Is this kind of sport healthy or harmful? 9. Why do you like this kind of sport?

5. Read and translate.

Inside Berea College, Kentucky (U.S.A.), besides a good academic program, students can enjoy life beyond the classroom. There is a wide variety of social activities for students to choose: movies, dances, concerts, and sports. Sport is very popular in Berea. The College has a new Seabury Center, which is one of the best athletic and fitness facilities in the region. The Seabury Center houses the basketball arena and auditorium, but also offers a six lane pool for team and individual swimming, volleyball courts, an indoor track, a fitness room, and other facilities. Along with playing fields for baseball, soccer, and field hockey, there are also 14 tennis courts and an outdoor track, enjoyed by students, faculty, and local Berea residents. Since there are more varsity teams for men and women at Berea than at most other colleges in Kentucky, students have many options to develop their interests and skills in competitive sports. Numerous Berea athletes have had achievements in basketball and cross country recent years. Intercollegiate athletic teams at Berea compete in the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (KIAC) and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA). In the 1995 — 1996 season, the men's basketball team competed in the NAIA Division 2 national tournaments.

Useful vocabulary: fitness — подготовленность, auditorium — зрительный зал, a six lane swimming-pool — бассейн с шестью дорожками, track— беговая дорожка, трек, a faculty— профессорско - преподавательский состав, факультет, a resident— постоянный житель, a varsity team— университетская спортивная команда, an option— выбор, право выбора, across country race— бег по пересеченной местности, intercollegiate — междууниверситетский.

Think of 10 questions on the text.

Find the English equivalents of the following words and expressions: учебная программа; широкое разнообразие; спортивные сооружения; теннисные корты; беговая дорожка в закрытом помещении; спортивная площадка для бейсбола; соревноваться; развивать свои интересы и навыки; национальный турнир.

Retell Text

Choose the right answer:

1. The Olympic Games are held.... A) every four years B) every five years C) every six years D) twice a year
2. The Winter Olympic Games were first held.... A) in Russia, in 1896 B) in France, in 1924 C) in Great Britain, in 1908 D) in Finland, in 1985
3. Russia first participated in the Olympic Games in.... A) 1801, in Amsterdam B) 1952, in Helsinki C) 1967, in London D) 1989, in Copenhagen
4. The 22nd Olympic Games were held in.... A) 1910, in Kiev B) 1890, in Sydney C) 1980, in Moscow D) 1989, in New York
5. The International Olympic Committee was set up.... A) in 1896 B) in 1800 C) in 1908 D) in 1956
6. Cricket is associated with such countries as.... A) Germany B) Denmark C) Holland D) England

Continue the list of kinds of sports: wrestling — борьба, rugby — регби rowing — гребля, shooting — стрельба, yachting — парусный спорт, canoeing — гребля на каноэ, track-and-field — легкая атлетика, judo — дзюдо, fencing — фехтование, surfing — серфинг, gymnastics — гимнастика, horse-racing — бега, скачки, handball — гандбол, modern pentathlon — современное пятиборье.

6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ему нравятся разные виды спорта, но особенно футбол и плавание. 2. Спорт помогает людям поддерживать хорошую физическую форму, укрепляет здоровье. 3. В нашем городе есть три спортивных комплекса и несколько спортивных клубов. 4. Он тренируется пять раз в неделю, так как скоро будет участвовать в соревнованиях. 5. В этом матче примут участие сильнейшие команды со всего мира. 6. Тренер помог ему поверить в свои силы. 7. На спортивной площадке собрались участники соревнования по легкой атлетике. 8. Он занимается бегом с детства. 9. Чтобы быть здоровым и бодрым, необходимо заниматься физкультурой. 10. На стадионе было много болельщиков. 11. Университетская команда заняла первое место в этом турнире. 12. Летом очень популярны игры на открытом воздухе. 13. Он достиг уровня спортивного мастерства, позволяющего участвовать в соревнованиях. 14. И взрослым и детям необходима физическая закалка. 15. Десять лет назад он установил рекорд, который еще никто не смог повторить. 1 б. Каждый день они делают упражнения на растяжку и укрепление мышц. 17. Зимой она занимается на велотренажере, а летом катается на обычном велосипеде. 18. Эта команда состоит из блестящих спортсменов.

7. Find synonyms of the following words: 1. a sports field; 2. an athlete; 3. a sporting contest; 4. a competitor; 5. a trainer; 6. a supporter; 7. a university team; 8. an athletic field; 9. to take part in (a competition).

8. Imagine you are a sportsman and you are going to take part in a competition. Say what kind of competition you will participate in and how you work out.

9. Talk about sport and sporting activities in the lives of your relatives, friends and acquaintances.

10. Translate into Russian:

1. This tennis tournament was held in St. Petersburg, in Russia. 2. In our University there

are different sports facilities: a six-laneswimming-pool, two gyms and three sports grounds. 3. He works out four times a week, that's why he is in good shape. 4. Physical education is a compulsory subject in Russian schools. 5. Athletes all over the world will take part in this championship. 6. There are several sporting societies in our city. 7. In order to stay fit he goes jogging every morning. 8. She goes in for short-distance running and next year she is going to take part in local competitions. 9. The varsity team won two medals in this competition. 10. They support the local football team. 11. Outdoor games are very popular in summer among children and grown-ups. 12. She does aerobics twice a week in a sports club. 13. Among indoor games he prefers playing chess best of all. 14. Her daughter is fond of figure-skating, so they go to a skating rink every Sunday. 15. It's difficult for him to get up earlier and do push-ups. 16. In order to improve your health you need physical conditioning. 17. Physical exercises are useful for people of various ages. 18. In 2000 Sydney hosted the Olympic Games.

11. Read and translate.

Dr Jigoro Kano is considered to be the Father of Judo. By combining the best techniques of various schools into one system he could create a physical education program that would embody mental and physical skill. In 1882 Kano presented his new sport — Judo. He called this sport Kodokan Judo. The term Kodokan breaks down into ko (lecture, study, method), do (way or path) and kan (hall or place). Thus it means "a place to study the way". Similarly judo breaks down into ju (gentle) and do (way or path) or "the gentle way". Kano established his own judo school, called the Kodokan. In 1886, because of rivalry between jujitsu schools and judo, a contest was held to determine the superior art. Kano's judo students won the competition easily, thus establishing the superiority of judo, its popular principles and its practical techniques. The categorization of Kodokan Judo was completed in 1887. The Kodokan Judo had three broad aims: physical education, contest proficiency and mental training. Starting in 1889 Kano left Japan to visit Europe and the U.S.A. He travelled abroad to teach judo and several times to attend the Olympics and its committee meetings. Several of his students devoted their lives to developing judo in foreign countries. In 1892 Judo began to spread its wings across the world. By 1910 judo was a recognized sport that could be safely engaged in and in 1911 it was adopted as a part of Japan's educational system. In 1962 the International Judo Federation was formed and became the governing body for judo internationally. When Japan hosted the 1964 Olympics, Judo was given its first opportunity as an event. Of the sixteen medals awarded for judo, Japan won three gold medals, and one silver medal. Judo was no longer a Japanese sport but had developed to become an international sport. Today judo is enjoyed by many people. There are many reasons for learning judo. Judo provides exercise, relaxation, sport, an interesting challenge, balance, coordination, self-protection and self-confidence. Judo develops a keen desire to coordinate mind and body.

Useful vocabulary: a technique — техника, технические приемы, to embody -- воплощать, объединять, включать, skill – навык, gentle - мягкий, легкий, rivalry— соперничество, jujitsu — джиу-джитсу, superior — высший, лучший, superiority — превосходство, categorization — распределение по категориям, разрядам, proficiency— опытность, умение, to spread — распространять(ся), раскидывать(ся), простирает(ся), recognized — признанный, to be engaged in smth. — заниматься чем-либо; to be adopted — быть принятым, a governing body — руководящий орган, challenge— вызов (на состязание), self-protection— самозащита, self-confidence — самоуверенность; уверенность в себе, a keen desire — сильное желание

Find in Text 3 the English equivalents of the following words and expressions: лучшие технические приемы; состязание; легко выиграть соревнование; физическое воспитание; учить дзюдо; часть образовательной системы; выиграть золотые медали; международный спорт; основать школу; обеспечить тренировкой.

12. Make up a story on one of the topics and retell it. 1. My favourite kind of sport. 2. The profession of a sportsman/sportswoman: advantages and disadvantages. 3. Extreme kinds of sport.

Задание: выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения.

1. Напишите указанное время цифрами.

Н-р: It's twenty past five. – 5:20

It's half past three.

It's ten to six.

It's a quarter past two.

It's a quarter to twelve.

It's twenty to one.

It's half past eight.

It's five past eleven.

It's twenty-five to four.

It's nine o'clock.

It's ten past ten.

2. Напишите указанное время словами.

4:45

12:40

6:30

3:00

5:10

2:35

9:55

12:05

8:25

7:15

3. Выберите в скобках правильное время.

It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)

It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)

It's a quarter past five. (4:45 - 5:15 – 6:15)

It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)

It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

4. Расставьте следующие варианты в хронологическом порядке.

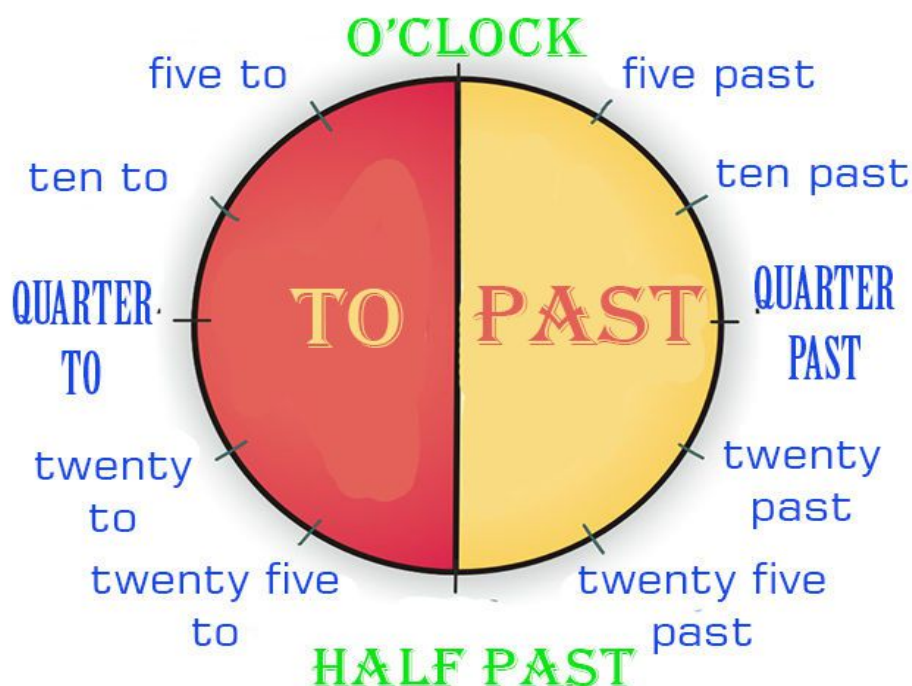
It's twenty to one.

It's twenty past twelve.

It's five to one.

It's a quarter to one.

It's half past twelve.
 It's a quarter to twelve.
 It's a quarter past twelve.
 It's noon.
 It's five past twelve.
 It's five to twelve.



Комплект оценочных заданий № 4 по Теме 4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу
 (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Путешествие. Поездка за границу».

Грамматический материал:

- личные, притяжательные местоимения;
- указательные местоимения;
- возвратные местоимения;
- вопросительные местоимения;
- неопределенные местоимения.

Сочинение «Как мы путешествуем?»

Задание:

1. Translate from Russian into English:

T: Чем ты занимаешься, Лиза?

L: I'm looking at the holiday brochure. There are four hotels in the town, but I can't decide which one we should stay.

T: Дай мне посмотреть. Почему бы нам не остановиться в Голд Плаза? Он выглядит самым комфортабельным из четырех и не такой дорогой, как Саншайн.

L: But, it's near the main road and I think it'll be too noisy to live there.

T: А как насчет отеля Мэджик Касл тогда?

L: I don't know. It looks dirtier than the other hotels.

T: Но он самый дешевый и возможно там тише, чем в Голд Плаза. Смотри! В брошюре также сказано, что там дружелюбный персонал.

L: Okay! Let's stay at the Magic Castle Hotel. I'm sure it will be fine.

2. Write the conversation in the correct order:

A: We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?

B: Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.

A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.

B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?

A: Have you got any vacant rooms?

B: One double-room, please.

A: Single or double, sir?

3. Find the synonyms for:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. luggage | a. trip |
| 2. return ticket | b. baggage |
| 3. journey | c. a buffet car |
| 4. cloakroom | d. schedule |
| 5. a dining car | e. round-trip ticket |
| 6. booking-office | f. left-luggage office |
| 7. timetable | g. ticket office |
| 8. fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

4. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. room service | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2. travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3. book tickets | c. место у окна |
| 4. arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5. departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time | f. купить билеты |
| 7. stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8. window seat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9. passport | i. отправление |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт |

5. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets:

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде). 2. Would you like (носильщика) for your luggage, miss? 3. Unfortunately there was no (кафе-ресторана) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us. 4. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins. 5. There are always bustle and confusion (на станции). 6. Before boarding the plane (пассажир) must register at the airport. 7. You (приземлитесь) in London at ten-fifteen p.m. 8. If you've got something to declare you come through (красный коридор).

6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Куда я могу отнести ваш багаж, сэр?
2. Давайте поспешим, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд.
3. Вот мой билет и паспорт.

4. К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
5. Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
6. У вас есть вещи подлежащие декларированию?

7. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1. I'm sorry I'm late. When did you arrive?
2. Excuse me, please, where's Platform six?
3. I'd like to book a single ticket.
4. Don't make a fuss, we have still a lot of time left.
5. I'd like two tickets for the 7 o'clock train to Warsaw.

8. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:
accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ... 2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London. 3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin. 4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ? 5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant 6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes. 7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

9. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.

TRAVEL – the activity of travelling; a journey (air/space travel business travel; travel about the Far East).

JOURNEY – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (I love going on long journeys).

TOUR – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it (We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory); 2. A journey made for pleasure, especially as a holiday, visiting several different places in an area (a cycling tour of Provence); 3. A planned visit to several places in a country or area made for a special purpose, such as one made by a politician, sports team, or group of performers (a lecture/concert tour).

TRIP – a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again (The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train).

VOYAGE – a long journey, especially by ship (He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage).

CROSSING – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other (It was a really rough crossing – I threw up three times).

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.

2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.

3. Our _____ included England, France and Germany.

4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without _____.

5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first _____ across the Atlantic, and it sank

four hours later.

6. You can _____ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.

7. Unfortunately that _____ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.

8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his _____.

9. One day I came back from a few days' _____ made on foot through the island.

10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer _____ by air.

10. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде).

2. (самый удобный способ) to get there is by plane.

3. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins.

4. I like (походы / пеший туризм) because it's an easy way to keep fit.

5. Going on this tour you can see many interesting places (за короткое время).

11. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

by sea on foot expensive advantages walking tours cars business trips by car pleasure journeys anywhere you wish by air by train

1. Travelling _____ is the fastest way to get somewhere.

2. You can easily get there _____.

3. The most pleasant but the most _____ way to travel to Solovki is _____.

4. Travelling _____ has one big advantage: you can stop _____ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.

5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you _____ in the protected corners of nature.

6. _____ are better to take by plane or train, and _____ – by sea or _____.

7. Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining _____, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

12. Find the synonyms.

1	journey	a	wagon-lit
2	dining car	b	by road
3	by air	c	flight
4	voyage	d	way
5	walking tour	e	trip
6	mean	f	hike
7	sleeping car	j	by plane
8	by car	h	buffet car

13. Choose the correct answer.

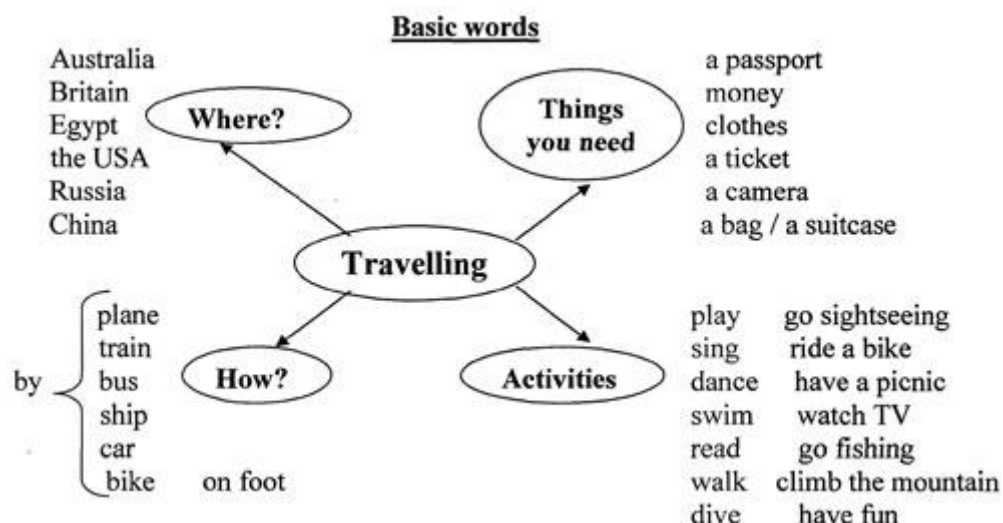
1. Hello, I have a _____. My name is Matthew Jones.
a. reserve

8. Could you give me a _____ up call at 6 o'clock in the morning please?
a. sleep

b. reserved c. reservation d. reserving	b. start c. wake d. morning
2. Beach equipment is ___ to all of our guests, free of charge. a. average b. available c. advantage d. avail	9. If you've never been to this city, you should take a look at our sight-seeing. a. menu b. brochures c. front desk
3. We only have one ___ left, and it's for a single room. The rest of the hotel is full. a. vaccination b. vacancy c. vacation d. vagrant	10. Sorry, we don't have a _____ service. You'll have to park your car yourself. a. room b. laundry c. valet
4. I'd like to order room ___ please. I'd like a bottle of red wine sent up to room 407. a. standard b. staff c. service d. stuff	11. I'm sorry, but we don't have any vacancies. We are fully-_____ tonight. a. vacant b. booked c. closed
5. Can I ___ my stay for another day please? a. express b. extention c. exit d. extend	12. You might like to voice your complaint about the rate to the _____. a. housekeeper b. valet driver c. hotel manager
6. I'm leaving tomorrow. What time do I have to check ___ by? a. up b. out c. through d. over	13. If you need a midnight snack there's a _____ full of potato chips on your floor. a. bellboy b. kitchenette c. vending machine
7. The ___ for a single room is \$60 a night. a. rent b. hire c. pay d. rate	14. I'll call housekeeping and ask them to bring you some fresh _____. a. ice b. milk c. linen

14. Speak about your latest journey or trip using the scheme below and answering the following questions:

- Where have you been?
- How have you got there?
- What activities did you take part in?
- What things did you need in different situations?



Задание: выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Найдите в следующих предложениях все типы местоимений. Переведите предложения.

1. Lara found her purse. It was in our garden.
2. I have some free time to talk to you about their party.
3. The twins asked me to teach them roller-skating.
4. My mum devoted herself to us, her children.
5. I myself baked these cupcakes.
6. Don't touch this ticket. It's mine.
7. We saw her in that shop but she didn't see us.
8. Does anybody love Chemistry in your class?
9. It's not his car. It's hers.
10. Nobody will read those books.

2. Поставьте подходящие возвратные местоимения (myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves).

1. The dog enjoyed ... with the children. (Собака веселилась с детьми.)
2. He cut ... while shaving in the bathroom. (Он порезался, когда брился в ванной.)
3. Did you hurt ... ? (Ты поранился?)
4. She introduced ... as Alice Brown. (Она представилась как Алиса Браун.)
5. Kids, it wasn't your fault. Please don't blame (Дети, это была не ваша вина. Не вините себя, пожалуйста.)
6. Your face is dirty. Look at ... in the mirror. (Твое лицо грязное. Посмотри на себя в зеркало.)
7. I don't like people who usually talk about (Не люблю людей, которые разговаривают обычно о самих себе.)
8. I am the winner and I'm proud of (Я победитель, и я горжусь собой.)

3. Выберите подходящие личные и притяжательные местоимения. Переведите.

1. Give ... (my, me, mine) a glass of water.
2. Who is sitting behind ... (our, we, us)?
3. Would you like to dance with ... (he, him, his)?
4. Joanna is going to meet ... (them, they, their).
5. It took ... (he, him, his) 5 days to get to ... (you, your).

6. Please help ... (I, me, my) with ... (me, my) homework.
7. This is ... (me, my, I) cat. ... (His, Her, Its) name is Tom.
8. She promised to help ... (us, our, we) and she will keep ... (she, her, he) word.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 5 по Теме 5. Моя будущая профессия, карьера (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Моя будущая профессия, карьера».

Грамматический материал: видовременные формы глагола; оборот thereis/ thereare.

Эссе «Хочу быть профессионалом».

Задание:

Vocabulary:

choosing a career — выбор профессии

matter — вопрос, дело

to examine — изучать

thoroughly — тщательно

ability — способность

strength — сильная сторона

weakness — слабая сторона

to take into account — принимать во внимание

preference — предпочтение

particularly — особенно

to follow in the footsteps of — идти по стопам

blindly — слепо

to base on — основываться на

opinion — мнение

turn of mind — склад ума

to work out — разрабатывать

occupation requirements — требования к профессии

variety — разнообразие

pay — зарплата, жалованье

salary — зарплата

generally speaking — вообще говоря

independent — независимый

successful — успешный

wealthy — состоятельный

well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый

to support a family — содержать семью

breadwinner — кормилец

condition — условие

to enter — поступать

prestigious — престижный

further training — дальнейшее обучение

promotion prospects — перспективы на повышение

to graduate — окончить (университет)

plum job — «тёплое местечко» (несложная работа с хорошим заработком)

to respond — отвечать, соответствовать

monotonous — монотонный

tedious — нудный, скучный, утомительный

clerical job — офисная работа
 capable — способный
 hard-working — трудолюбивый
 to climb the ladder — делать карьеру
 firefighter — пожарный
 estate agent — агент по недвижимости
 full-time job — работа на полную ставку, предполагающая полную занятость
 part-time job — работа на полставки, предполагающая неполную занятость
 flexitime job — работа со скользящим графиком
 set — установленный, неизменный
 pattern — график, расписание
 involve — включать, содержать
 to juggle — совмещать
 employee — служащий, работник
 to appeal — привлекать, нравиться
 sociable — общительный
 on the contrary — напротив, наоборот
 timid — робкий, застенчивый
 diffident — неуверенный в себе
 frankly speaking — откровенно говоря
 communication skill — навык общения
 business trip — командировка
 to imply — подразумевать
 to turn out — оказываться
 exhausting — изнуряющий, изматывающий, утомительный
 stressful — напряжённый
 ambitious — целеустремлённый, честолюбивый
 creative — творческий
 tailor — портной
 well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый
 bodyguard — телохранитель
 lifeguard — спасатель
 rewarding — полезный, стоящий
 demanding — требующий много усилий или времени
 to devote — посвящать
 aspiring — устремлённый, честолюбивый
 reliable — надёжный
 laborious — трудолюбивый, старательный
 to be a matter of future prestige and wealth — быть вопросом будущего престижа и благополучия

1. Read, translate and answer the questions.

Choosing an Occupation

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors or pilots or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special education in Czechia to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

Vocabulary

to make a decision — принять решение

to force — заставлять, принуждать, вынуждать

qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] for — готовиться к какой-л. деятельности; приобретать какую-л. квалификацию; получать право (на что-либо)

to counsel ['kaʊnsəl] — давать совет; советовать, рекомендовать

self evaluation [i,vælju'eɪʃn] — самооценка

Questions

1. What is the most difficult problem for a young person?
2. Why don't the majority of young people know what they want to be?
3. When do they make a decision about an occupation?
4. What things do you have to think about when choosing an occupation?
5. What should one do to qualify for a particular job?
6. Whom can you turn to for advice when making your decision?
7. What is the most important part of the decision-making process?

2. Озаглавьте текст.

Sooner or later all of us face the problem of choosing a career when we are to decide what we are going to be in future. Choosing a career is not a simple matter — in fact, it can be one of the most important in our life. You don't need to hurry making a decision. You should examine thoroughly your abilities and character, take a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses, pay attention to your parents' and friends' advice and take into account your own preferences. The last point in the list is particularly important because there are many examples when people make great mistakes choosing their future profession. Sometimes they either simply follow in the footsteps of their parents or relatives or just blindly follow their advice. Your choice should be mostly based on your own opinion. Family traditions are good, but your turn of mind may be quite different. So, never base only on other people's opinion.

Having thought carefully about what sort of person you are, try to work out a list of your occupation requirements.

Nowadays there is a great variety of jobs to any taste. Choosing a future career, we should consider the following things.

- Pay. Is the size of your salary important? Generally speaking, it is important. Of course there may be various situations, but if you are going to be independent, successful and wealthy, you have to find a well-paid job. Moreover, if you are going to have a family, you should be ready to support it, to be a breadwinner. Naturally, you'd like to live in good conditions, and your children to study at good schools, and then to enter prestigious universities, to travel all around

the world and so on. Now you understand why you should take money into consideration when choosing a job.

- Further training, promotion prospects and job conditions should also be kept in mind. Just after graduating it is very difficult to find a plum job which will respond to all your preferences. It is usually a monotonous, tedious clerical job, but if you are a capable and hard-working person, you will certainly be offered an opportunity to climb the ladder.

- Place of work. You ought to decide whether you want to work indoors (cashier, chemist, librarian, secretary, etc.) or outdoors (driver, firefighter, estate agent, etc.). Your choice may be based on your lifestyle or health condition.

- Full-time, part-time, flexitime jobs. There is no set pattern to part-time working. It may involve a later start and earlier finish time than a full-time position, working mornings or afternoons only, fewer working days in a week for less salary. It is a perfect variant for students who want to juggle their studies and work, as well as flexitime jobs. Employees decide by themselves when to begin and end their working day.

- Communication with different people. Meeting and dealing with people doesn't appeal to every person. Some people are not very sociable; on the contrary, they are timid, shy and diffident. Frankly speaking, it is a great talent to have communication skills. If you think you have it, you may choose a profession involving close contacts with people, such as a doctor, a journalist, a lawyer, a guide, a teacher.

- Business trips. You should keep in mind that some professions imply travelling all over the world, such as tour guides, scientists, actors, journalists, pilots and so on. It's not always fun. Business trips may last a week, a month and even more. You may be sent to London for a few days, then you'll spend only a few hours in Paris, and right after that, without any rest, you'll have to go to Berlin. Sometimes it turns out that you don't have even an hour for yourself just to relax and see the town you've come to. Such trips may be very exhausting and stressful. However, if you are young, ambitious and full of energy, you will be able not only to do your job successfully but also see the world.

- Aspiration for creative work. If you are a creative person, it's a must for you to find such job. It can be a job of an artist, a tailor, a designer or a stylist.

- Jobs connected with risk. Such jobs are usually well-paid, but very dangerous. A police officer, a fireman, a bodyguard, a lifeguard — these are the names of jobs which imply risk. Those, who want a rewarding but demanding job and who are ready to devote all their lives to it, may choose this kind of work.

Analyzing all these points will help you not to make a wrong choice.

In case you are an aspiring, responsible, creative, optimistic, reliable person, who is ready to learn and be laborious, who is not afraid of any difficulties of the future and ready to solve any problem with a smile, the world of jobs and careers will be open to you.

Choosing a career should not only be a matter of future prestige and wealth. Work should bring real satisfaction; otherwise your whole life will become dull and monotonous.

ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ:

1. Have you already thought about your future career? What makes the profession chosen so attractive for you
2. Do your parents give you a piece of advice about your future profession?
3. What are your parents?
4. Have you got any traditions in your family? (connected with jobs)
5. Try to take a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. Which of your qualities are worth improving?

6. What part-time jobs can students do nowadays?
7. What occupations are popular nowadays in your country? Why?
8. Imagine that you are a successful businessman (businesswoman). Describe your life: your living conditions, some usual activities and so on.
9. What is the best way of preparing for your future profession?
10. Is it easy to choose a career?
11. Do you agree with the quotation: It doesn't matter what job you do. It's how you do it?

3. Read and translate the text.

The profession of a computer programmer

When you leave school you understand that the time to choose your future occupation has come. It's not an easy task to decide what profession to choose. I have known for a long time that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of more serious examinations of my abilities and character.

I am interested in computer science (2) and want to be a computer programmer. I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is a completely new world. Computers greatly simplify (3) day-to-day life. It is much easier to do some things on the computer. It solves (4) in seconds the problems generations of mathematicians would need months or years to solve.

I think that the profession of a programmer will give me many opportunities. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology. We are living in the age of information. Today it's even hard to tell all the uses the computer may have in the future. In our country they have been used just for a short time. But in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or communicate sitting at their computers.

So after finishing school I'm going to study computer science.

Vocabulary

1. programmer — программист
2. computer science — программирование
3. simplify — облегчать
4. solve — решать

Questions

1. Is it difficult to choose your future occupation?
2. What is your choice?
3. Why do you think your job will give you many opportunities?
4. Do we know all the abilities of the computers?
5. Computing is the most rapidly changing sphere of a modern technology, isn't it?

4. Read and translate the text, make a list of advantages and disadvantages of the profession.

Do you want to be a computer programmer?

In the future, I may enjoy being a computer programmer because I am keen on trying computer techniques and working with computers is always fun and exciting for me.

People with jobs in the career field of IT use computers, software, networks, servers, and other technology to manage and store data. There is growing demand in various jobs in the field of information technologies nowadays.

It is important to understand that the work of the programmer can be different: some of them work for a small agency, some for a huge company, others are freelance or have their own business. I'd like to work for a big company.

In order to be a successful IT specialist you must possess some skills and personal qualities. The most important ones are the following: being able to think logically, love to solve problems, persistence and patience. A computer programmer must be able to find the most efficient way to solve the problem.

I want my future job be interesting and well-paid. People say that money isn't everything, but it certainly does help because it gives independence and freedom. I'd like to combine a good satisfying job with a high paying salary.

What are pros and cons of being an IT specialist?

The advantages of being an IT specialist are the following:

- relatively high wage level
- growing demand on the labor market
- constant learning; companies often welcome professional growth of their employees and pay for trainings, conferences and courses
- good working conditions; it is usually quiet and comfortable in an office
- the work is often creative; solving non-standard tasks using wit is exactly what programmers are paid for
- can work remotely; it allows to choose a comfortable place to live and work.

The negative sides are:

- sedentary work in front of computer screen
- the work can be boring
- there is not much communication
- in small projects, you have to be a jack-of-all-trades person

5. Guess different professions.

Who works in a field?

Who works with computers?

Who helps sick animals?

Who helps children to learn?

Who takes pictures of famous people?

Who makes new cars?

Who flies in a spaceship?

Who helps doctors?

Who flies in airplanes?

Who can play tricks?

6. Match the words and the sentences a teacher

a baker

a doctor

a dentist

a policeman

a fireman

a clown

a postman

a dancer

a pupil

- a) He bakes bread.
- b) He works in a circus.
- c) He takes care of our teeth.
- d) He fights fires.
- e) She studies at school.
- f) He delivers letters.
- g) She gives pupils homework.
- h) He helps sick people.
- i) He protects people.
- j) She works in a theatre.

7. Tell about your parents' professions.

My mother is a nurse. She works in the hospital. My dad is a driver. He drives a bus. My granny was a baker and my granddad was a worker.

8. Fill in the gaps with words in the box.

fights, drives, work, helps, bakes, brings, flies, protects, play, take care of

A postman ... letters.

Clowns ... tricks in the circus.

A policeman ... people.

A fireman ... fires.

My mother ... cakes well.

His father ... a car.

I ... my teeth.

An astronaut ... in a spaceship.

Teachers ... at school.

A vet ... sick animals.

9. Fill in the spaces. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Dishonest, should, miserable, kind, ~~nervous~~, disorganized, shouldn't, lazy, cheerful, like

A: The exams are in two days' time, but Gino isn't nervous at all.

B: I know – he's amazing. He's always relaxed and ¹ _____, so he never stops smiling.

Even when bad things happen he doesn't get ² _____.

A: Julie thinks he's ³ _____. She says he never does any work.

B: That isn't true. You ⁴ _____ listen to Julie. She's often ⁵ _____ so you can't believe half the things she says.

A: You know Gino's brother, don't you? What's he ⁶ _____?

B: Well, he's incredibly ⁷ _____ - he's always late and he's always losing things. But he's very ⁸ _____ - he thinks about people and does a lot to help them. You ⁹ _____ meet him. He's a nice guy.

10. Choose the correct answers. Circle the correct answers, a, b or c.

1 He was _____. He really hurt my feelings.
a unkind b nervous c friendly

5 The party was _____ and boring.
a dull b cool c ugly

2 I'm sure her story is true. She's a very _____.
too short.

6 You _____ wear those jeans. They 're too short.

person.
a rude b hard-working c honest
he ___ ride it.

3 Our neighbours never speak to us. They're
very _____.

birthday

a miserable b lazy c unfriendly
we should

4 You're going to love this music. It's _____.
awful!

a dreadful b brilliant c attractive
does

a must b should c shouldn't
7 That bike isn't very safe. I don't think

a should b must c shouldn't
8 _____ buy this book for Dad's

a We should b Should we c Do

9 A: _____ the weather like? B: It's

a What was b What's c What

11. Fill in the spaces. Complete the text with the words in the box.

Have has player job successful doctors dentist dream hours vet

Sonia's mother is a __, her father is a __ and her two brothers are studying to be
___. But Sonia isn't interested in getting a ___ in medicine - she wants to become a
professional tennis __. and her ___ is to play tennis For her country at the Olympic
Games. At the moment, she's in the girls' under-18 national team. These players _____ to
be very fit, so every morning Sonia gets up at 5.30 and runs for an hour before breakfast. Before
and after school. She goes to her tennis club - she has to practice for three _____ a day. But she
also _____ to go to school and do her homework in the evening. it's very hard work: but Sonia is
determined to be _____
in her sport.

12. Choose the correct answers. Circle the correct answers a, b or c.

1 _____ help people when they are in hospital

A Nurses b Doctor c Dentists

2 Flying a plane is a _____ job.

a pilot's b lawyer's c singer's

3 Computer _____ put information in computers

a attendants b programmers c players

4 I phoned Mrs. Grant and left message with

Her _____

a vet b engineer c secretary

5 If you want to be a lawyer, you have to get very

Good _____ at school.

a exams b dreams c results

6 John has to _____ to buy a good computer.

a save up b saves up c saving up

7 You're lucky! You _____ do the washing-up,

a have to b has to c don't have to

8 A pop singer _____ have to study at university.

a doesn't b don't c didn't

9 We didn't have much time, so we ___ be quick.

a have to b had to c didn't have to

13. Чтение и выделение основной идеи текста.

“Facing the real world”

- Have you already begun developing your plans for the future?
- It is very difficult to give a definite answer right now. But every time I am asked the question “What do you want to be?” I feel nervous. I usually never tell the truth and say “I haven’t the slightest idea” and try to sound mysteriously.
- But why?
- That makes other people feel more nervous than me.
- Have you ever turned to your parents for advice?
- Oh. My mother is convinced that I should follow in the footsteps of my father and become a lawyer. My granny thinks that I should find a nice wealthy man to marry. And my father says “Just do what makes you happy”. My uncle encourages me by promising a job in his company. Being child I wanted to be like a cashier in the supermarket with long hair, blue eye shadows and long fingernail moving the cash. But my mother would say “You are not suitable for the job like that. You are too smart”. It is very difficult to face the real world after being spoon-fed with knowledge at school. And the question “What do you want to be?” never used to be threatening like now.

What if I choose the wrong thing and feel regret a mistake in future? Of course like everyone I have some skills and interests and inclinations. But they seem to be undeveloped and may not seem outstanding.

I realize that I should plan out the rest of my life and explore my choice from every angle, but I have never thought more than six months ahead.

There is one thing I know I wouldn’t like to be “a square peg in a round hole”.

14. Answer the questions and make dialogs.

What kind of job would you like to do? What skills do you need for the job you have chosen? Do you think you have the qualities required for the job you would like to do? What are they? Are you ready to work hard to make a career? What are your parents’ attitudes towards your choice? 70 Would you like to be rich or famous? Would you like to work abroad?

Задание: выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Вставьте is или are.

- There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
 There _____ some milk in the cup.
 There _____ an orange in the salad.
 There _____ six balls in the box.
 There _____ some cheese on the plate.
 There _____ a blue chair at the door.
 There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
 There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
 There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
 There _____ three rooms in our country house.
 _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
 _____ there a carpet on the floor?
 There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
 There _____ a cat on the table.
 There _____ 3 dogs in the box
 There _____ 4 hens in the house.
 There _____ a pot on the table.

- _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
 _____ there four rooms in the house?
 _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Упражнение 2. Вставьте There's / There're.

- _____ some sandwiches in the fridge.
 _____ a biscuit on the plate.
 _____ some jam on the table.
 _____ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
 _____ some sugar in the glass.
 _____ two cups of tea on the table.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 6 по Теме 6. Компьютеры и их функции (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Компьютеры и их функции».

Грамматический материал: - времена группы Continuous.

Работа с текстом «Компьютеры и их функции».

Задание:

1. Read and translate the text.

What is a computer?

1. Computers are electronic machines, which can accept data in a certain form, process the data and give the results of the processing in a specified format as information. Three basic steps are involved in the process: first, data is fed into the computer's memory. Then when the program is run, the computer performs set of instructions and processes the data. Finally, we can see the results (the input) on the screen or in printed form.

2. Information in the form of data and programs is known as software, and the electronic and mechanical parts that make up a computer system are called hardware. A standard computer system consists of three main sections: the Central Processing Unit (CPU), the main memory and the peripherals. Perhaps the most influential component is the Central Processing Unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. In the way it is the "brain" of the computer.

3. The main memory holds the instructions and data, which are currently being processed by the CPU. The peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices. Storage devices (floppy or hard disks) provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. Disk drives are used to handle one or more floppy disks. Inputs devices enable data to go into the computer's memory.

4. The most common input devices are the mouse and the keyboard. Output devices enable us to extract the finished product from the system. For example, the computer shows the output on the monitor or prints the results onto paper by means of a printer. On the rear panel of the computer there are several ports into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals – modems, fax machines, optical drives and scanners. There are the main physical units of a computer system, generally known as the configuration.

Vocabulary:

Data – данные

software – программное обеспечение

hardware – техническое обеспечение
 Unit – блок
 peripherals – периферийные устройства
 output – выход данных Input - ввод
 storage – запоминающее устройство
 plug – включить
 by means of – с помощью ч.л.

Translate into English.

Сложная сеть электронных цепей; управлять (приводить в действие) переключателями; возможные состояния; хранить (запоминать) числа; обрабатывать символы; посредством ввода сигналов; включать; выключать; размагничивать сердечники; обработка информации; информация в виде команд; символы, называемые данными; выполнять математические операции; выдавать результаты; обеспечивать необходимую информацию; иметь замечательные возможности; основные свойства; сложение, вычитание, деление, умножение; возведение в степень; средства для общения с пользователем; устройство ввода; дисковод; считывать информацию; вывод информации; принимать решения; выполнять тысячи логических операций; без усталости; находить решение задачи; значительно меньший промежуток времени; человек; нудная рутинная работа; в соответствии с введенной программой; вырабатывать свои суждения; возможности ограничены программой, заложенной в него человеком; дать требуемую информацию; электрические импульсы; со скоростью света; мгновенно производить огромное количество математических операций; человеку может не хватить всей жизни, чтобы закончить работу.

1 вариант

1. Прочитайте и переведите 1 часть текста письменно. 2. Ответьте на вопросы: a) What is a computer? b) Name three basic steps involved in the process. c) What does the computer perform? 3. Задайте пять вопросов к следующему предложению: We see the results on the screen or in printed form.

2 вариант

1. Прочитайте и переведите 2 часть текста. 2. Ответьте на вопросы: a) What the main sections does the computer consist of? b) What is the "brain" of the computer? c) How is called information in the form of data? 3. Задайте пять вопросов к предложению: A standard system consists of three main sections.

3 вариант

1. Прочитайте и переведите 3 часть текста письменно. 2. Ответьте на вопросы: a) What does the main memory hold? b) For what aim are disk drives used? c) What do input devices enable? 3. Задайте пять вопросов к предложению: The main memory holds the instructions and data.

4 вариант

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите 4 часть текста. 2. Ответьте на вопросы: a) Name the most common input devices. b) For what reason do we use a printer? c) What is there on the rear panel? 4. Задайте пять вопросов к предложению: For example, the computer shows the output on the monitor.

2. Read, translate and do the task.

1 вариант

Прочитайте текст и закончите предложение:

Thus a new age of light...

- a. replace the still youthful electronic age.
- b. may replace the still youthful electronic age.
- c. will replace the still youthful electronic age.

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

2 вариант

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

How do the supercomputers make all operations?

1. operation by operation
2. very quickly
3. simultaneously

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

3 вариант

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What kind of computer will appear soon?

1. photon computer
2. fifth-generation computer
3. supercomputer

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required.

Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will appear and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

4 вариант

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What physical phenomenon can be used to improve a computer's speed?

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

1. light
2. conductivity
3. electrical resistivity

5 вариант

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопрос:

What kind of computers are widely used at home and in offices?

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

1. supercomputers
2. personal computers
3. the fifth-generation computers

6. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second

are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

6 вариант

Выберите предложение, соответствующая содержанию текста

1. We are not surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plants and factories.
2. Nowadays electronic devices are in general usage.
3. The main component of everyday device is not an integrated circuit.

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание:

Nowdays electronic devices are in general usage. We are surrounded with electronics everywhere in everyday life and at plans and factories. The main component of everyday device is an integrated circuit. The operation of integrated circuit depends on the microscopic component quality. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers. At present present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices. They make thousand calculations very quickly. Now computers capable of performing billions of operations a second are required. Such supercomputers make all operations simultaneously. We expect that in the future photon computers will be appeared and that computations will be done by means of light. Light has several advantages over electronic: light beams are faster, travel in parallel lines and can pass one another without interference. Thus a new age of light may replace the still youthful electronic age.

2. Выберите предложение, соответствующее содержанию текста

1. At present present personal computers are widely used at home and in offices.
2. It is impossible to imagine scientific research without computers.
3. Nowadays electronic devices are not in general usage.

3. Decode these abbreviations and translate them into Russian.

PC; PU; CU; ALU; CPU; MPU; IBM; DOS; CRT; ROM; RAM; IC; SSI; MSI; LSI; VLSI; MP; CD; I/O; IOP; CMI; CAI.

4. Translate into Russian paying attention on the structure of the sentence.

A) 1. The computer you told me about was constructed at a Russian plant. 2 We hope we'll buy the computer your friend spoke so much about 3. This is the principle the electronic computer is based upon. 4. The teacher says we may ask any questions we like. 5. Elements integrated circuits are made of are electrically interconnected components. 6. The main tendencies of IC development scientists are working at are to increase the scale of integration and to improve reliability. 7. — Where are the computer games I gave you yesterday? — The computer games you are asking about are on the top shelf. 8. He was one of the greatest scientists the world had ever known.

B) 1. These devices can perform both the input and output functions. 2. Data are recorded on magnetic discs and tapes either by outputting the data from primary storage or by using a data recorder. 3. Neither the programmer nor the analyst could explain the cause of the computer errors. 4. Data as well as instructions must flow into and out of primary storage. 5. This grammar exercise is not only too long but also very difficult. 6. Printers may be either impact or

nonimpact. 7. Character printers are used with all microcomputers as well as on computers of all sizes. 8. Both primary and secondary storage contain data and the instructions for processing the data. 9. The CPU functional units can be in one of two states: either "on" or "off". 10. High-speed devices are both input and output devices that are used as secondary storage.

5. Test1. What is a computer?

1. Information is given into the computer in the form of
a) ideas; b) characters; c) rules.
2. The basic function of a computer is ... information.
a) to switch; b) to keep; c) to process.
3. The data needed for solving problems are kept in the
a) memory; b) input device; c) output device.
4. Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of
a) a printer; b) letters; c) diskettes.
5. A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations
a) quickly; b) instantaneously; c) during some minutes.
6. Computers have become ... in homes, offices, research institutes.
a) commonwealth; b) commonplace; c) common room.
7. Space ... uses computers widely.
a) information; b) production; c) exploration.
8. Computers are used for image
a) processing; b) operating; c) producing.
9. Computers help in of economy
a) environment; b) management; c) government.
10. Air traffic control depends on computer- ... information.
a) generated; b) instructed; c) combined.

Test 2

1. Computer a) a machine by which information is received from the computer;
2. Data b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters;
3. Input device c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a stored program;
4. Memory d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer;
5. Output device e) information given in the form of characters.

Test 3. Personal computer.

1. A personal computer is a small relatively inexpensive device designed for an individual.
a) person; b) producer; c) user.
2. One of the first and most popular personal computer was ... in 1977.
a) interpreted; b) introduced; c) integrated.
3. All personal computers are based on technology, its CPU being called MPU.
a) microscopy; b) microprocessor; c) microelement.
4. Very soon a microcomputer was from a calculator into a PC for everyone.

- a) transformed; b) transferred; c) transported.
5. Input in PC is usually performed by means of a .
a) mouse; b) scanner; c) keyboard.
6. A personal computer uses disks as input and out-put media.
a) hard; b) fixed; c) floppy.
7. Personal computers have a lot of, scientific, engineering, educational being among them.
a) multiplication; b) application; c) investigation.
8. Personal computers have a great educators, accountants, stock brokers and who not
a) influence; b) information; c) environment.
9. A word processing program called application enables you to modify any document in a manner you wish.
a) hardware; b) software; c) firmware.
10. Using a display you can mistakes, words and replace sentences.
a) delete; b) dial; c) correct.

6. Functions of computer

Vocabulary

- 1) follow - следовать, соблюдать;
- 2) figure - фигура, цифра, личность;
- 3) single - один, единственный, единый, целый;
- 4) erase - стирать, вычеркивать из памяти;
- 5) check - проверять, контролировать;
- 6) spelling-орфография;
- 7) create - создавать, творить;
- 8) retain - удерживать, сохранять, помнить;
- 9) quantity - количество;
- 10) drawing - рисование, черчение, рисунок;
- 11) drafting - составление документа, черчение;
- 12) screen - экран, окошко;
- 13) pie chart - круговая диаграмма, секторная диаграмма;
- 14) way - путь, способ, средство, образ;
- 15) alter - менять, изменять;
- 16) mention - упоминать;
- 17) connect - соединять, связывать;
- 18) edit - редактировать;
- 19) the same - одинаковый, тот же самый;
- 20) allow - позволять, разрешать;
- 21) accurately - точно.

Tasks:

- чтение слов и словосочетаний до первой ошибки;
 - чтение всех слов и словосочетаний;
 - заучивание слов по методу затухающей подсказки (на учебную доску выносятся слова на английском языке с переводом):
- 1) follow - следовать, соблюдать;
 - 2) figure - фигура, цифра, личность;
 - 3) single - один, единственный, единый, целый;
 - 4) erase - стирать, вычеркивать из памяти;

- 5) check - проверять, контролировать;
- 6) spelling-орфография;
- 7) create - создавать, творить;
- 8) retain - удерживать, сохранять, помнить;
- 9) quantity - количество;
- 10) drawing - рисование, черчение, рисунок;
- 11) drafting - составление документа, черчение;
- 12) screen - экран, окошко;
- 13) pie chart - круговая диаграмма, секторная диаграмма;
- 14) way - путь, способ, средство, образ;
- 15) alter - менять, изменять;
- 16) mention - упоминать;
- 17) connect - соединять, связывать;
- 18) edit - редактировать;
- 19) the same - одинаковый, тот же самый;
- 20) allow - позволять, разрешать;
- 21) accurately - точно.

Guess the meaning of the words:

unlimited, calculate, financial information, popular, design, final copy, photographs, mechanical, image, computer graphics, efficient, modem, communicate, music, electronical musical instruments, musical tones, synthesize, partner, display, publishing.

Form the compounds:

Word top

Data board

Key writer

Type processing

Desk base

Pass word

Word-Search. Match the definitions with the expressions in the list: screen, CD ROM, mouse, floppy disk, keyboard, disk drive, mouse pad/mat, modem, laptop, key.

- 1) the small object that you move with your hand to operate a computer;
- 2) the flat part in front of a computer which you look at;
- 3) the part of a computer with rows of letters and symbols;
- 4) the part of a computer you use to pass information to or from a disk;
- 5) a flat piece of plastic for storing information from a computer;
- 6) the flat piece of rubber or plastic which you use under a mouse;
- 7) a round disk for using in a computer to store large amounts of information;
- 8) a type of small computer you can carry with you;
- 9) one of the parts with a letter or symbol which you press when you use a computer;
- 10) the equipment inside a computer which allows information to be sent to another computer using a telephone line.

Complete the chart by adding the words below: storing, screen, processing, communication, desktop publishing, playing games, mouse, keyboard, drawing, inserting, calculating, display, monitor, editing, drafting, retrieving, sending, writing texts, music composing, accepting, hard disk, printing, floppy disk, keeping company's books, chips, key, selecting, sorting, erasing, CD-rom, deleting, system board, checking, displaying, modem.

<i>Computer parts and components</i>	<i>Operations the computer can perform</i>	<i>Functions of the</i>
--------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

Pre-reading task:

1. What functions of computer do you know?
2. Which in your opinion is the most popular function
 - a) with office workers? b) with students? c) with children?

Read and translate the text.

FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTER

A personal computer is a machine designed to follow instructions, which are called programs or software. The same computer can perform many different tasks by changing the software. The number of computer programs is almost unlimited.

Business and financial. A computer is an ideal tool for managing a company's books. It can easily, rapidly, and accurately calculate financial information. The computer can process your data and display your figures in many forms.

Writing and editing. Word-processing is the single most popular task for personal computers today. Unlike a typewriter, your words don't appear on paper right away. That's why you can make any changes you like, erase or insert something, check spelling, etc.

Desktop publishing. Desktop publishing allows you even more creative freedom in your writing and page design. Your final printed copy can be in many colours and with photographs.

Storage and retrieval. All computers have a good memory. They can retain words, numbers, and pictures in enormous quantities. Your database can hold any kind of information that's important to you.

Drafting and drawing. Any small computer can perform mechanical drawing or drafting. You can create your draft on the computer screen quickly and easily.

Graphic art. Using a computer you can create all sorts of images that are not possible with other media. Computer graphics are also used in business (for example, multicoloured pie charts, transparencies and others).

Communications. Computers can exchange information in a simple, efficient way. Using the modem, and other communications software, your computer can communicate with another computer.

Music. Today many electronic musical instruments, especially keyboards, can be connected to personal computers. An electronic keyboard sends musical tones to your computer in electronic form, then a computer alters the sounds and sends it back to the keyboard. Or sounds can be synthesized on the computer and then sent to the instrument to play.

Games. Computers make some of the best game-playing partners. Both children and adults enjoy playing computer games. There are many other uses of personal computers, too numerous to mention.

Complete the word-combinations as in the text.

- 1) to follow...
- 2) to perform...
- 3) to calculate...
- 4) to hold any...
- 5) to create a...
- 6) multicoloured...
- 7) to have a good...
- 8) to perform mechanical...
- 9) to exchange...
- 10) to process...

Translate into English.

- 1) создавать различные графические изображения;
- 2) компьютерная графика;
- 3) выполнять различные функции, изменяя программное обеспечение;
- 4) делать любые изменения, какие Вам хочется;
- 5) проверять орфографию;
- 6) обмениваться информацией;
- 7) электронные музыкальные инструменты;
- 8) изменять звуки;
- 9) появляться на бумаге;
- 10) удалять или вставлять что-либо;
- 11) средство для ведения бухгалтерского учета компании;
- 12) неограниченное количество;
- 13) сохранять в памяти слова, цифры и картинки в огромных количествах;
- 14) свобода творчества при написании и оформлении документа;
- 15) сделать чертеж на экране компьютера;
- 16) подготовка публикации с помощью настольных издательских средств.

Supply synonyms or words close in meaning to:

program, accounting, do, store, painting, change, return, application, screen, count, the number of, let.

Make the sentences negative. Put questions to the underlined word:

1. A computer is an ideal tool for managing a company's books.
2. There are many other uses of PC, too numerous to mention.
3. All computers have a good memory.
4. You can create your draft on the computer screen quickly and easily.
5. Both children and adults enjoy playing computer games.
6. Computer graphics is also used in business.

Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is a computer for?
2. Is the number of computer programs limited?
3. What are the major computer functions?
4. How can a computer help in business and accounting?
5. What is the most popular task of computers today?
6. How does it help in publishing?
7. Have all computers a good memory? What is it for?
8. Can a computer draw?
9. Does a computer perform communications? In what way?
10. What is the role of computers in music?
11. Is a computer a good game-playing partner? Have you ever played with PC? Did you win or lose?
12. What other functions of computer can you add?

Фронтальный опрос.

- Устные высказывания студентов по теме «Функции компьютера» по следующему плану:

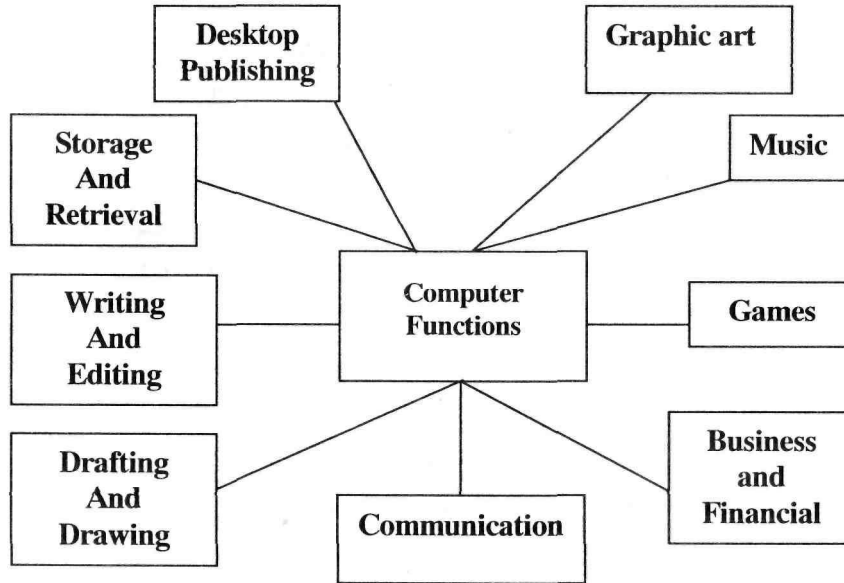
a) *Write a report to your boss on the microcomputer as a business tool. Use the following plan:*

1. How can the computer be used to help the business?
2. How will the computer affect white-collar employees?
3. In what way is the computer likely to change your company's business in future?
4. Will your company have more prospects? In what way?

b) Say what information would probably be stored on computers about a person who has:

- a bank account;
- insurance policy;
- driver's license;

c) Using the following chart speak about various functions of computer. Say which of these or other functions you often use in your activities.



7. Read, translate and do the task.

THE INFO-REVOLUTION

We have all seen an enormous increase in the role of the mass (1) ... in people's lives. First of all, the growth of the (2)..., of both serious and (3) ...newspapers, has been tremendous. Public (4) ... is influenced by powerful (5)... who not only own our newspapers which often have a (6) ... of millions, but who also own television and radio (7)... in many different countries. The huge quantity of (8) ... that people have to deal with has rocketed with the advent of satellite and cable television. At the same time, more and more people have (9) ... to (10) computers. Information available at home via the Internet is infinite.

	A	B	C	D
1	messages	medium	mediums	media
2	printing	press	interest	information
3	cheap	people	popular	public
4	opinion	health	views	services
5	managers	writers	celebrities	editors
6	profit	readers	circulation	popularity
7	networks	users	sets	ports
8	correspondence	details	information	reporters
9	control	ownership	contact	access
10	electronic	personal	large	room

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

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

I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob ... (feel) much better today.

The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.

I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

We ... (have) tea soon?

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

We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

Комплект оценочных заданий № 7 по Теме 7. Подготовка к трудоустройству (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме ««Подготовка к трудоустройству»».

Грамматический материал: сложное подлежащее; сложное дополнение.

Работа с текстом «Подготовка к трудоустройству: составление и заполнение документации».

Задание: Jobs. Have you ever hunted for a job?

Vocabulary:

Employment – занятость

Unemployment – безработица

Employee – устраивающийся на работу

Employer – работодатель

Hunt for – искать

Apply for – устраиваться

An application form – заявление о приеме на работу

CV/resume – резюме

A follow-up letter – письмо-ответ

To respond – отвечать

Advertisement – реклама

Strengths – сильные стороны характера

Weaknesses – слабые стороны характера

Application process – процесс (стадии) приема на работу

A post – должность

Negotiable – по договоренности, предмет переговоров

Research – поиск

A proposal – предложение

Require – требовать

Job satisfaction – удовлетворение от работы

Give up – бросать, сдаваться

You should – вам следует

You have to – вам приходится

To stand out – выделяться

Concise – краткий, сжатый

Competing – конкурирующий

Applicants – кандидат

Justify – оправдывать

What are your strong sides? – Какие сильные стороны вашего характера?

What are your weak sides? – Какие слабые стороны вашего характера?

Sorry to keep you waiting – Извините. Что заставил вас ждать.

It looks very impressive – Впечатляет.

It will enable me to – Это даст мне возможность ...

Everyone made me feel very welcome – Все были очень любезны.

I used to forget my friends' birthdays – Бывало я забывал дни рождения моих друзей.

I'm very keen to work for – У меня очень большое желание работать в ...

To pick up things easily – Я легко учусь.

When it comes to – Когда дело доходит до ...

1. Обсудите с партнером:

What do you think are the stages in the job application process?

Для трудоустройства вы должны пройти следующие этапы. Расставьте их в порядке их прохождения:

- 1 Sending a cover letter
- 4 Responding to interview questions
- 7 Researching the market
- 2 Sending a CV/ resume
- 5 Making interview small talk
- 8 Researching yourself
- 3 Sending a follow-up letter
- 6 Reading a job advertisement

2. Обсудите с партнером и докажите ваш выбор. Начните, как в примере:

Example:

- I think "Researching the market" should be the first thing to do. You have to find an advertisement in a newspaper or a magazine with the post proposal.

- I can't agree. I think "Researching yourself" should be the first one. You have to know your strengths and weaknesses before starting the application process.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст 'What is a successful CV' на русский, затем расскажите наизусть, каким должно быть успешное резюме:

A successful CV is the product of careful thought and planning. It needs to stand out from potentially hundreds of competing applicants. In order to do this a CV must be planned and written specifically for the job you are applying for, clearly expressing how you meet the requirements for the job. A successful CV must be concise, honest and error-free.

4. Переведите диалог на английский, используя следующие выражения:

To look for (= to seek)	искать
To make up one's mind (= to decide)	решать
To decide	решать
To get new experience	получать новый опыт
Somewhere else	что-либо еще
To have in mind (= to think of)	обдумывать
I don't mind (= to have no objections)	я не возражаю
I'll give it a go (= I'll try)	я попробую
To pick up everything quickly (= to learn quickly)	быстро учиться

A = Andrew B = Boris

A Я слышал ты в поисках новой работы?

B Да, я только что решила начать поиски новой работы. Я люблю мою настоящую работу, и коллеги прекрасные, но если я хочу приобрести больший опыт, мне надо поработать где-нибудь еще.

A Ты уверена, что не можешь получить этот опыт на нынешней работе?

B Да, уверена. Наша компания очень маленькая. Мне нужно что-нибудь больше.

A Есть идеи?

B Да, у меня на примете несколько мест.

A А ты уверена, что у тебя уже достаточно опыта и умений, которые необходимы для них?

B Понимаешь, специальность подходит. Это как раз то, что им надо. Что касается

опыта, я думаю, я очень адаптируема. Я не против работы допоздна или в выходные дни. У меня есть желание попробовать что-то новое. Я быстро учусь.

A Ну что ж, желаю удачи.

5. Обратите внимание в диалоге на выражения со словом “mind”. Pay attention to the expressions with the word ‘mind’. Составьте 3 – 4 предложения с этим словом.

6. Ниже приведены выражения для небольшого интервью. Составьте интервью с партнером и расскажите его наизусть.

How are you? I’m very well, thank you. – Как ваши дела? Спасибо, прекрасно.

Thank you. It’s nice to meet you too/at last. – Спасибо. Рад встрече с вами.

I can’t believe the weather at the moment! I know. It’s awful, isn’t it? – Погода совершенно неожиданно переменилась! Да. Она ужасная, не так ли?

Is there somewhere I could leave my umbrella? I got caught in the rain. – Здесь где-нибудь можно оставить зонтик? Я попал под дождь.

I’m very sorry I’m late. I was planning to be here over an hour ago, but my train was cancelled. – Извините, я опоздал. Я планировал быть здесь час назад, но мой поезд задержали.

I was just admiring the office. – Мне очень нравится ваш офис.

That’s quite all right. / That’s okay. – Все нормально. / Нет проблем.

Do you think I could have a glass of water while I’m waiting? – Можно мне стакан вода, пока я жду?

Do you have a company brochure I could have a look at while I’m waiting? – Можно мне посмотреть брошюру о вашей компании пока я жду, если у вас есть?

Do you think I could use your toilet to freshen up? – Можно мне воспользоваться вашей туалетной комнатой?

Are there many other candidates scheduled for interviews today? – На сегодня много записалось кандидатов?

I had terrible problems parking here. Is it always this busy? – Здесь совершенно негде припарковаться. Здесь всегда так много машин?

I’m afraid I’m not feeling very well. Could I sit down for a few minutes? – Мне что-то не хорошо. Можно присесть на несколько минут?

No thank you. I’m fine. – Нет, спасибо. Со мной все хорошо.

Составьте небольшое интервью.

7. Соотнесите вопрос и ответ и переведите их на русский. Более, чем один ответ, возможен:

1. Have you ever thought about your strengths and weaknesses?

2. Have you ever solved any problems at work?

3. Have you ever made an interview small talk?

A. No, never.

B. Yes, and I did my best. My boss was quite satisfied with my decision.

C. Yes, when I was preparing for my first interview.

8. Переведите предложения с русского на английский:

a) Вы должны написать резюме в правильном порядке.

b) Вам придется его тщательно обдумать.

c) Затем вам следует взвесить ваши сильные и слабые стороны для этой должности.

d) Вы должны прийти на интервью вовремя.

Unit 2.

Researching yourself (Self Presentation)

Learn new words and useful expressions:

Creative – творческий

Decisive – решительный

Flexible – гибкий

Organized – организованный

Persuasive – умеющий уговаривать

Reliable – надежный

Honest – честный

Communicative – общительный

Hard-working – трудолюбивый

Imaginative – с воображением

Patient – терпеливый

Have a lot of stamina – выносливый

Plan ahead – планировать наперед

To agree with – соглашаться с

Do you always do what you say? – Вы всегда делаете то, что говорите?

Are you good at coming up with? – Вы умеете ... ?

Are you able to plan ahead? – Вы умеете планировать наперед?

I am a little bit ... - Я немного ...

I'm reasonably good at ... - Я действительно хорошо умею ...

I recently managed to ... - Мне недавно удалось ...

Occasionally I'm ... - Время от времени я ...

I could be better at ... - Я мог бы быть лучше в ...

9. Обсудите с партнером: Now you know that before you look for the perfect job you need to write a CV and do some research. What is it so important to research yourself before applying for a job?

10. Соотнесите черты характера 1 – 6 с вопросами a – f :

Example: 1 - f

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. creative | a. Do you always do what you say you'll do? |
| 2. decisive | b. Are you good at getting other people to agree with you? |
| 3. flexible | c. Are you good at making your mind up quickly? |
| 4. organized | d. Are you able to plan ahead successfully/ |
| 5. persuasive | e. Are you able to cope with last-minute changes? |
| 6. reliable | f. Are you good at coming up with imaginative solutions? |

Добавьте к прилагательным в упражнении 2 одну из приставок dis -, in - or un - так, чтобы характеристика человека стала отрицательной:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1 Uncreative | 3 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |

11. Задайте вопросы и ответьте на них. Обсудите ваши сильные и слабые стороны с партнером.

Example:

A 'Are you good at getting other people to agree with you?'

B 'Yes, I'm very persuasive. I always find the strong words to prove that what I offer is good for the company.'

12. Нарисуйте свою собственную диаграмму, как в упражнении 1, показывающую ваши слабые и сильные стороны. Расширьте диаграмму по вашему желанию. Постарайтесь использовать следующие фразы:

Strengths

Weaknesses

Positive characteristics

Negative characteristics

I'm excellent at ...

I'm able to ...

I'm interested in ...

I recently managed to ...

I'm not very good at ...

I could be better at ...

I'm reasonably good at ...

I would like to be able to ...

I'm ...

I try to ...

I can sometimes be ...

Occasionally I'm ...

I can be a little bit ...

13. Найдите в словаре слово 'transferable'. Как вы думаете, что обозначает выражение 'transferable skills'? Сравните ваш ответ с ответом партнера и с определением из словаря и посмотрите были ли вы правы. Наш ответ вы найдете ниже при переводе предложения 12.

Переведите следующие умения с английского на русский:

1. Analytical skills – identify a mistake, analyze data;

2. Creativity – invent a machine, solve a problem;

3. Communication skills – write a report, explain an idea, give a presentation;

4. Interpersonal skills – listen to someone's point of view, work with 'difficult' people;

5. Negotiation skills – change someone's mind, convince someone to do something;

6. Leadership skills – chair a meeting, motivate a team, delegate tasks;

7. Organizational skills – decide on priorities, implement a plan;

8. Team working skills – discuss an issue, support a colleague;

9. Self-confidence – self-awareness, intelligence;

10. Resourcefulness – flexibility, intercultural awareness;

11. Independence – determination, self-motivation;

12. 'Transferable skills' means business skills that can be used in different jobs or different situations, that is skills, that are useful in almost any job.

14. Переведите предложения с русского на английский.

1. Повар должен иметь стимул к работе и творчески подходить к процессу приготовления блюд.
2. Фирма предоставляет жилье по требованию работника. Оплата – предмет переговоров.
3. Я раньше не отличался организованностью.
4. Бывало я делал задание в колледже в последнюю минуту, в спешке.
5. Извините, что заставил вас ждать.
6. Я с удовольствием рассмотрел рекламную брошюру вашей компании.
7. Я хочу применить мои знания на практике.
8. Мне бы хотелось лучше разбираться в большом разнообразии коктейлей и использовать свои творческие возможности.
9. Весь персонал вашего офиса был очень дружелюбным и я чувствовал себя очень комфортно.
10. В настоящее время я не даю себе покоя, пока не сделаю все, что мне нужно сделать.

15. Соотнесите русский и английский вариант так, чтобы у вас получился связный диалог. Выучите диалог по ролям с партнером и расскажите.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Я нашел нужное мне объявление в газете. | 1) When is the interview? |
| 2) И кто там требуется? | 2) What about conditions of work? Does everything suit you? |
| 3) Опытный повар. Это как раз для меня. У меня уже 6 лет стажа. | 3) I don't know. I haven't sent a cover letter and CV yet. I am going to do it today. |
| 4) А условия работы тебя устраивают? | 4) I have found the adv. I needed today. |
| 5) В объявлении нет ни слова о графике работы, но зато они предоставляют жилье. А это для меня самое главное. | 5) Good luck. |
| 6) Когда интервью? | 6) What profession is in demand? |
| 7) Не знаю. Я еще не отправил сопроводительное письмо и резюме. Сегодня собираюсь это сделать. | 7) An experienced cook. It is just for me. I have 6 years of experience as a cook. |
| 8) Удачи. | 8) Not a word in the advertisement about work schedule. But accommodation is available if required. And it's great for me! |

16. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Ответьте на вопросы
How to Make the Most of a Job Interview

If you've done your paperwork right, managed to arouse an employer's interest and landed a job interview, your real work is just beginning. It's one thing to impress somebody on paper or over the telephone, but it's another thing to impress in the flesh. A job interview is a business appointment in which everything counts in conveying a good impression. Experts will tell you that advance preparation is the key to interview success. Before you go to a job interview, find out all you can about the company. Depending on the results of your research, you are supposed to prepare an interview outfit that will make you look your very best. In most places you are not expected to wear a Chanel suit, but even if you are fresh from school don't think that your favorite blue jeans, an oversized sweater and screen-printed T-shirt will be right for projecting a businesslike image.

Many personnel managers will confess that they often turn candidates down for poor

appearance; however, your looks alone will not help you get a job unless you are mentally psyched and prepared for the interview. It makes perfect sense to go through your resume once again and make sure you know the dates of important events. Another thing you can do is go through your personal achievements to make up your mind what you might want to present to an interviewer as an impressive argument in your favor. Before the interview, give yourself a good rest, budget your time well, prepare everything you need in advance, so as not to panic and get lost at last minute!

Every organization has its own culture, tradition, folklore and signs of deference. But there are some things to consider that may help everyone.

You know that in many positions your lack of experience is a big disadvantage. You can also compensate for your lack of experience with your qualifications, enthusiasm, ability to learn quickly, and most of all your sense of responsibility.

It's natural therefore that if you really want to get this job you must show yourself as a mature individual who is not acting on impulse, but is quite serious about his/her choices. Fight for your place in life: change a negative into a positive: you are young, but you are strong and can learn fast.

Определите, являются ли утверждения:

- a) истинными
- b) ложными
- c) в тексте нет информации

This is an interview for candidates who have successfully passed the first hurdle. Many personnel managers often turn candidates down only for lack of experience. Things like jeans and T-shirts are not suitable for a business office

17. Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Выпишите новые слова по теме:

Jack: Now you have a reasonable resume. By reading it your potential employer can see what abilities qualify you for a job as an electronics engineer. Your job objective is indicated. I hope you revised resume will lead to job interviews.

Peter: When thinking of an upcoming interview, I am really scared. My English is not good enough, and I don't know how to behave when being interviewed.

Jack: Before going to the interview, try to get information about the company or the job you would like to get into. For example, if you have an interview at a large electronics firm, you will make a better impression when you are familiar with articles about that company. Doing anything well takes some information. That implies to job hunting too. Any good library has books which will tell you the names of companies in industries of interest to you, as well as the names of people representing those companies.

Peter: You are perfectly right, Jack. But how can I overcome my nervousness?

Jack: If you are well informed your confidence is up. You are familiar with the American terminology in your field. You are an experienced specialist. People can tell when you are well prepared. You will be asked questions that you can answer easily. You won't be nervous in an upcoming interview. Your best guide is to rely on your own common sense. There are, however, some common rules for the interviews.

Peter: could you give me some examples?

Jack: When greeting the representative of the company, wait until he moves to shake hands. You should also wait until he offers you a seat.

Peter: But what about the usual questions people are asked in an interview?

Jack: The most common questions are, for instance: Why are you interested in joining our

company?-Why do you feel qualified for this job?-What do you know about the company?-Do you enjoy working with others? — Are you willing to work overtime? -Tell me about your experience. -What can I do for you?

Peter: Are there any surprise questions?

Jack: You should anticipate questions as: Why should I hire you?-What are your three greatest strengths for this job?

Jack: In discussing your previous job, avoid criticizing former employers or fellow workers. Don't discuss your personal, domestic or financial problems unless you are specifically asked about them.

Peter: If I am offered a job, is it appropriate to ask questions referring to the salary?

18. Complete the Chart.

Complete the chart below by asking your classmates questions.

Example: What did you do in your country? Where did you work?

||
||
||
||

Classmate's Name			
Occupation in own country			
Place of work			
Number of hours per week			
Job description / responsibilities			
Skills, training, and education required for the job			
Frequency of payment			

How long at that job

19. Заполните анкету

Application Form

Personal

Name _____ Phone No. _____

Address _____

Do you have a valid Drivers Licence Yes No

Marital status _____ No. of Dependents _____

Education _____

Name of school Year graduated Course Taken or Degree

Languages

Russian Excellent Good Fair

English Excellent Good Fair

Experience (Give present or last position first)

Company _____ Address _____

Type of business/ industry Employed (month and year)

_____ from _____

Position (s) held _____ Supervisors name _____

Describe your duties

Why did you leave _____

Personal References Name _____ Address _____ Phone No. _____

Date _____ your sign _____ / _____ / _____

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения Complex Object, Complex Subject

Complex Object

I. Write the sentences using the complex object

1. The Smiths want _____ (we, visit) them next month.

2. Do you want _____ (she, post) the letter for you?

3. What does the teacher expect _____ (his pupils, do) during the lesson?

4. When do you expect _____ (they, arrive) ?

5. The man wouldn't like _____ (his son, become) a dentist.

6. Alice didn't expect _____ (the exams, start) in April.

7. Don't make _____ (I, repeat that again).

8. The teacher let _____ (the class, go) home early.

9. She wanted _____ (her husband, borrow) some money to buy a car.

10. I know _____ (he, be) a very experienced driver.

11. Nobody noticed _____ (we, leave) the room.

12. Tim didn't want _____ (Richard, be invite) to the party.

13. She made _____ (her daughter, do the chores).

14. What made _____ (you, believe) him?

15. Let _____ (Mary, explain) you everything.

II. Make up the sentences.

her/ to/ the text/ the teacher/ wanted/ translate/ pupils.
 recommend/ for my holidays/ you/ me/ where/ to go/ would?
 her pupils/ the lessons/ doesn't/ the teacher/ miss/ want/ to.
 always/ me/ my parents/ study/ encourage/ hard/ to/ at school.
 invited/ for a few days/ Jane's/ to/ with them/ her/ stay/ friends.

Complex Subject

I. Translate into Russian.

They are likely to win the match.
 She is unlikely to be a good actress.
 We are sure to meet you at the station.
 My parents are certain to believe me.
 Los Angeles is sure to be the capital of the world movie production.
 Celebrities are certain to need peace and quiet.
 They are thought to have gone away some days ago.
 The patient is unlikely to follow the doctor's recommendations.
 This picture is sure to be the best at the exhibition.
 The delegation is reported to be leaving Russia tonight at 11 a.m.

II. Translate into English.

1. Вероятно, он станет популярным певцом.
2. Маловероятно, что мы забудем этот вечер.
3. Маловероятно, что они примут решение сразу.
4. Несомненно, вы победите.
5. Родителям, конечно, понравится наше представление.
6. Преподаватели, конечно, помогут обучающимся подготовиться к экзаменам.
7. Сообщают, что гуманитарный груз был доставлен вовремя.
8. Он, похоже, не слышал эту новость.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 8 по Теме 8. Правила телефонных переговоров (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Правила телефонных переговоров».

Грамматический материал: - сложносочиненные предложения; сложноподчиненные предложения.

Работа с текстом «Правила телефонных переговоров».

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1: Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which:

1. A book was written 5 years ago. It is very popular.
2. There is a book on the table. Take it.
3. He paid for the house 100,000\$. It is now worth 150,000\$. A policeman stopped our car.
4. He wasn't very friendly. A boy broke the window. He ran away.
5. I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
6. What's the name of the river? The river goes through the town.
7. A coffee-maker is a machine. The machine makes coffee.
8. Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?
9. I gave you some money. Where is it?
10. You have bought some oranges. How much are they?
11. We met some people. They were very nice.
12. They invited the Browns to dinner. They didn't come.

13. Linda is dancing with a man. What is his name?
 14. John works in a factory. The factory is the biggest in town.

Упражнение 2: Вставьте подходящие по смыслу союзы: Since, even if, who, before, while, when, as though, that, wherever, after, and, so that, as soon as, if, that

1. Darryl looked after my dog ... I was away.
2. ... the curtain accidentally fell during her speech, the actress forgot her lines.
3. A statue ... was sculpted by Rodin is on display at the museum.
4. ... the queen rode in the parade, she gave a speech.
5. She doesn't know ... he'll return.
6. Many brave soldiers fought in the war ... they received medals.
7. ... we were early, we had to wait.
8. Peter is a famous baseball player ... lives in a beautiful house in Miami.
9. ... we get off the train, we will see our parents.
10. We believe ... the statement may be true only from a theoretical perspective.
11. He just cancelled his meeting ... he can come tonight.
12. Tom was welcome ... he went.
13. Our boss devotes us time ... he is busy.
14. Regional directors are invited to participate ... they are in New York.
15. It feels ... the air becomes fresher.

Лексика для телефонных переговоров.

Виды телефонных звонков:

A collect call	Звонок за счет абонента
A local call	Местный вызов
A long-distance call / a trunk call	Междугородний вызов
A personal call	Личный звонок
An urgent call	Срочный звонок

Полезные существительные:

Area code	Код местности
Buzzing	Гудок
Connection	Связь
Conversation	Разговор
Extension	Дополнительный номер
Line	Линия
Answerphone	Автоответчик
Operator	Телефонист
Receiver	Трубка
Switchboard	Коммутатор
Appointment	Назначенная встреча
Telephone directory	Телефонный справочник

Полезные глаголы и выражения

Answer a call / Pick up	Ответить на звонок
Book a call	Заказать звонок

Call / phone / ring up	Позвонить
Connect / put through	Дозвониться
Cut off / disconnect	Разъединиться
Get someone over the phone	Застать кого-то по телефону
Hang up	Повесить трубку
Hold on / hold the line	Подождать у телефона
Leave a message	Оставить сообщение
Make a call	Сделать звонок
Sort out	Выяснить / уладить
Speak over the phone	Говорить по телефону
Busy signal	Занято
Call back / phone back	перезвонить

Перейдем непосредственно к разговору по телефону по-английски.

Отвечаем на звонок.

Отвечая на звонок по-английски необходимо сообщить абоненту, куда он дозвонился и поздороваться. Примеры фраз:

- X Company, good morning. – Компания X, доброе утро.
- Green's office, can I help you? – Офис мистера Грина, чем могу помочь?
- Sale Department speaking. – Отдел продаж на связи.
- John Green speaking. / This is John Smith. – Джон Грин у телефона.
- John Green here. – Джон Грин у телефона. (неформальный вариант)

Если вы звоните кому-либо, в ответ на приветствие нужно представиться и уточнить цель своего звонка. Сделать это можно следующим образом.

- Good morning, Greg Smith speaking. I'd like to speak to Mr. Brown, please. — Доброе утро, Грег Смит говорит. Я хотел бы поговорить с господином Брауном.
- Could you put me through to Mr. Brown please? — Не могли бы вы соединить меня с мистером Брауном, пожалуйста?
- I'd like to speak to Mr. Brown about deliveries, please. – Я хотел бы поговорить с господином Брауном о поставках, пожалуйста.
- I am (just) calling to inform you... — Я (просто) звоню, чтобы сообщить Вам...

Представим такую ситуацию, вы подняли трубку, но человек, который нужен звонящему, временно отсутствует. В подобном случае можно использовать фразы:

- Green has stepped away from his desk for a moment. I expect him back very shortly. – Г-н Смит только что вышел на минутку. Он скоро вернется.
- He is not in at the moment. – В данный момент его нет.
- He is not in just now. – В данный момент его нет.
- He is out of the office at the moment. — Он вышел из офиса в данный момент.
- He has left for the day. – Он уехал из города на денек.
- I'm afraid he is out / away / off at the moment. Can I take a message? — Боюсь, что в данный момент его нет. Что ему передать?
- May I take a message? - Могу я принять сообщение?
- Would you like to leave a message? — Не хотели бы Вы оставить для него информацию?
- May I have him call you? – Сказать ему перезвонить Вам?
- I'll tell him you called. — Я скажу ему, что Вы звонили.

- I'll have him to phone you. – Я скажу ему перезвонить Вам.
- I'll give him your message as soon as he gets back. – Я передам ему Ваше сообщение, как только он вернется обратно.
- I'll ask him to give you a call. – Я попрошу его перезвонить Вам.

Если во время разговора Вы чего-либо не поняли — не стесняйтесь переспросить.

Сделать это можно, используя следующие фразы.

- I'm sorry. I didn't get the name (number). — Извините, я не услышал имя (номер телефона).
- Would you repeat that number, please? – Не могли бы Вы повторить номер телефона?
- Would you spell that for me, please? – Не могли бы Вы сказать это по буквам?
- Did you say...? — Вы сказали ...?
- Let me repeat to make sure I understand what you said. – Позвольте мне повторить, чтобы убедиться в том, что я правильно Вас понял.
- I want to be sure that I have this right. – Я хочу удостовериться в том, что правильно Вас понял.
- I'd like to be sure that I understand. – Я хотел бы убедиться в том, что понял Вас.
- That's ... (repeat number or spelling the name), isn't it? – Это... (повтор номера или фамилии), не так ли?

Если во время разговора, Вам необходимо отвлечься ненадолго – используйте следующие фразы:

- Hold on just a moment, please. – Подождите минутку у телефона.
- I have another call; will you hold on, please? — Мне звонят по другому телефону, не могли бы Вы подождать минутку?
- Hold on; I'll be with you in a moment. – Подождите у телефона, пожалуйста, я скоро вернусь к телефону.
- Please hold on while I get that information. Thank you for waiting. – Пожалуйста, подождите, пока я получаю информацию. Спасибо за ожидание.

Если Вам нужно назначить встречу по телефону, можно сказать следующее.

- I'm phoning to arrange a meeting. — Я звоню, чтобы договориться о встрече.
- I'd like to see Mr. Jones. Is he free on Monday? — Я хотел бы встретиться с мистером Джонсом Он свободен в понедельник?
- How about 2 o'clock? – Как насчет 2 часов?
- Is he coming there soon? – Он скоро вернется?
- Are you meeting the clients tomorrow? – Вы завтра встречаетесь с клиентами?
- Could you manage Monday? – У Вас получится в понедельник?
- What about Tuesday? – Как насчет вторника?
- Shall we say two o'clock? – Скажем, в 2 часа дня?
- I'm sorry, I'm out all day. – Извините, меня не будет на месте целый день.
- Tuesday would be fine. — Вторник меня устраивает

Как закончить разговор по телефону по-английски? Все просто!

- Thank you for calling, Mr. Green. I'm glad I was able to help. — Спасибо за звонок, господин Грин. Я был рад Вам помочь.
- You're welcome, sir. Goodbye. — Пожалуйста, сэр. До свидания.
- I look forward to seeing you. — С нетерпением жду нашей встречи.

Телефонный разговор на английском языке. Примеры диалогов.

Диалог по телефону 1.



Receptionist 1: Cassat Company. Can I help you?

Patrick: Yes, I would like to speak to Mr. Green please.

Receptionist 1: Do you have an extension for him?

Patrick: No, I don't, but I know he is in the delivery department.

Receptionist 1: Hold on, please. I'll ring that department.

Patrick: Thank you.

Receptionist 2: Delivery department, Miss Elliot.

Patrick: Mr. Green, please.

Receptionist 2: Mr. Green is on the other line at the moment. May I tell him who's calling?

Patrick: This is Patrick Brown. Mrs. Priesley suggested that I call him.

Receptionist 2: Will you hold on or would you like to leave a message?

Patrick: I'll hold on, thank you.

Mr. Green: Mr. Green speaking; can I help you?

Patrick: Yes, my name is Patrick Brown. A mutual friend of ours, Susan Priesley, referred me to you. I am interested in changing careers, and she thought you would be a valuable source of information for me.

Mr. Green: Mrs. Priesley, of course. How can I help you?

Patrick: I would like very much to come up and speak with you. Would you be willing to give me a few minutes of your time?

Mr. Green: Well, my schedule is a little tight. When were you thinking of meeting?

Patrick: Whenever it is convenient for you.

Mr. Green: Well, can you make it after five o'clock some day next week?

Patrick: Yes, I can.

Mr. Green: Fine, then how is 5:15, Wednesday, at my office?

Patrick: Next Wednesday at 5:15 is fine. Thank you very much, Mr. Green.

Mr. Green: You're welcome. Hold on — my secretary will give you directions.

Patrick: Thank you. See you Wednesday.

Диалог по телефону 2.



Switchboard: Company X. Can I help you?

Phillip: Could I speak to Mr. Brown, please?

Secretary: Just a moment, please. . . . I'm afraid his line's engaged.

Phillip: I'll hold, (music)

Switchboard: Sorry to keep you waiting, (music)

Secretary: Mr. Brown's office.

Phillip: Can I speak to Mr. Brown, please? This is Phillip Morris from Haxter Computers.

Secretary: I'm afraid he's in a meeting. Can I take a message?

Phillip: Yes. Could you ask him to call me back. My name is Phil Morris — M-O-R-R-I-S.

My number is 308 2017 and my extension is 462.

Secretary: Phil Morris. 308-2170 extension 462

Phillip: No, 2017, not 2170.

Secretary: Sorry, 308-2017 extension 462.

Phillip: That's right. I'll be in all the day.

Secretary: Right, thank you, Mr. Morris. Goodbye. Goodbye.

Задание: ознакомиться с лексикой по теме, составить диалог «Телефонный разговор»

"Can I speak to Mr X, please" - Могу я поговорить с господином X?

"One moment/minute, please, I will get him for you" - Одну минутку, я его позову

"One minute, I'm transferring you now" - Одну минутку, я Вас перенаправлю.

"I'll see if Mr X is available" - Я посмотрю, занят ли господин X.

"Please hold and I'll put you through" - Пожалуйста, подождите. Я Вас соединяю.

"I am sorry, Mr X is not available at this time" - Мне очень жаль, но господин X сейчас занят.

"May I take a message?" - Могу ли я передать ему сообщение?

"When is he back/ When do you expect him back in the office?" - Когда он вернется?

"I need to speak to him on an urgent business/matter. Please ask/have him call me as soon as he gets back/in". - Мне нужно переговорить с ним по очень срочному делу. Пожалуйста попросите его мне перезвонить.

"Pardon? Can you please speak a little more slowly/louder?" - Простите? Не могли бы Вы говорить немного помедленнее/громче?

"I'm sorry, I didn't catch what you've just said. Can you repeat, please?" - Простите, я не понял, что Вы сказали. Не могли бы Вы повторить?

"It's been great/nice talking with you" - Очень приятно было с Вами пообщаться.

"I'm terribly sorry, but I've got a meeting now. Talk later" - Прошу прощения, но у меня встреча. До свиданья.

"Thanks for calling. Talk soon" - Спасибо за звонок. До свиданья.

"I've got another call coming in. Good talking to you" - У меня еще один входящий звонок. Отлично пообщались.

Комплект оценочных заданий № 9 по Теме 9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка (Аудиторная самостоятельная работа).

Название: Лексический материал по теме «Официальная и неофициальная переписка».

Грамматический материал:

- типы придаточных предложений;
- наречия some, any, no, every и их производные.

Работа с текстом «Официальная и неофициальная переписка»

Задание: Официальная переписка.

Выполнить тестовое задание:

Тест 1

Task 1. Напишите полное название дат, используемых в британских и американских деловых письмах:

30.12.05; 17.11.92; 3.10.01; 01.09.00; 25.08.90; 02.07.02; 14.06.03; 09.05.04; 23.04.97; 11.03.99; 19.02.98; 07.01.05.

Task 2. Объясните, кому адресовано приведенные ниже письма, судя по информации внутреннего адреса:

a) The Secretary b) Mr. H. O. Katsumi

New York Commercial College Sony LTD 10 Ichiban-cho
1356, Sweet Ave. Tokyo 102,
New York, N. Y. Japan
USA

c) General Vice-president d) Intentional Travel Agency

Beijing International Computer Company 14, High Street
20/B Peregrine Office 45 Queensway Detroit, Michigan 45098
Beijing USA
China

e) Victoria University of Science and Technology

491 Fulham Road
London SW 223 EL
UK

Task 3. Подберите соответствующую заключительную формулу вежливости к каждому из вступительных обращений:

- a) Dear Sir 1) Best wishes
- b) Dear Mr. Smith 2) Cordially
- c) Dear Vice-president 3) Yours sincerely
- d) Dear Mrs. Thomson 4) Yours faithfully
- e) Gentlemen 5) Yours very sincerely
- f) Dear sir 6) Yours very truly
- j) Dear Mark 7) Yours truly
- h) Dear Madam
- i) Dear Chief Manager

Тест 2

Task 1. Подберите соответствия:

1 We refer to your advertisement in...	a. Сообщаем Вам, что...
2 Please quote us for this merchandise	b. С сожалением сообщаем, что
3 We learn from... that you are manufactures of...	c. С удовольствием сообщаем Вам, что...
4 I have been informed that your company has a vacancy for the post of...	d. Посылаем на Ваше рассмотрение
5 Please let us know whether you are able to send us....	e. Ссылаемся на Ваш запрос от.... и высылаем Вам
6 Confirming our agreement we send you....	f. В подтверждение нашей договоренности высылаем Вам....
7 In connection with your request we forward you...	g. В связи с Вашей просьбой направляем Вам....
8 Referring to your enquiry of... we send you...	h. В ответ на Ваше письмо высылаем Вам
9 In reply to your letter we are sending you...	i. Выражаем удовлетворение по поводу Вашего письма высылаем Вам....
10 We appreciate your letter of... and send you....	j. Рады сообщить Вам, что...
11 We are writing to inform you...	к. Мы ссылаемся на Вашу рекламу в ...
12 We are pleased/glad to tell you that	l. Мне сообщили, что в Вашей компании есть вакантное место...
13 We send for your consideration....	m. Мы узнали от.... что Вы являетесь производителем (производите) ...
14 We are happy to tell you....	n. Просим сообщить, сможете ли Вы выслать нам...
15 We regret to inform you that	o. Просим прислать предложение на ваш товар

Task 2. Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках английскими эквивалентами:

1. (Мы были бы признательны) if you send them the information the admission requirements of your university.

2. They (заинтересованы) the winter tours to Finland your agency offers for the groups of tourists.

3. (Ссылаясь на Ваш запрос) of 5 February we send you the results of the test.

4. (В связи с Вашей просьбой) our agency forward you information about requirements for admission to Cambridge.

5. (В дополнение к) our letter of 8 April (направляем Вам) a list of the fruit products we had on market.

6. We (направляем Вам) our new illustrated catalogue as you requested.

7. (В ответ) your letter of 19 May our company would like to inform you that the date of negotiations in London you offer is acceptable.

8. (Ссылаясь на) your letter we would like to inform you that we have to postpone our visit to New York due to personal circumstances.

9. (Мы ссылаемся на) your order No.567 and are glad to inform you the first lot of the magazines has been printed and is ready for dispatch.

10. (С сожалением) to inform you that the man suits delivered by you company do not correspond to the quality.

Task 3. Напишите информационные письма по предложенным ситуациям. Начните письмо одной из фраз, соответствующих содержанию письма. В заключительном абзаце укажите, каких действий вы ждете от партнера.

В дополнение к телефонному разговору проинформируйте Вашего партнера в Нью-Йорке, что делегация Вашей фирмы вылетает из Москвы 29.02.02 рейсом 345, и просит

1. организовать встречу и размещение в гостинице.

2. Сообщите Вашему партнеру в Лондоне, что сегодня авиапочтой Вы выслали ему интересующие его изделия.

3. Сообщите Вашему партнеру в Техасе, что Вы готовы обсудить вопрос импорт детских игрушек в Россию.

4. Сошлитесь на письмо Вашего партнера от 14 апреля и сообщите, что, к сожалению. Вы не сможете в ближайшие дни выслать ему Ваш последний каталог на интересующие его изделия.

Task 4. Исправьте ошибку в деловом письме.

THE COMPUTER PUBLISHER
1300 SUNSHINE STREET
P. O. BOX 20t»)
ANAHEIM, CA 92808
Tel. 714-555-9208/Fax 714-555-5
August 16, 1994

Mrs. Chung M in wen
Beijing Technical Institute
Xiu Shui Bei Jie 7
Beijing, China

Dear Mrs. Chuna

I have before me your letter claiming that our New Front sample diskette and Guidebook never reached you. We wish to advise you that these items were recently sent by overseas express, and you should have received them by now. Usually, our shipments get through without a hitch, but this time the package was apparently lost. In any case, you may be sure we'll get to the bottom of it. Since you need the material by August 28, we'll express another shipment as soon as possible.

Please accept our apologies for this delay. We appreciate your valued order.

Yours faithfully

Mrs. Betty Hann
Shipping Supervisor

Тест 3

Task 1. Подберите русские соответствия английским выражениям из приведенных ниже:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I offer an apology for. | a. Благодарю Вас за один из самых приятных визитов в Вашу страну |
| 2. We are sorry that... | б. Я чрезвычайно благодарен Вам за Ваше любезное приглашение на прием по случаю... |
| 3. Please accept our apologies for... | с. Мне будет приятно оказать Вам такое же гостеприимство.... |
| 4. Please acknowledge receipt of... | d. Я благодарен Вам за... |
| 5. We thank you for your letter of... | e. Мы рады получить.... |
| 6. It would give us great pleasure if you-could visit... | f. Я хочу искренне поблагодарить Вас за ; Ваше любезное письмо |
| 7. We would be grateful (to you) if you could visit... | g. К сожалению, мы не сможем принять ... |
| 8. We regret we cannot accept... | h. С удовольствием встретимся с Вами... |
| 9. We are sincerely happy to join you | i. Мы были бы признательны (Вам), если бы Вы посетили... |
| 10. I am (most) grateful to you for... | j. Нам было бы очень приятно, если бы Вы смогли посетить ... |
| 11. We are pleased to receive ... | к. Просим подтвердить получение... |
| 12. I wish to thank you most sincerely for your kind letter... | l. Благодарим Вас за Ваше письмо от... |
| 13. I am most grateful to you for your kind invitation to the reception on the occasion of... | m. Приношу извинения за... |
| 14. I would be very pleased to reciprocate your hospitality... | n. Примите, пожалуйста, наши извинения за |
| 15. Thank you for one of the most enjoyable visits we have had to your country... | o. Сожалеем, что... |

Task 2. Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках английскими эквивалентами.

1. They thank you for your enquiry dated October 14 but (к сожалению, вынужден сообщить) you that our museum is under repair till the end of the year.
2. (Сожалеем, что) there was a delay in sending you information concerning the meeting to be held next year.
3. (Мы должны извиниться за то, что) a clerical error the papers were not attached to the letter.
4. Our company (чрезвычайно благодарна Вам) for you (любезное приглашение) to participate in the conference on the subject of advanced technologies in teaching foreign languages.
5. We are (приятно получить) your information letter concerning the arrangements of the meeting to be held in May of this month.
6. (Спасибо) for your letter of April 13 of this month in which our company explains the reason of your trip.

Task 3. Подготовьте соответствующие письма по предложенным ситуациям.

1. Вы получили приглашение организационного комитета участвовать в конференции, но не можете принять его. Поблагодарите организационный комитет за приглашение. Объясните, почему вы не можете принять приглашение. Сообщите, что направляете с этим письмом свой доклад, который просите включить в материалы конференции.

2. Вы - член организационного комитета по проведению международной выставки, которая состоится 12 октября 2006 года. Составьте письмо - приглашение участникам.

3. Ваш партнер из Парижа, Франция приглашает Вашу делегацию посетить его компанию для проведения деловых переговоров и просит сообщить дату, время и номер рейса, которым вы прибываете. Подготовьте письмо-приглашение от имени французского партнера и ответ на него.

Неофициальная переписка

Задание на письмо 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Mary who writes:

...At the lessons of biology we are studying different plants native to a certain area.

Could you tell me which trees are the most wide spread in Russia?

As for our news, we are in Scotland. What a relaxing place it is! I wish I could describe how beautiful the local lochs are...

Write a letter to Mary.

In your letter:

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her holiday in Scotland

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание на письмо 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Ann who writes:

...At school I won an annual prize for the best research into the culture of a foreign country...

As for our news, we decided to move into a house in a new neighbourhood which is considered the best in our city...

Write a letter to Ann.

In your letter:

- congratulate Ann
- ask 3 questions about her new house

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание на писъмо 3

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Paul who writes:

...At school we play rugby and basketball. Could you tell me what sport games you and your classmates play?

As for my family news, my sister Jane entered Oxford University...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his sister Jane

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание на писъмо 4

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Paul who writes:

..My friends and I are planning to come to Moscow for a week in January. Could you tell me what the weather is like in Moscow at this time of the year and what clothes we should take?

As for my news, last Friday I went to the Globe Theatre...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his visit to the Globe Theatre

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание на писъмо 5

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Paul who writes:

..My friends and I are doing a project about professions which are in great demand. Could you tell me about occupations which are the most important to your mind?

As for my news, my Grandpa came to visit us...

Write a letter to Paul.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his Grandpa's visit

Write 100—140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Задание: выполнить грамматические упражнения

Задание 1. Вставьте a, an, some or any.

1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?
— No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass
There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.
2. — Are there _____ sausages on the round plate?
-There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.
There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.
3. -Is there _____ glass on the wooden table?
— No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table.
There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Задание 2. Вставьте a, an, some, any.

- There's _____ angel on the top.
There are _____ ornaments on the tree.
Are there _____ lights on the tree?
There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house.
There's _____ jam on the wooden table.
Is there _____ bread in the basket?
There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

Задание 3. Дополните предложения местоимениями some/any/no.

- There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.
There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.
Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?
There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.
There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.
There is _____ butter on the plate.
There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.
There isn't _____ sausage on the table.
There are _____ potatoes in the bag.
There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are _____ cucumbers there.

4.2. Задания для промежуточной аттестации

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ

вопросов для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету
по учебной дисциплине « ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»
для обучающихся по специальности
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Грамматический материал:

- разряды существительных;
- число существительных;
- притяжательный падеж существительных.
- разряды прилагательных;
- степени сравнения прилагательных;

- сравнительные конструкции с союзами;
- разряды числительных;
- употребление числительных;
- обозначение времени, обозначение дат.
- личные, притяжательные местоимения;
- указательные местоимения;
- возвратные местоимения;
- вопросительные местоимения;
- неопределенные местоимения.
- видовременные формы глагола;
- оборот thereis/ thereare.
- времена группы Continuous.
- сложное подлежащее;
- сложное дополнение.
- сложносочиненные предложения;
- сложноподчиненные предложения.
- типы придаточных предложений;
- наречия some, any, no, every и их производные.

Лексический материал:

1. Система образования в России и за рубежом.
2. Различные виды искусств. Мое хобби.
3. Здоровье и спорт.
4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.
5. Моя будущая профессия, карьера.
6. Компьютеры и их функции.
7. Подготовка к трудоустройству.
8. Правила телефонных переговоров.
9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.

Промежуточная аттестация состоит из одного этапа: письменная проверка.

Контрольная работа №1

Задание 1. Образуй е сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих прилагательных и наречий:

1. large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, well, little, many, far;
2. wonderful, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautiful, slowly, clearly.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This book is not so interesting as that one.
2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea.
3. The more you read, the more you know.
4. My brother is not as tall as you are.
5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do.
6. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday.
7. Your room is as light as mine.
8. John knows Russian as well as English.
9. Mary is not so lazy as her brother.
10. The longer the night is, the shorter the day.
11. The less people think, the more they talk.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
4. This man is (tall) than that one.
5. Asia is (large) than Australia.
6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
11. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
15. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
16. Spanish is (easy) than German.
17. She is not so (busy) as I am.
18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
21. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
22. January is the (cold) month of the year.
23. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
24. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
25. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?

Задание 4. Переведите предложения.

1. Чарльз Диккенс — один из самых известных писателей в мире.
2. Этот рассказ интереснее, чем тот.
3. Ваш дом выше нашего? Нет, он такой же высокий, как ваш.
4. Это — самая прекрасная картина во всей коллекции.
5. Российская Федерация больше Великобритании.
6. Он сделал работу быстрее, чем вы.
7. Чем больше вы работаете, тем легче сдавать экзамены.
8. Его работа лучше вашей, но работа Анны — самая лучшая.
9. Россия — самая большая страна в мире.
10. Я живу не так далеко от института, как мой друг.
11. В июле столько же дней, сколько в августе.
12. Самолет быстрее, чем поезд.

Контрольная работа № 2
Tenses (Active voice)
Вариант 1

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную временную форму.

1. In 2002 John (to visit) Moscow with a group of friends.
2. Cats usually (to eat) a lot?
3. When you (to meet) Jane?
4. When her husband (to come) home Anne (to watch television).
5. Mr. Green (to tell) about his experiment tomorrow at 4 o'clock?
6. Bill (not/to arrive) yet.
7. Listen? You (to hear) those people net door? They (to sing) a new song.
8. Once a month Caroline (to go) to the hairdresser's to have her hair cut.

9. You (ever/to be) in France?
10. Jill (not/to be) in London last year.

Задание 2. Образуй вопросительные предложения:

Jack loves Jill. Does Jack love Jill?

1. They came to a village.
2. The children have had breakfast.
3. You have heard of him.
4. She will do her best.
5. The cat was lying under the table.
6. She knows English well.

Задание 3. Измени вопросительные предложения в утвердительные:

Does he love her? He loves her.

1. Has he drunk all the whisky?
2. Does Graham speak Spanish?
3. Have they sold their old car?
4. Did she visit Tom every day?
5. Has she changed much?

Задание 4. Составьте вопросы к предложениям с данными вопросительными словами:

1. She doesn't like English food. What?
2. Something fell on the floor. What?
3. We used to live in a small village. Where?
4. He's been studying in London since November. How long?
5. I have already seen Dracula. When?
6. I'll have to borrow 10 pounds from Nick. Who?
7. There are a lot of words of French origin in English. Why?
8. I think he's at home now. Where?
9. The British national flag is called Union Jack. What?
10. The weather was nasty yesterday. What?

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную временную форму.

1. He (to be) never for his work.
2. David is a good friend of mine. I (to know) him since I was six years old.
3. Next Saturday Peter (to take) Mary to the theatre.
4. Last year Bob (to travel) to Australia.
5. At the moment I need to concentrate. I (to do) a grammar exercise.
6. Marie only has half an hour for lunch so she (to have) a sandwich.
7. Tom is writing an import report. He (already/to write) four pages.

8. He (to finish) his second book by the end of 1988?
9. Before John (to get) on the plane he (to buy) a book to read during the flight.
10. Julie (not/to like) fish.

Задание 2. Образуй вопросительные предложения:

Jack loves Jill. Does Jack love Jill?

1. She speaks French.
2. Bob has met your sister.
3. The wind was blowing hard.
4. He has played tennis for two years now.
5. I am right.
6. She brought him a glass of water.

Задание 3. Измени вопросительные предложения в утвердительные:

Does he love her? He loves her.

1. Will they come tonight?
2. Has Tom painted this portrait?
3. Do you want to go to Paris?
4. Have the girls gone home?
5. Did they go home at six o'clock?

Задание 4. Составьте вопросы к предложениям с данными вопросительными словами:

1. I like reading books. What?
2. I've got two dogs and a cat. How many ?
3. I visited Paris last year. or London?
4. I've got an expensive car. What?
5. I bought this umbrella on Monday. When?
6. John came late last night. Who?
7. Fish live in water. Where ?
8. I've sent her some flowers. What?
9. We bought some some fruit and cakes for the party. Why ?
10. I never get up early. What time ?

Вариант 3

Тест 1.

Определите название формы по приведенным примерам.

1. has taken
2. is lost
3. will be coming
4. have been reading
5. understood
6. understood
7. should be considered

8. should realize
9. were applauding
10. will have been working
11. has been called
12. should have bought
13. had been playing
14. are answering
15. will have helped
16. were being built
17. shall have been shown
18. had won
19. should be leaving
20. will be invited
21. had been reached
22. would have been closed
23. is being asked
24. will appreciate
25. would have been talking
26. were sent

Тест 2

Образуйте соответствующие формы от данных глаголов.

1. Past Continuous (swim)
2. Future Perfect (learn)
3. Present Simple (cut)
4. Past Continuous Passive (construct)
5. Future Continuous (watch)
6. Present Perfect Continuous (walk)
7. Past Simple (stand)
8. Present Simple Passive (do)
9. Future Perfect Passive (read)
10. Future Simple Passive (lose)
11. Future-in-the-Past Continuous (find)
12. Present Perfect (wait)
13. Past Perfect Passive (see)
14. Future Simple (decide)
15. Present Continuous Passive (invent)
16. Future-in-the Past Simple Passive (hear)
17. Past Perfect (begin)
18. Future-in-the Past Perfect Passive (use)
19. Present Continuous (have)
20. Past Simple Passive (meet)
21. Future Perfect Continuous (work)
22. Future-in-the-Past Simple (get)
23. Present Perfect Passive (write)
24. Past Perfect Continuous (organize)
25. Future-in-the-Past Perfect (bring)
26. Future-in-the-Past Perfect Continuous (fish)

Вариант 4

Задание 17. 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) 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.

Задание 18. Опровергните утверждения.

11. She is married. _____
12. She works in a supermarket. _____
13. They usually go to university by bus. _____
14. Yesterday at 7 o'clock she was playing tennis. _____
15. The students are discussing the film. _____
16. Mary came to the party. _____
17. They will go to south next summer. _____
18. He was an artist in the past. _____
19. He has written a report already. _____
20. He had passed all exams by last Monday. _____

Задание 20. Исправьте ошибки.

21. He don't go to school. He is only 5 years old.
22. He hasn't written a report yesterday.
23. The boy shall read a book tomorrow.
24. He study at college.
25. You sings well.
26. She doesn't eats after six o'clock.
27. She not like to cook very much.
28. We buy some new furniture yesterday.
29. He read a book when the telephone rang.
30. He didn't written a report by yesterday.

Вариант 5

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужное время.

1. He (watch) TV now.
2. He (prepare) lessons regularly.
3. He (too be) at home in this time.
4. They (buy) tickets to Moscow (already).

5. Look, now he (make) a mistake.
6. She (to be) always late for her lessons.
7. Have you (buy) the dictionary?
8. She (play) the piano well.
9. She (play) the guitar?
10. She not (play) the guitar?
11. She (play) the piano now.
12. She (play) the piano already.
13. My daughter often (look) at these pictures.
14. My grandfather (work) in the garden now.
15. I know you (sing) very well.
16. Listen, somebody (sing) in the next room.
17. I (read not) this article yet.
18. You friend (study) at music school.
19. She often (make) mistakes in English.
20. He (make) 3 mistakes in English.
21. – What is he doing? – He (speak) over the phone.
22. My mother (cook) dinner I your family?
23. My mother (cook) a cake in the kitchen.
24. – Let's bye a box of chocolates. – I (bye) it (already).
25. My mother (work) at the hospital.
26. My child (sleep) twice a day.
27. They (not go) to the south in summer.
28. They (prefer) to rest in the country.