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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации
по дисциплине

ОД.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

по специальности

**09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением
технологий искусственного интеллекта**

(направленность программы: Применение искусственного интеллекта)

квалификация выпускника:

Специалист по работе с искусственным интеллектом

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Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»* разработан в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки Российской Федерации от 17.05.2012г. № 413, Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий искусственного интеллекта, утвержденного приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 24.12.2024 № 1025.

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Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»* рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры иностранных языков и русской филологии, протокол от 28 мая 2025 г. № 8.

Заведующий кафедрой
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О.Ю. Чирейкина

Раздел 1. Паспорт оценочных средств

1.1. Оценочные средства для проверки хода освоения дисциплины и достижения планируемых результатов обучения

Результат обучения (по ФГОС)	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Наименование оценочного средства
- сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; - толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям; - навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности; - 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. - умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты; - владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания; - готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение	Тема 1-9	ВСТ, ТЗ, ПЗ, ПП, ВЗ,

ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников; - владение языковыми средствами - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства; Предметные: - сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире; - владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; - достижение уровня владения иностранным языком, превышающего пороговый, достаточного для делового общения в рамках выбранного профиля; - сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.		
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Условные обозначения: (обозначения рекомендуемые)

ТЗ – тестовые задания, ВЗ – вопросы к зачету; ВСТ – вопросы для собеседования по теме, ПЗ - письменные задания, ПП - подготовка презентации

Раздел 2. Оценочные материалы

2.1 Оценочные средства: текущий контроль

Текущий контроль знаний предусматривает систематическую проверку качества получаемых обучающимися умений и знаний.

Основные методы контроля, позволяющие оценить знания и умения в рамках приобретенных компетенций: оценка письменных (устных) ответов на вопросы по итогам занятия, выступлений на семинарах, докладов-презентаций, оценка выступлений на практических занятиях, оценка письменных заданий.

1. Вопросы для собеседования на практических занятиях

1. Family and traditions:

A. Where were you born?

B. How many members are there in your family?

C. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

D. What are the main holidays in your family?

E. Describe the relations in your family.

2. Teenagers life:

A. What were your favourite subjects at school?

B. What do you like doing in your free time?

C. What gadgets do you usually use? What for?

D. What kinds of sport do you go in for?

E. What are the main topics you discuss with your friends?

3. Dreams and hopes:

A. What is your main dream?

B. What would you like to do after college?

C. Why have you chosen this profession?

D. What are you in 10-year time?

E. What values are important for you?

4. Travel:

A. What countries have you been to?

B. What places would you like to visit? Why?

C. What cuisine would you like to try?

D. What transport do you prefer?

E. What is the most beautiful place in the world?

5. Environment:

A. What are the main sources of pollution?

B. What are the most dangerous human activities that harm the environment?

C. What do you do to protect the environment?

D. What do you think of global warming?

E. What natural disasters do you know?

6. Food:

A. What is your diet?

B. What is healthy food from your point of view?

C. How often do you eat fast food?

- D. What country has the healthiest diet?
- E. What should you eat to live long?
7. Entertainment:
- A. What music do you prefer? Why?
- B. How often do you go to the theatre/cinema?
- C. What genres of films do you like? Why?
- D. Do you read a lot? What do you like reading?
- E. How much time a day do you spend playing computer games?
8. Gadgets
- A. What computer would you like to have?
- B. How do you use your mobile phone?
- C. What applications do you usually use?
- D. What gadgets help you in your everyday life?
- E. How does technology improve our life standards?
9. Person
- A. What are the most positive/negative traits of character?
- B. Describe the appearance of your close person.
- C. What do you wear to college?
- D. Is fashion important to you?
- E. What kind of person do you strive to be?

Описание оценочного материала:

Вопросы к собеседованию по теме	Форма предъявления: вопросы / темы.	
	Процедура: Индивидуальные выступления или коллективное обсуждение на практических занятиях.	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	Обучающийся знает грамматические основы и лексический минимум иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основные речевые формулы бытового и делового общения и может осуществлять общую и профессиональную коммуникацию в иноязычной среде, умеет использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; обладает навыками монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения
	«Не зачтено»	Обучающийся не освоил теоретический материал, не продемонстрировал умение применять знания для решения поставленных задач. Обучающийся отказался от ответа.

3. Тестовые задания

Тема 1: Семья и традиции.

About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Timofei, Tim for short. My full name is Timofei Kurochkin. I'm seventeen years old. I was born in 1998. My birthday is on the 22nd of January. I live in Russia, in the Far East. I'm Russian. I'm a student. I study at teachers' training college. I want to be a teacher like my grandfather. There are two more children in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Maria. Oleg is twenty-one, he goes to the Academy and he will be a dentist. Maria is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty-four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at college. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports. I play basketball. I take part in different basketball competitions. I have many friends at school and in the team. My grandparents are already retired. They are fond of gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

to introduce — представлять

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

besides – кроме

job — работа

quite – вполне

proud — гордый

to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то

marks – оценки

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

take part in – принимать участие

competition – соревнование

to retire — быть на пенсии

to be fond of – увлекаться

grow – расти, выращивать

raspberries – малина

Questions:

1. What is the boy's full name?
2. How old is he?
3. When is his birthday?
4. Where does he live?
5. What nationality is he?
6. Does Timofei go to school?
7. Where does he study?
8. What profession did he choose? Why?
9. Is he the only child in the family?
10. How old are his parents?
11. What are they?
12. What are they proud of? Why?
13. What is Tim's hobby?
14. Does he have many or few friends?
15. What are his grandparents fond of?

VI. Составьте диалог, используя вопросы.

What is your name?

What is your surname?

How old are you?

When were you born?

- When is your birthday?
- Where do you live?
- What is your address?
- What nationality are you?
- What are you?
- . Where do you study?
- . What do you like to do?
- . Do you have many friends?
- . What are they fond of?

VII. Напишите о себе, используя опоры.

- My name is, for short.
- My full name is
- I am years old.
- I was born in
- My birthday is on the
- I live in Russia.
- I am by nationality.
- My address is
- I am a
- . I study at
- . I like to
- . I have many / few friends.
- . My best companions are
- . They are fond of

“My Family”

I. Перепишите и переведите слова по теме “Family”

family
 parents
 mother
 grandmother
 father
 wife
 relative
 husband
 grandfather
 grandparents
 great-
 sister
 brother
 children
 daughter
 granddaughter
 step
 son
 grandson
 granny
 grandpa
 cousin
 twins
 aunt
 uncle

nephew
niece
marry
married
... -in-law
large
small
pensioner
grandchildren

II. Напишите слова по теме «Семья» в алфавитном порядке.

III. Вставьте пропущенные буквы и переведите слова на русский язык.

IV. Найдите и выпишите слова по теме «Семья».

V. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.

Our family, his cousin, their aunt, her uncle, your niece, their nephew, my relatives, our grandmother, their grandfather, her husband, their children, his wife, your grandchildren, her grandson, his granddaughter, their parents, our mother, her father, his daughter, their son, your married brother, my sister, our grandparents.

VI. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

Моя бабушка, их мама, наш папа, его сестра, её племянник, наши двоюродные братья и сестры, твои бабушка и дедушка, их родители, его дядя, наша тетя, моя племянница, их дети, её дочь, его жена, их родственники, твой сын, наша внучка, её внук, его брат, их дедушка, её муж, наши внуки, моя замужняя сестра.

VII. Назовите родственников противоположного пола:

Father, aunt, distant, relative, niece, married, a family man, wife, grandmother, son, nephew, uncle, grandfather, daughter, mother, sister, grandson, unmarried, brother, close relative, single, husband, granddaughter.

VIII. Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is *Jack's* brother. 2. This is *Susan's* nephew. 3. This is *Bob and Dick's* father. 4. This is *my and my sister's* granny. 4. This is *Boris's* niece. 5. This is *Mary's* sister-in-law. 6. These are *Henry's* parents. 7. These are *Betty's* grandparents. 8. This is *my and my brother's* grandpa. 10. This is *Richard's* stepson. 11. These are *John and Nelly's* children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter. 13. These are *the Greens'* grandchildren. 14. This is *my and my stepsister's* family. 15. This is *William's* cousin.

IX. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения по смыслу.

1. This is Jack's uncle, he is ... uncle. 2. This is Susan's aunt, she is ... aunt. 3. This is Bob and Dick's dad, he is ... father. 4. This is my and my sister's granny, she is ... granny. 5. This is Boris's niece, she is ... niece. 6. This is Mary's sister-in-law, she is ... sister-in-law. 7. These are Henry's parents, they are ... parents. 8. These are Betty's grandparents, they are ... grandparents. 9. This is my and my brother's grandpa, he is ... grandpa. 10. This is Richard's stepson, he is ... stepson. 11. These are John and Nelly's children, they are ... children. 12. This is Mrs. Green's daughter, she is ... daughter. 13. These are the Greens' grandchildren, they are ... grandchildren. 14. This is my and my stepsister's family, it's ... family. 15. This is William's cousin, it's ... cousin.

X. Перефразируйте, используя притяжательный падеж.

The brother of my mother, the parents of my friend, the sister of my father, the business of my parents, the daughter of my uncle, the cousin of my mother, the niece of my father, the children of my aunt, the house of my uncle and aunt, the name of my cousin, the dog of my nephew, the doll of my niece, the car of my elder brother, the bike of his son.

XI. Закончите предложения.

Напишите, кем вы являетесь для своих родственников.

I am a

Напишите, какие родственники у вас есть.

I have a

Составьте диалог о своей семье.

Do you have many or few relatives?

What relatives do you have?

Is your family large or small?

How many of you in the family?

What is your mother's name?

How old is she?

What is she?

What is your father's name?

How old is he?

What is he?

Do you have brothers or sisters?

What is her/his name?

How old is he/she?

What is he/she?

Do you have grandparents?

Are they old?

Do they work?

Are you a friendly family?

I have many/few relatives?

I have ...

My family is large / small; not very large / not very small.

We are ... :

My mother's name is

She is ...

She is a ...

My father's name is

He is ...

He is a ...

I have a

Her/his name is

He/she is

He/she is a

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Granny is ..., Grandpa is

Yes, they do. / No, they don't. They are pensioners.

I think we are a friendly family, but sometimes we have problems.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

About My Family

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and me. My Mummy is forty- one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter and he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much. My elder sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University and she wants to be a teacher of history. She is fond of reading books on history and fiction. My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny; I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat. My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Vocabulary:

typical — типичный
Spanish — испанский
ability — способность
painter — художник
fiction — художественная литература
funny — смешной
to spend — проводить
to grow — выращивать
to enjoy — наслаждаться
to be retired — выйти на пенсию
green — зелень
to be fond of smth. — нравиться кому-либо

Questions:

1. How many are they in the family?
2. How old is mother?
3. What is she?
4. How old is father?
5. What is he?
6. How is the sister?
7. What is her name?
8. What is she?
9. What is she fond of?
10. How is the brother?
11. What is his name?
12. Do the grandparents work?
13. What do they like to do?
14. How do they get along in the family?

Напишите о своей семье, используйте диалог и текст.

Тема 1.2 Занятия подростков.

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, then you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, then camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

1. Complete each sentence (A— H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, then
 - B. A hobby gives one the opportunity of
 - C. A person's hobbies depend on his
 - D. What is interesting to one person
 - E. Some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it
 - F. Camping is a cheap way
 - G. Ecotourism is popular with people who
 - H. A hobby plays a very important
- 1. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
 - 2. educational, simulational and psychological role.
 - 3. acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience.
 - 4. try to damage the environment as little as possible.
 - 5. you have a hobby.
 - 6. can be trivial or boring to another.
 - 7. to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature.
 - 8. to be a good investment of their money.

2. Give the definitions of the following words

- recreation • self-reliance
- self-expression • pollution
- knick-knack • simulation

3 Answer the questions

- 1) How does a hobby influence a person's life?
- 2) What kinds of hobbies do you know?
- 3) Why do people collect different things?
- 4) What is your attitude to extreme camping?
- 5) Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
- 6) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 7) Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?

8) How do you spend your spare time?

4. Read what other people say about their hobbies and fill in the table below

Kate, 43, bank manager

I can say that my hobby is dog training. I have a dog Jerry and we are best friends. Jerry follows all my commands and performs some simple tricks. We understand each other perfectly. I spend 2-3 hours a day training Jerry and it takes me a lot of effort but it's so much fun! Dogs are very devoted and understanding creatures and it is a great pleasure and entertainment to communicate with them. When Jerry is disobedient I never punish him but ignore his bad behaviour. And I often give him sweets and cookies as a reward.

Adam, 72, pensioner

I started collecting milk-jugs 12 years ago. At first my collection was small but today I have more than 200 items in it. I like drinking tea with milk and I have all sorts of milk-jugs in my collection. Most of them are attractively displayed on the shelves in my living-room. My relatives and friends know about my passion and they often add to my collection. My granddaughter often travels abroad on business and for pleasure and she always presents milk-jugs to me. I also collect antique clocks and icons, but my collection is still very small.

Daniel, 63, cook

My favourite pastime is amateur astronomy. When a school boy I liked physics and astronomy and dreamt of becoming astronaut. Observing and studying celestial objects is very interesting and romantic. Viewing the night sky you can see stars, the Moon, planets, comets and meteor showers. Of course you won't see much looking at the sky with the naked eye, that's why I use optical telescopes. I often keep records of my observations and share useful information with other amateur astronomers. Now my dream is to discover a new comet and to make some useful contribution to astronomy.

Simon, 25, messenger

Parkour teaches you to move quickly and efficiently and to overcome obstacles such as concrete walls, high fences or rocks. It has no set of rules or competitiveness. Parkour helps me develop my body and mind and gives me much energy. I learn to trust myself and to be strong. Parkour teaches me to overcome everyday difficulties and to approach problems differently. My friends and I practice in parks and abandoned structures. We try to avoid injuries but of course everything happens. You need no particular equipment: just a T-shirt, light trousers and comfortable athletic shoes. I think parkour has changed my life and my attitude to everything.

HOBBY FOR AGAINST

Dog training

Collecting

Amateur astronomy

Parkour

5. Read the quotations below. Choose any statement and comment on it

- 'Life's a hobby.' (Joshua Lederberg)
- A hobby a day keeps the doldrums away.' (Phyllis McGinley)
- 'Making money is a hobby that will complement any other hobbies you have, beautifully.' (Scott Alexander)
- 'People are spending more on their hobbies to make their free time more enjoyable.' (Steve Wagner)

Make the most of today. Get interested in something. Shake yourself awake. Develop a hobby. Let the winds of enthusiasm sweep through you. Live today with gusto.' (Dale Carnegie)

Choose any topic and make up a short composition on it. Find some extra information on the subject.

1. My hobby.
2. As many people as many hobbies.
3. Strange hobbies.

A. Look at the pictures below and say what kind of hobby you would prefer. Explain your choice using the words and word combinations in brackets.

1. cooking 2. gardening 3. yoga 4. painting 5. dancing 6. playing violin 7. fishing 8. playing chess 9. photography 10. camping 11. reading 12. knitting

(the way to relax, creativeness, to get maximum benefit from, to enjoy doing something, for fun, to acquire substantial skill, knowledge and experience, aesthetic pleasure, a kind of self-expression, effective medium in education, to derive inspiration/pleasure/enjoyment, to improve one's health, to train oneself physically, to make friends, to become a team, to become strong and self-reliant, to broaden one's mind, to involve mental/physical stimulation)

B. Give the definition of the word 'hobby' and compare it with your group mates' variants.

C. Read the text 'A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting' and say if you agree with the title.

Тема 1.3 Путешествие.
Страны изучаемого языка.

Travelling

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. So after exploring Europe and North America they go to exotic countries.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. They motivate to see something new, to explore the world, which is so easy to do nowadays. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home. As English people say — A picture is worth a thousand words. And I totally agree with them.

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. I think we should know traditions and customs of different people. And we should respect them. Great Britain is an island which lies between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The total area is

242,534-sq. km. The population is 57 mil people. The largest and the most populated part of the UK is England. Its population is 47. 837 mil people and its capital is London. Scotland is the most northern part of the island of GB. Its population is over 5 mil people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There are a lot of places of interest in Great Britain: Stonehenge and Hadrian Wall, Durham castle and York Cathedral, Steam Boat Museum, National Railway Museum, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. On the Houses of Parliament one can see the famous Tower Clock Big Ben, the symbol of London. In Great Britain there is no written constitution. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth the second). Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Russia is the largest country in the world. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Its population is of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is the capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom is situated in the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north-west and the North Sea on the east. The U. K. includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland and Wales. The United Kingdom has an area of 244,000 square kilometres (94,249 square miles). The capital of the country is London. English is the official language. The population of the U. K. is nearly 60 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 46 million people live in England. Over 3 million - in Wales. A little over 5 million - in Scotland. About 1.5 million- in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. There are many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow falls only in the north and west of the country. The surface of England and Ireland is flat, but Scotland and Wales are mountainous. Many parts of the country have beautiful villages. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. Many ships and barges go up and down the river. The longest river is Severn. It is 350 kilometres long. There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, Glasgow University. The U. K. is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. The main industrial centres are Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The largest cities of the country

are London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin. Agriculture takes an important sector in economy of the country. The British people grow wheat, fruit, vegetables, oats.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometres. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean. The most northern part of the USA is Alaska, the largest state, separated from the rest of the country by Canada. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. For example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather. There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peaks of the Cordillera in the USA are 6,193 and 4,418 metres.

The main river of the country is the -Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the north west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada. The USA produces more than 52 per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton tobacco. There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (there are many colleges and universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry). The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers, and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver, too. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas. Such industries as machine-building, ship-building are highly developed in the country. American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, vegetables. The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states. Each of these states has its own government. Congress is the American Parliament which consists of two Chambers. The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is a very interesting country. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to south-east of Australia in the Pacific Ocean. It consists of two main islands (North Island and South Island) and some smaller ones. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840 and has been the capital since 1865. The official language is English. The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (3,764 metres or 12,349 feet). There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. You have heard about the native animals in the country. One of them is the kiwi. This interesting bird lives in the wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day-time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis cannot fly. Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the government does not permit the hunting the kiwis. The kiwi is now the symbol of New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

New Zealand is independent state, but formerly it is a part of the British Empire. The head of the state is the Queen. New Zealand is self-governing state. The Parliament consists of

one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

New Zealand has got heavy industry. There are many plants in the country. Paper and rubber industries are developed too. New Zealand exports wool, meat, butter. There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland and Wellington are the main ports of the country. There are some educational and cultural institutions in Wellington. They are the University of New Zealand, Victoria University College and others. Victoria University was established in 1897. New Zealand is a very interesting and beautiful country.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federal state. It has got six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories. The official language is English. Australia is situated in the south-west of the Pacific Ocean. The area of this country has got 7,687,000 square kilometres. Australia is the largest island in the world and it is the smallest continent. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. Nearly 20 million people live in Australia. Australia's climate is dry and warm. Australia is situated in the southern hemisphere and that's why there is summer, when we have winter and there is winter, when we have summer. It is interesting to know that January is the hottest month in Australia. Australia is separated from many countries. The animals in Australia have a lot of original, and they are interesting, for example, dingoes (wild dogs), koala bears, kangaroos. The kangaroo and koala have got the pouch in which they carry their cubs. There are many birds in the country, too. One can see parrots and cockatoos. The emu is the most interesting bird in Australia. It is big and can't fly. There are many rivers and lakes in the country. Australia is an industrial country. It has coal, nickel, zinc, gold. Several factories and plants work in the country. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool production, meat, fruit, sugar. The capital of the country is Canberra. The city became the capital in 1927. Federal Government works in Canberra in the government buildings. It is interesting to know that there are no industrial plants in Canberra. The population of Canberra is about 300,000 people. There are many sights in the city. They are the Building of the Australian Academy of Sciences, the Australian National University and others. There are two big industrial cities in Australia: Sydney and Melbourne. The inhabited part of the country is situated near ocean. Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and others are the ports of the country. Australia is a part of the British Empire. Formerly the head of the state is the Queen, but in fact Australia is independent, self-governing state. The Parliament consists of two Houses. There are many universities, theatres and museums in Australia.

TEST

Education in Britain is

compulsory

complicated

impulsive

Compulsory education in Britain begins at the age of ... and ends at

5, 16

7, 16

5, 18

Most children in Britain go to ... schools.

Public

Grammar

Comprehensive

... consists of infant and junior schools.

Primary

Secondary

Comprehensive

Pupils in infant school ...

sit in rows and have real classes.

often listen to the teacher's stories sitting on the carpet.

Study Geography, Chemistry, French.

British children go to secondary school at the age of

11

7

14

The school year is divided in ... terms.

2

3

4

The school year begins ...

On the first of September

On Monday in September

On Tuesday in September

. The "core" subjects are ...

English and Mathematics

English, Mathematics and Science

English, Mathematics and French

. Pupils in all state schools in England and Wales study ten ... subjects, which are called foundation subjects.

Major

interesting

Main

. Match the definitions and the types of schools: 1) comprehensive, 2) modern, 3) grammar and 4) public.

These schools are schools, which take children of all abilities. So there are no entrance examinations. Almost all secondary school pupils (90 per cent) go there.

These schools give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11.

These schools don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs.

These schools are free from state control. They are independent. Most of them are boarding schools. The education is of a high quality, the discipline is very strict. Parents pay much money for the education of their children.

. Private schools in England and Wales are ...

Interesting

Free

Expensive

. Eton College, Harrow School and Winchester are the most famous ... schools.

Grammar

Public

Modern

. Eton College is a boarding school for ...

Boys and girls

Boys

Girls

- . Public schools are famous for their ...
 - Traditions
 - Beautiful buildings
 - Teachers
- . Winston Churchill, six other British Prime Ministers, the poet Lord Byron and many other famous people were educated in ...
 - Eton College
 - Winchester College
 - Harrow School
- . If pupils go to ... schools they have a good theoretical secondary education.
 - Modern
 - Grammar
 - Technical
- . Children can enter the best English universities after leaving ... schools.
 - Public
 - Grammar
 - Comprehensive
- . English and American school children usually get reports cards...
 - Once a year
 - Twice a year
 - Two or three times a year
- . All the pupils in Britain have their own ... to guarantee the safety of their things.
 - Desks
 - Bags
 - Lockers
- . At the age of ... pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education.
 - 18
 - 16
 - 11
- . To enter a university pupils have to take ...
 - "A" Level Exams
 - GCSE
 - Eleven Plus Examination
- . Pupils in Britain whose behavior is not ideal can be punished. Find the Russian equivalents for the names of punishment in British schools.
 - Исключение из школы
 - Наказание письмом
 - Временное исключение из школы
 - Запись в дневнике
 - Оставление после уроков
- 1.
 - Lines
 - Detention
 - Report
 - Suspension
 - exclusion
- . Schools in Britain have ...
 - . Names
 - a. Numbers
 - b. Numbers and names
- . Most children in the USA go to ... schools.
 - . Public

- a. Private
- b. Comprehensive
- . Children in the USA begin their education at the age of...
 - . 5
 - a. 6
 - b. 7
- . Grades 1-5 make up ...
 - . Elementary school
 - a. Primary school
 - b. High school
- . Education in public schools in the USA is ...
 - . Difficult
 - a. Expensive
 - b. Free
- . School education in Australia is compulsory ...
 - . From 6 till 16
 - a. From 7 till 18
 - b. From 6 till 15
- . Australian students can enter a university after ...
 - . The senior secondary school
 - a. The junior high school
 - b. The elementary school

Тема 1.4 Надежды и мечты. Образование и получение профессии.

Education has an impact on everyone's life. It has always been so. However, education was not so obtainable several centuries ago when people couldn't get at least a primary education. Only noble families could afford a governess and then send their children to study abroad. Today, primary and secondary education is obligatory. In addition, we may study in colleges or at a high school and then go to university. There is a great variety of careers from which to choose, so everyone can get any sort of education. Nevertheless, public education is not the only one we can obtain. Self-education is crucial in all senses. If we cultivate ourselves, we may become not only smarter and more skilled, but also stronger emotionally and mentally. Self-development is important and it should take all your life. Don't stop on your way to perfection, it is impossible to be reached.

Moreover, literate and educated people form the picture of the whole society. If you become better, so will the society. It is wrong to think a person is unable to change the world. If everyone started changing from himself/herself, the world would become a better place in one day. And education is an important aspect of life which should not be underestimated. Take both your basic and self-education seriously and you will manage to become a better person and the life will probably seem less difficult if you are wise and experienced.

Obtainable – доступный

Noble – светский, благородный

Primary/secondary/high education – начальное/среднее/высшее образование

Governess – гувернантка

Public education – государственное образование

To reach smth – достичь чего-то, добраться до

Literate person – образованный человек

Educated person – воспитанный человек

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked

high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

The American system of school education differs from the system in some countries. There are state-supported public schools, private elementary schools, and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each individual state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six with the first grade and continues up to the eighth grade. The elementary school is followed by four years of the secondary schools, or high schools as they are called. In some states the last two years of the elementary and the first years of the secondary school are combined into a junior high school. Besides giving general education, some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture. Some give preparatory education to those planning to enter colleges and universities.

Топик British Private Education

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2,400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3,000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place, Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

Professions

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one. I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a blind choice. It was not a sudden flash either. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who aroused my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues. Later I got interested in the matter.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication. You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards. Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings

Task 1. Answer the questions.

What is your father (mother)?

Is your mother a doctor (nurse)?

Where does your mother work?

Does your father work in a hospital?

What do you want to be?

Do you want to be a dentist?

Was your grandmother a teacher or a doctor?

Were your grandparents doctors?

Task 2. Fill in the blanks.

My sister ... a nurse.

You ... a baker.

They ... engineers.

I ... a fireman.

My parents ... doctors.

Tom and John ... pilots.

He ... a good farmer.

We ... students.

His father ... a policeman.

I ... a clown.

Task 3 Unscramble the words

heecatr

corotd

ctabaro

noclw

rakbe

refmar

marnfie

nesur

Task 4 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?

Task 5 Match the words and the sentences

a teacher
a doctor
a policeman
a clown
a postman
a dancer
a fireman
a baker
a dentist
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.

Task 6 Correct the sentences.

Doctors teach children.
A nurse helps doctors.
A pilot drives a car.
A farmer works on a farm.
Teachers work at school.
A fireman brings letters.
Workers bake bread.
A programmer fights fires.
Dancers work in the hospital.
Clowns work in the circus.

Task 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.

Task 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.

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?

I Want to be a Doctor

There are many interesting and noble professions. I want to be a doctor. It is an interesting profession. I understand that it is necessary to study a lot to become a doctor. I also understand that this profession requires great responsibility because it deals with the most precious thing that a person has - with his health.

My mother and my grandfather are doctors. My grandfather is working as a surgeon in a hospital. I have been several times at the hospital and spent some time watching him working. His main task is to operate on the people. After each operation he takes care of patients until they are recovered.

He listens very attentively to what his patients tell him. He is always kind and attentive to his patients. They feel it and believe him, and it makes his work easier. I know that he wants to see all his patients able-bodied and I notice that he is happy when his patient is recovered. My grandfather can also help if somebody catches a cold or has a fever. My grandfather told me a lot of true stories about doctors and their profession. I love and respect my grandfather and want to become a doctor as well.

Vocabulary:

noble - благородный
necessary - необходимый
to require - требовать
responsibility - ответственность
precious - ценный
surgeon - хирург
to be recovered - выздороветь
able-bodied - здоровый

Questions:

1. Is it necessary to study to become a doctor?
2. Is profession of a doctor connected with a great responsibility? Why?
3. Have you seen a doctor working?
4. In your opinion, must a doctor be a kind and attentive person?
5. What do you think, is it pleasant to see a person healthy again?
6. What else do you know about doctors and their profession?

«My Profession»

David: Hi, Kate! How are you?

Kate: Hi, David! I'm fine, thank you! And, how are you?

David: Very well, thanks! Just a bit worried about the coming exam.

Kate: Why? Is it so difficult to pass?

David: No, I wouldn't say it's very difficult, but it's definitely important for my future profession.

Kate: I see. Are you worried about Biology?

David: Yes, I really need good marks in this exam, because I want to enter a Medical college.

Kate: I remember that you've planned to study in the field of medicine. What's so interesting in it? In my opinion, it's a very difficult job to deal with various human illnesses. .

David: You're right. I've never thought it's easy. But I know for sure that working in medical field is interesting and useful. When I imagine that after several years of studying I'll be capable of treating people around me, I want to study even more eagerly. Other than that, I'm

interested in various innovations. It would be great if I could make my own discovery in medicine.

Kate: Sounds great! And, have you chosen the exact field, yet? I mean, do you want to work in dentistry, gastroenterology, traumatology or any other fields?

David: Yes, I know what you mean. I want to be a humble physician, because these people's work involves lots of knowledge almost in every medical field. They should be aware of many health problems.

Kate: I see. That's a good choice.

David: Remind me, please, what did you choose to do after the school is over?

Kate: I want to go to a Law school. My parents insist on it.

David: Are you unhappy with their choice?

Kate: Kind of. I've always wanted to be an artist. You know, I'm really fond of drawing. But my father says that being an artist is more of a hobby than actual work. He says that I can draw in my free time just for pleasure.

David: He might be right. However, if you don't want to become a lawyer at all, then better refuse now.

Kate: No, it's fine. It has lots of advantages too. Lawyers sometimes deal with interesting people and cases. I will probably like the process of investigation or negotiations at court.

David: Sounds interesting! I think, you should pass Social studies to enter the City Law School, is that right?

Kate: Yes, that's true. I'm also a bit nervous before the exams. However, I think we'll do just fine.

David: Thanks for cheering me up! I feel much better now.

Kate: No problem! We can talk about it anytime

Тема 1.5 Защита окружающей среды.

Environmental Protection

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live.

People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in rural areas and did not produce such amount of polluting agents that would cause a dangerous situation in global scale.

With the development of overcrowded industrial highly developed cities, which put huge amounts of pollutants into surrounds, the problem has become more and more dangerous. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human lives on the Earth.

In order to understand how air pollution affects our body, we must understand exactly what this pollution is. The pollutants that harm our respiratory system are known as particulates. Particulates are the small solid particles that you can see through rays of sunlight. They are products of incomplete combustion in engines, for example: internal-combustion engines, road dust and wood smoke.

Billions of tons of coal and oil are consumed around the world every year. When these fuels are burnt, they produce smoke and other by-products, which is emitted into the atmosphere. Although wind and rain occasionally wash away the smoke, given off by power plants and automobiles, but it is not enough.. These chemical compounds undergo a series of chemical reactions in the presence of sunlight; as a result we have smog, mixture of fog and smoke. While such pollutants as particulates we can see, other harmful ones are not visible. Among the most dangerous to our health are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and ozone or active oxygen.

If you have ever been in an enclosed parking garage or a tunnel and felt dizzy or

lightheaded, then you have felt the effect of carbon monoxide (CO). This odourless, colourless, but poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels, like gasoline or diesel fuel.

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

Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe, we won't see a beautiful green forest at all.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in our seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct.

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

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered animals.

We can recycle our wastes; persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities, because it is apparent that our careless use of fossil fuels and chemicals is destroying this planet. And it is now more than ever apparent that at the same time we are destroying our bodies and our future.

Questions:

1. When did the problem of pollution become dangerous?
2. What problems threaten human lives on the Earth?
3. Why is air pollution harmful?
4. Is it dangerous to breathe polluted air?
5. What does the burning of fuel and fossil fuels produce?
6. What are the most dangerous pollutants?
7. What is the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains on our planet?
8. Can we solve the problem of environmental protection?

Vocabulary:

tiny part — крошечная часть

to pollute — загрязнять

rural area — сельский район

polluting agents — загрязняющие компоненты

global scale — глобальный масштаб

acid rains — кислотные дожди

overpopulation — перенаселение

to threaten — угрожать

to affect — воздействовать

respiratory system — дыхательная система

solid particles — твердые частицы

ray of sunlight — з.д. солнечный свет

combustion — сжигание, сгорание

internal-combustion engine — двигатель внутреннего сгорания

wood smoke — з.д. сгорание древесины

by-products — побочные продукты

power plants — силовые установки

chemical compounds — зд. химические элементы
to undergo — подвергаться воздействию
smog — смог
fog — туман
carbon monoxide — угарный газ
nitrogen oxides — окислы азота
sulfur dioxide — сернистый газ
dizzy — головокружение
odourless — без запаха
fossil fuels — органическое топливо
gasoline — бензин
to emit — испускать, выбрасывать
disastrous consequences — гибельные последствия
greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект
to breathe — дышать, вдыхать
chemical fertilizers — удобрения
pesticide — пестицид
plant — растение
insect — насекомое
extinct — исчезнуть, вымирать
to persuade enterprises — зд. убедить предпринимателей
wastes — отходы

Environmental Protection

We live in a world full of different types of pollution. Wanting to make their lives easier people have invented so many new devices and factories, that nature is in danger. Unfortunately, environment is not the unlimited source of resources.

At the moment, our planet suffers from numerous problems and damages. For example, acid rain, which is the result of waste gases from power stations. Such rains cause forest damages. Other big problems are water shortage and the destroying ozone layer. It is all the result of pollution that comes from factories and plants. Wildlife suffers as well. Many species of animals and plants start to disappear. Another big issue is global warming and green house effect.

As you can see, there is a long list of environmental problems, which need to be solved. Otherwise, our planet Earth may get fully destroyed. People should start dealing with these problems immediately. The most important thing they can do is to change their attitude towards the environment. First of all, people should switch to alternative forms of power, such as wind power or solar energy. Secondly, the use of nuclear power should be banned. Thirdly, we should start to recycle. It's the art of turning waste into new products. Other than that, the number of harmful plants should be reduced because they pollute the air and water greatly. It would be a good idea if people started using bicycles instead of cars.

We are obliged to protect nature. If everybody cares, it would make difference.

Task 1. Translate these words:

Pollution
atmosphere
smog
laws
protection
danger
throw
prohibit
harm

Task 2. Fill in the table matching the words

Words: *protect, protection, protective, danger, dangerous, waste, chemistry, chemical, pollute, pollution, ecology, ecological, environment, environmental, nature, natural, geography, geographical, antipollution,*

Task 3. Choose the correct option

When specialists work with (chemical / chemistry) waste they wear (protect / protective) clothing

Unfortunately people get used to (polluting / pollute) the environment

Because of the (pollute / pollution) a lot of animals and plants are (in / out of) danger

Air and water pollution is (danger / dangerous) for the (environment / environmental)

Scientists do (environment / environmental) research to (protect / protection) the planet (from / of) pollution

Natural (geographical / geography) features include oceans, seas, rivers and lakes

(Pollution / Antipollution) laws help to (protect / protection) the environment

Some animal and plant species need (protect / protection) because they are in (danger / dangerous)

Water in many rivers , lakes, seas is (pollute / polluted) by different wastes

Task 4. Form the correct part of the speech

Air has become a seriousproblem

.....laws are one of the ways to the environment

Not all people are used tonature

.....research includes monitoring theof the nature by different waste

Naturalfeatures of the continent are amazing

Watercan kill fish, animals and birds

He gotto the climate of the country

Naturehas become an international problem

Tropical forests are disappearing , they are in

POLLUTE, ENVIRONMENT

POLLUTE, PROTECTION

PROTECT

ENVIRONMENT, POLLUTE

GEOGRAHY

POLLUTE

USE

PROTECT

DANGEROUS

Task 5. Read the text

Deforestation is a major threat to the delicate ecosystem of our planet. Basically, it destroys the homes of animals and plant species and many of them die out including many unique species that could be used to make medicines for some of the world's worst diseases. More than two thirds of all medicines with cancer – fighting properties, for example, come from rainforest plants.

Also, trees absorb harmful greenhouse gasses. When forests are cut down or burnt, most of these gasses stay in the Earth's atmosphere, which speeds up global warming. In fact, in the next 24 hours, deforestation will be responsible for the release of as much CO₂ into atmosphere as that from as many flights as it takes to carry 8 million people from London to New York!

Task 6. Use the phrases below to fill out the table for the causes of environment, possible consequences, and actions we need to take to help our planet

Acid rain, deforestation, exhaust fumes from cars, global warming, industrial waste, pick up litter after picnicking, smoke from factory chimneys, to be harmful to people's health, to cut down trees, to destroy/damage the environment, to dump dangerous chemicals into rivers/ lakes/ seas, to plant trees, to recycle things (paper, glass, aluminum cans) , to save resources (water, paper, electricity) , to throw litter, to use public transport or to cycle to places, to waste water, electronic waste (used batteries, old electronic devices) to sort out waste, landfill sites

Тема 1.6 Еда.

Диета и здоровье.

Food is an essential part of our daily life. The food we eat can influence our body and our mind. It contains nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates. Different products contain different nutrients. For example, we can get lots of vitamins eating fruit and vegetables. The food we choose to eat depends on many factors. First and the most important is the taste. If we like the taste of the product, we often eat it. The second factor is its nutritional value. If the product is healthy and useful for our body, we should add it to our ration.

Other factors include culture and religion. Advertising also influences our choices a lot. When we see colourful ads on TV, we decide to try the product. For some people food is just a fuel for energy. I like almost everything, except meat products and spinach. My usual day includes three or four meals. For breakfast, I prefer a cup of tea with a cheese and ham sandwich. Sometimes I eat cereal with milk and drink a glass of orange juice. For lunch, I prefer salads from fresh vegetables and a soup. At about 5pm I have a cup of coffee with shortcake. For dinner, I like pasta or rice with vegetables. Sometimes I eat French fries and hamburgers but I know that it contains a lot of fat. I also try to it less sugar and salt.

Фрукты/овощи vegetables/fruit	
Фрукты: banana – банан; kiwi – киви; pear – груша; apple – яблоко; cherry – вишня; strawberry – клубника; grapes – виноград; orange – апельсин; plum – слива; lemon – лимон; pineapple – ананас; watermelon – арбуз; melon – дыня;	Овощи: carrot – морковь; potato — картошка; tomato – помидор; cucumber – огурец; onion – лук; pepper – перец; beet – свёкла; radish – редиска; cabbage – капуста; corn – кукуруза; green pea – зеленый горох; mushroom – грибы;
Мясо/птица/рыба — meat/poultry/fish:	
Мясо: lamb – баранина; beef – говядина; rabbit – кролик; liver – печень; pork – свинина;	Рыба: salmon – семга; shrimps – креветки; crab – краб; herring – сельдь; trout – форель;

veal – телятина; tongue – язык; ham – ветчина; Птица: turkey – индейка; chicken – курица; duck – утка; goose – гусь; hazel grouse – рябчик;	plaice – камбала; eel – угорь; bream – лещ; sturgeon – осетр; cod – треска; sardines – сардины;
Напитки — drinks:	
Простые: milk – молоко; water – вода; juice – сок; milkshake – молочный коктейль; yogurt – йогурт; lemonade – лимонад; mineral water – минеральная вода; soda – газировка; Горячие: tea – чай; coffee – кофе; cocoa – какао; hot chocolate – горячий шоколад;	Алкогольные: whiskey – виски; cognac – коньяк; wine – вино; beer – пиво; brandy – бренди; champagne – шампанское; rum – ром; cocktail – коктейль;

Список слов о еде был бы неполным, без указания злаковых культур и приправ. Устраним эти пробелы.

Зерновые — cereals:	Специи — condiments
Хлеб: bread – хлеб; grain – зерно; wheat – пшеница; flour – мука; bun – булка; Крупы: semolina – манка; buckwheat – гречка; rice – рис; oats – овес; pearl barley – перловка;	Приправы: salt – соль; sugar – сахар; vinegar – уксус; cinnamon – корица; horseradish – хрен; Соусы: sauce – соус; mayonnaise – майонез; mustard – горчица; ketchup – кетчуп; sour cream – сметана;

Конечно же, при общении на тему питания невозможно обойтись без соответствующих глаголов и прилагательных. Приведем самые распространенные примеры.

Глаголы	Прилагательные/Причастия
cook – готовить; bake – запекать; steam – приготовить на пару;	thirsty – мучаемый жаждой; underdone – недожаренный; tough – жесткий;

help oneself to – положить себе (в тарелку) pass – передать (блюдо) eat – кушать; grate – натереть; cut – порезать; spread – намазывать; stir – мешать; roast – варить; add – добавить; boil – кипятить; drink – пить; feed on – питаться; taste – пробовать вкус; fry, roast – жарить; stew – тушить;	canned – консервированный; fatty – жирный; bitter – горький; salty – соленый; hungry – голодный; stuffed – фаршированный; lean – постный; sour – кислый; delicious – очень вкусный; nourishing – питательный; raw – сырой; tender – нежный, мягкий; spicy – острый; tasteless – безвкусный; sweet – сладкий;
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I usually eat three meals a day – Обычно я ем три раза в день.

Так давайте же перечислим эти три приема пищи:

breakfast– завтрак

lunch– обед

dinner – ужин

На завтрак обычно едят следующее:

pancakes - блинчики

bacon – бекон

bun roll– булочка

butter– сливочное масло

My father always eats pancakes for breakfast– Мой отец всегда ест блинчики на завтрак.

cereals – собирательное название для мюсли, кукурузных хлопьев, и т.п.

cheese– сыр

cornflakes кукурузные хлопья

eggs - яйца

cottage cheese— творог

fried eggs- яичница-глазунья

slice of bread – кусок хлеба

slice of toast – кусок хлеба, подсушенный в тостере

Kate likes to eat fried eggs with slice of bread every morning– Кэйт ест жаренные яйца и кусочек хлеба каждое утро.

Упражнение 1. Назовите продукт по описанию.

1. You need me to make a sandwich or toast. – B_____
2. I'm yellow or white. I'm made from milk. People like me on their pizza. — C_____
3. People eat us fried, boiled or scrambled. — E_____
4. I'm a very popular fast food with a sausage in the middle. — H_____
5. I'm a long yellow fruit. — B_____
6. Rabbits love this orange vegetable. – C_____

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How often do you drink milk?
2. How often do you eat at restaurants?
3. What's your favorite food?
4. What food do you hate?

5. What's your favorite ice-cream flavor?
6. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
7. Are you allergic to any food?
8. What's your favorite drink?

Упражнение 3.

- Name 5 fruits.
- Name 5 vegetables.
- Name 5 drinks.
- Name 3 sweet foods.
- Name 3 salty foods.
- Name 3 bitter foods.

Упражнение 4. Соотнесите идиомы и их значения.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chew the fat | |
| 2. Mouth is watering | |
| 3. Half-baked idea | |
| 4. Your finger in the pie | |
| 5. Cook your goose | |
| 6. Eat dirt | |
| 7. Cry over spilled milk | |
| 8. Hungry as a horse | |
| 9. Go bananas | |
| A. to be involved in something | |
| B. to make someone want to eat or drink | |
| C. to hurt or ruin someone | |
| D. to act humble | |
| E. to not think about or study carefully | |
| F. chat | |
| G. to complain about something that has happened | |
| H. able to eat a lot | |
| I. to become too excited and behave crazily | |

Vocabulary Practice

1. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

A vegetarian is someone who eats only **1) v** ... , bread, fruit, eggs, and doesn't eat **2)m** However, some do eat **3) f** ... which I find strange. Others eat chicken but not **4) r** ... meat. A vegan doesn't eat meat, fish, or any **5) d** ... products such as eggs, milk and. **6) c** They do eat fruit and **7) n** ... A **8) g** ... knows a lot about food and enjoys good food and **9) w** ... A **10) c** ... is someone who prepares and cooks food in a hotel or restaurant ...

2. Put the correct form of the verbs in the list into the sentences.

Bake roast barbecue boil casserole grill steam fry.

1. It's best to ... an omelette in a deep pan.
2. Potatoes are delicious if you ... them in their jackets.
3. ... vegetables are healthier than boiled ones.
4. ... meat tastes better if you cook it slowly in the oven.
5. Put butter on trout before you ... it under a strong heat.
6. Tough meat is easier to cook if you ... it in the oven with vegetables.
7. Do you think the British ... their cabbage for far too long?
8. I love the smell of ... lamb chops from next-door's garden.

3. Match the food (1-10) with words from the list. You may use the words more than once

Minced chopped spiced mashed grated sliced

1. meat 6. curry
2. onions 7. bananas
3. potatoes 8. tomato
4. cheese 9. carrots
5. bread 10. apple

4. Find out the odd word in each line.

1. meal. food. cuisine. feast. corkscrew
2. wine. starter. main course. appetizer. dessert
3. boil. fry. bake. bowl. grill
4. slice. boil. chop. grate. peel.
5. salty. savoury. pan. sweet. bitter
6. dish. meal. bowl. plate. cup
7. courgette. mushroom. bean. plum. broccoli
8. bill. tip. receipt. menu. Cheque

5. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The Low-Down and Low-Fat Labelling

When you walk around a supermarket **0) these** days you can easily be dazzled **1) ...**all the food labels claiming to be "fat-free" or "light", but are these foods as healthy **2) ...**they claim to be? Unfortunately, when you look more closely, **3) ...** becomes clear that they are not. For example, a product that claims to **4) ...** 80% fat free is simply a product that contains 20% fat, actually quite a high fat content. The **5) ...** goes for so-called light foods. Products **6) ...** as sausages and mayonnaise that are naturally high **7) ...** fat can be labelled "light" even if **8) ...** fat content is only slightly reduced. Another problem is that. "low in fat" **9) ...** sometimes also mean low in taste. So, to make **10) ...** for this, some manufacturers add a lot **11) ...** salt and sugar to their low-fat products than is needed. This makes them **12) ...** bad as, if not worse than, the full fat equivalent. In the UK, the government is preparing the guidelines that would strictly control **13) ...** use of phrase like "low-fat" and "light" on food packaging, but until these come **14) ...** effect don't believe everything you read on the label. If something looks **15) ...** good to be true, it probably is.

Тема 1.7 Развлечение.

Хобби

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a

wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

My Favourite Pastime

I have little free time because I have to work hard in order to do well at school. But I try to find some time during the weekends for my favourite occupation: knitting and sewing. I learned to knit when I was ten. The first thing I made was a muffler. I knitted it for my Dad. I was very proud when he wore it. Now I can make quite complicated things. This year I've knitted pullovers for my Mom and myself, and a hat for my friend as a birthday present. When I see beautiful knitting-wool in a shop, I find it very difficult to go by without buying it. I learned to sew at the age of 12. Now I'm very good at it. Sometimes I cut patterns out of magazines, but more often I design clothes by myself. I think it's a very useful hobby. Thanks to it I have some very nice inexpensive clothes. I don't have to spend much money in order to look attractive.

My Friend's Hobby

My friend Nick is very busy and he doesn't have much time to spare. But he's got a lot of hobbies and interests.

Five years ago Nick was fond of collecting stamps. His hobby helped him to learn a lot about other countries and other peoples' traditions, the world's flora and fauna. Maybe that's why he was good at geography and biology at school. He used to bring the albums to school and we examined his stamps with great interest and envy. Sometimes he exchanged stamps with his schoolmates.

When Nick was in the tenth form his parents bought him a compact disc player and Nick decided to collect compact discs. Today, he has got more than one hundred CDs of his favourite groups and singers! I think that he is very proud of his collection.

Every time Nick buys a new CD he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets.

He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialised magazines and books on the history of rock.

Nick never misses MTV shows — he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music. He says he likes all types of music except "rave".

He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. Nick never misses a concert of his favourite group. He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

But in spite of his new hobby, Nick sometimes sits in his room and looks through his albums of stamps (with his earphones on, of course).

Exercise 1

Read the text and translate the underline word combinations.

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 fire 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

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a hobby?
2. How do you spend your spare time?
or do you go in for sports?
3. Do you walk your dog? play musical instruments? gardening?
4. Are you interested in drawing? cooking?
3. 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?

Exercise 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.

Exercise 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.

Exersice 5

Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. My father plays football very well. 5. My mother reads a lot of books about flowers.

2. I like music very much. 6. My hobby is painting.

3. She bakes tasty cakes. 7. Kate likes to dance.

4. My friend is a good sportsman. 8. My uncle collects old coins.

5. He can read and speak English well. 10. We spend much time in a swimming pool.

Тема:1.8 Технические новинки.

Topic: Greatest inventions to change the world

There could not be any development without inventions. Modern world can be called the world of technology, but the way to this title was rather long. Nowadays there are numerous laboratories discovering something new on a daily basis, but there are some inventions that date back centuries, but are still the core of the modern science. Almost all of contemporary discoveries have been based on previous inventions, so we should give credit to those talented inventors, who laid the foundation for our comfort. Let us remember the most crucial inventions and their creators, who paved the way to our easy-going life.

Wheel is one of the most ancient people's inventions. It is the thing that lets us move nowadays, but became a revolt in manufacturing hundreds of years ago. It is supposed that a wheel was discovered 3,000 years ago by potters and helped to carry different goods. It was a real boost when the wheel was enhanced to the extent that it became a part of the vehicle. The invention of the wheel is a concept that lay grounds for many other inventions we can not live without.

Steam engine invention can be called a key to our modern transportation and industries. Though we use more developed engines nowadays, all of them work in the same way – burning fuel is converted into kinetic energy. James Watt is considered to be a leading inventor of steam engine, but there are numerous successors, who were improving it decade after decade. This invention had a dramatic impact on the world industry allowing factories to be free from water power, developing coal industry, increasing the speed of trains and becoming a core of modern transportation system.

Electric light is another crucial invention that influenced the development of the mankind. Thomas Edison managed to invent a light bulb lasting for 1,500 hours, while William David Coolidge is credited as the inventor of incandescent bulb familiar to us.

Telephone is one more revolutionary idea for people's communication. Though the idea of it is rather simple, it took many years to realize it in real life. Michael Faraday, Johann Reis, Alexander Graham Bell have worked on the telephone equipment and the last inventor managed to reach his target and even founded the first telephone company. This company is also regarded to have developed the first mobile phones for police and later set the pace for cells development.

The television set has greatly changed the world with its appearance. Though all people think that black and white TV is considered to be the first public television, color moving

images did not follow behind and appeared before full functionality of black-and-white TV sets. Their appearance changed the way of life of many people, who changed their habits forever in favor of interesting and exciting TV programs.

It is impossible not to **remember a refrigerator** as one of really impressive inventions. Though its appearance is connected with many names, the concept **of a refrigerator** originates from 1800s. The greatness of this invention implies the ability to prolong life of many products in cold environment and it has **given a stimulus** for **the development of food production industry** on a new higher level.

It goes without saying that modern people can't imagine their life **without computers** and the Internet. Being a commonplace in most of contemporary homes today, it is quite difficult to imagine that the first computer appeared only about 50 years ago and now it has changed completely. Based on two important innovations such as the integrated circuit and the microprocessor the computer began performing logical calculations and surprised people with its intelligence. The first desktop computer for everyday use was manufactured in 1974 and its popularity was enormous. Apple computers by Stephen Wozniack and Steven Jobs got the first world's computer system. The next step in computer development was IBM PC with a more powerful and faster processor. Gradually, the competition between companies resulted in a constant development of the machine for this revolutionary invention not to lose its popularity.

Inventions in our life

From space shuttles to eye-glasses, from air-conditioning to the Internet – inventions of the last centuries have completely transformed our lives and our world. The era of fascinating discoveries has changed the way we communicate, the way we spend our free time. The machine gun has made our world more dangerous, the parking meter – more expensive and refrigerators have changed our eating habits. We can't imagine our life without electricity and domestic electric appliances today such as microwave ovens, toasters, washing-machines, dish-washers, vacuum cleaners, irons and many others. Our world is also impossible without modern means of transport: cars, trains, ships or airplanes.

I am really amazed by the greatest medical inventions of penicillin, anaesthetic, contact lenses, X-rays and many others. Penicillin is the name of an antibiotic that is used to kill dangerous bacteria in our bodies. This medicine was discovered in 1928 by Alexander Fleming. Many people worldwide stopped dying when their wounds had got infected. Of course, it is impossible to count how many lives have been saved by penicillin, but some estimate that it is about 200 million. As for X-rays, they were discovered by Wilhelm Rontgen in 1895 by accident. X-ray machines produced images of different parts in the human body. And since then they have been widely used for analyzing problems with bones, teeth and organs. Today they are also used at airports for luggage inspection.

I must say that some inventions are quite strange and funny. Among them are food fans (for making your hot food cool enough to eat), heated toilet seats or devices that translate dog barking. As for weapons, cigarettes and fast food, I believe they are the worst mankind inventions. Modern inventions should make our life easier and better, but they must not cause health problems or destroy our planet.

Inventions

Over the years scientists have invented a great number of things, which we now use in everyday life, for example, computers, printing machines, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, photography, electricity, steam engine, planes etc.

One of the most useful and handy devices today is the computer. It is a comparatively new invention, which came into use in the 20th century. However, the form of computer was

designed already in the mid- 1830s by the British mathematician Charles Babbage. Today, people simply can't imagine their lives without computers. There is a whole generation which has grown up with calculators, computer games, word processor, Internet and else.

Another vital device is the TV. This invention has truly changed the leisure habits of millions of people worldwide. Television was pioneered in the 1920s by Scottish electrical engineer John Logie Baird. He was the first to realize that light could be converted into electrical impulses, which are then transmitted over a distance.

Electricity, perhaps, is even more important. We wouldn't be able to use computers and TVs without it. The invention of electricity dates back to the 19th century and is connected with such renowned names as Michael Faraday, Alessandro Volta, Humphry Davy and Andre Marie Ampere.

For the invention of telephones we should be grateful to Alexander Graham Bell. He is an Edinburgh-born scientist who patented the invention of telephone in 1876. A year later a great American scientist Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone.

The invention of different types of transport has also changed the world, for example, airplanes and motor cars. Planes have brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. American-born Wright brothers were the first to make the flight in 1903. The first petrol-driven car was produced in 1885 by the German engineer Carl Benz. Whether we like them or not, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Scientific discoveries

Television (1920s)

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

Motor Car (Late 19th Century)

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

Electricity

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

Photography (Early 19th Century)

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

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first

working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

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

Aeroplane

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

Bonpoc № 1

Who invented photography?

- ☐ James Spangler
- ☐ Alexander Fleming
- ☐ The Lumiere brothers
- ☐ Jim Kirst
- ☐ Joseph France

Bonpoc № 2

Who built the first vacuum cleaner ?

- ☐ Alexander Fleming
- ☐ Jim Kirst
- ☐ James Spangler
- ☐ Joseph France
- ☐ The Lumiere brothers

Bonpoc № 3

Who created the world`s first car assembly line ?

- ☐ Wright
- ☐ Henry Ford
- ☐ Karl Benz
- ☐ Alexander Graham Bell
- ☐ Thomas Alva Edison

Bonpoc № 4

Where was the world`s first cinema opened?

- ☐ in the USA

- ☐ in France
- ☐ in Japan
- ☐ in Britain
- ☐ in Germany

Bonpoc № 5

In what century was the first airplane built?

- ☐ in 18
- ☐ in 19
- ☐ in 20

Bonpoc № 6

Who discovered penicillin ?

- ☐ John Logie Baird
- ☐ Ian Wilmat
- ☐ Sergey Korolyev
- ☐ Alexander Fleming
- ☐ Thomas Alva Edison

Bonpoc № 7

When was the first ballpoint pen produced?

- ☐ in 18
- ☐ in 19
- ☐ in 20

Bonpoc № 8

Who designed the first artificial satellite?

- ☐ Bill Gates
- ☐ Sergey Korolyev
- ☐ Wilbur and Orville Wright
- ☐ The Lumiere brothers
- ☐ Ian Wilmat

Bonpoc № 9

When was television invented?

- ☐ in Scotland
- ☐ in Russia

- ☐ in Japan
- ☐ in China
- ☐ in Germany

Вопрос № 10

Make up the sentence using the following words:
Jim Kirst /1923/ the Scotch tape / the USA / invent /.

Введите ответ:

Вопрос № 11

Make up the sentence using the following words:
have/comfort/convenience/brought/us/really/and/most of/inventions

Введите ответ:

Вопрос № 12

Translate the sentence into English:
Важные изобретения были сделаны в разных странах.

Введите ответ:

Тема: 1.9 Человек.
Черты характера, внешность.

«Personality description» I want to describe a marvelous girl. She is easy-going. She likes various kinds of entertainments. This girl always has her own point of view, even when it is different from all the rest. So I can say she is self-sufficient and independent in some way. If I need help, I'm sure she will help me. She is rather sensitive. And she is very curious. She is fond of various informative programmes (animal planet and so on). She is also animal-lover. She doesn't afraid of expressing her own point of view. Sometimes she can be critical of others and she rarely change her minds. But on the other hand she is very kind, gentle and peaceful. I think she is very sociable, she has a lot of friends. She is full of energy, energetic person. But sometimes she is sleepy. She is fun-loving. She is fond of varios funny TV shows, like KVN. I think this peson is good of finding solutions. And sometimes these solutions are really creative, sometimes even strange. To sum up, this girl is a wonderful person with her own inner world. And this world is very sympathetic. Maybe she is a mentor, in some occasions — a go-getter.

Описание цвета и особенностей кожи:

На английском	Перевод
Wrinkled	морщинистый
Freckled	веснушчатый

Ruddy	румяный
Sallow	землистый
Tanned	загорелый
Rosy	румяный

Осанка:

На английском	Перевод
Posture	осанка
Bear oneself well	хорошо держаться для своего возраста
Hold one's body upright	иметь правильную осанку
Stooping	сутулый

Глаза

Параметр	На английском	Перевод
Форма, размер	large	большие
	small	маленькие
	almond-shaped	миндалевидные
	round	круглые
	squinty	раскосые
	crinkly	с морщинками вокруг
	bulging	навыкате
	heavy-lidded	с тяжелыми веками
	hooded	с нависшим веком

	deep-set	глубоко посаженные
	close-set	близко посаженные
	hollow	пустые
	tear-filled	полные слёз
Цвет	black	черные
	brown	карие
	hazel	карие
	green	зеленые
	blue	голубые
	gray	серые
	violet	фиалковые
	amber	янтарные
Выражение	piercing	пронзительные
	mesmerizing	завораживающие
	sad	печальные
	sorrowful	огорченные
	gentle	нежные
	sympathetic	сочувствующие
	warm	теплые
	expressive	выразительные
	twinkling	мерцающие
	laughing	смеющиеся
	sleepy	сонные

	lively	живые
	compassionate	сострадательные

Форма лица

На английском	Перевод
square	квадратное
oval	овальное
round	круглое
triangular	треугольное
heart-shaped	в форме сердца
thin	тонкое
wide	широкое
chiseled	точеное

Лоб

На английском	Перевод
broad	широкий
narrow	узкий
retreating	срезанный
furrowed	надвинутый
wrinkled	морщинистый
smooth	гладкий
sloping	наклонный

high	высокий
low	низкий
large	большой
wide	широкий
small	маленький

Рот

Параметр	На английском	Перевод
Форма и размер губ	thin	тонкие
	full	полные
	pouting	надутые
	rosebud	розовые
	pursed	поджатые
Выражение	laugh	смеющийся
	smile	улыбающийся
	beam	лучащийся
	grin	усмехающийся
	frown	злой
	grimace	кривляющийся
	scowl	сердитый
	sneer	насмешливый
	curl	сжатый
	pout	с надутыми губами

Волосы

Параметр	На английском	Перевод
Цвет	black	черные
	brunette	темные
	brown	коричневые
	chestnut-brown	каштановые
	blond	белокурые
	honey-blond	русые
	golden-blond	золотисто-русые
	fair	светлые
	cornsilk	кукурузные
	auburn	золотисто-каштановые
	red	рыжие
	silver	седые
	white	белые
	salt-and-pepper	с проседью
Прически	braids	косички
	ponytail	хостик
	pigtails	косички
	bun	пучок
	messy bun	пучок
	twist	дреды

	ringlets	завивка
	flip	волнистые
	cornrows	с пробором
	extensions	наращенные
	slicked down	зачесанные
	chopped	пышные
	layered	каскад
	spiked	взъерошенный

Нос

На английском	Перевод
aquiline	орлиный
big	большой
bulbous	«картошкой»
enormous	огромный
aristocratic	аристократичный
elegant	элегантный
flat	плоский
flattened	сплюснутый
curved	с горбинкой
roman	римский
thin	тонкий
straight	прямой

little	маленький
long	длинный
upturned	вздернутый

Брови

На английском	Перевод
arched	арочные
bushy	кустистые
dark	темные
jet-black	иссиня-черные
heavy	тяжелые
thick	толстые
enquiring	удивленные
questioning	вопрошающие
cynical	циничные
sardonic	сардонические
sceptical	скептические
surprised	удивленные
lifted	поднятые
pencilled	нарисованные
straight	прямые
thin	тонкие

Щеки

На английском	Перевод
chubby	круглые
plump	пухлые
hollow	впалые
with dimples	с ямочками
blushing	румяные
pale	бледные
cool	холодные
smooth	гладкие
soft	мягкие
flushed	разгоряченные
unshaven	небритые

Подбородок

На английском	Перевод
clean-shaven	чисто выбритый
double	двойной
protruding	выпирающий
massive	массивный
round	круглый

Скулы

На английском	Перевод
long	длинные
high	высокие
prominent	высокие
perfect	идеальные
sculptured	скульптурные

Описание внешности человека на английском

A body – тело

body build - телосложение.

При описании внешности человека для корректности мы иногда используем разные прилагательные.

Для описания внешности женщины используем слова:

A Figure - - Фигура slim - стройная neat - изящная petite - миниатюрная little, small - - маленькая thin, skinny - худая

Для описания внешности мужчин мы используем слова:

slender -стройный. lean - худощавый lathy - долговязый short - низкого роста plump / overweight - полный. fat / stout - тучный, толстый, упитанный тоже можно использовать, менее корректно large, big , [big] - большая muscular - мускулистая round [raund] [раунд] - округлая stooping - сутулая stout [staut] - толстая obese тучная hair - волосы

Рассказывая о голове, мы описываем волосы (hair) и лицо (face). auburn - золотисто-каштановые, chestnut - рыжевато-каштановые dark [da:k] тёмные black [blæk] - черные red [red] - рыжие grey - седые. blond(e) блондин blond [blond] - светлые fair - белокурые brown hair - шатен brunette - брюнет . hair length - длина волос, long - длинные, - короткие, shoulder-length - до плечей, waist-length - до пояса. bald [bo:ld] - лысый, с лысиной так же опишем какие волосы у человека straight [streit] - прямые, волнистые wavy, curly кудрявые, вьющиеся. plaited [plætɪd] - уложенные в косу— красивые — beautiful красивые, густые волосы — rich hair , редкие — thin густые — thick Тип лица человека. oval ['əʊvəl] - овальное, round [raund] - круглое square - квадратное На лице человека могут быть freckles - веснушки. wrinkles - морщины. beautiful— красивое (о женщине) handsome ['hænsəm]- красивое (о мужчине) ruddy— румяное pale [peɪl] - бледное gloomy ['glu:mi] - мрачное pretty, nice, [naɪs] - приятное, симпатичное plain - некрасивое ugly - уродливое horrible - ужасное thin худое

Люди бывают с улыбкой: a smile - улыбка искренней (sincere), очаровательной (charming) обаятельной (engaging) неискренняя (artificial) наигранная (forced) хитрая (cunning).

A nose - нос прямой (straight), курносый (snub), орлиный (aquiline), мясистый (fleshy) или приплюснутый (flat).

Губы (lips) человека можно описать словами

тонкими (thin) сжатыми (compressed), толстые (thick) выступающие вперед (protruding). shaking - - дрожащие

Глаза (eyes) у человека бывают:

раскосыми (slanted) узкими (narrow), навывкате (bulging), близко, глубоко или широко посаженными (close- / deep- / wide-set). большие — big [big] весёлые — jolly радостные — cheerful водянистые — watery выразительные — expressive задумчивые — thoughtful заплаканные — tear-stained миндалевидные — almond-shaped сверкающие — sparkling серьёзные — serious хитрые — cunning, sly ясные — clear

Описывая цвет глаз, мы используем такие оттенки: brown [braun] - карие, green [grɪ:n] - зеленые, grey - серые, blue [blu:] - голубые, dark - черные. светлые — light [laɪt] тёмные — dark [da:k] Типы подбородка (chin)

dimpled - с ямочкой (подбородок), flat - плоский, pointed - острый, square - квадратный, protruded - выступающий. Описание лба (forehead)

. high - высокий, open - открытый, narrow - узкий, low - низкий, broad - широкий, выпуклый - domed) покатый (retreating). При описании внешности человека на английском языке очень важно указывать такие отличительные черты, как наличие бороды (beard) или усов (moustache). Теперь в описании внешности на английском языке нам необходимо указать, какие у человека руки (hands) и ноги (legs), плечи (shoulders) и талия (waist), а также тип кожи (skin).

Описание кожи человека (skin)

skin - кожа cream-white - белоснежная sunburnt / tanned - загорелая sluggish - дряблой О руках женщины мы говорим:

Hands [hænds] - Руки delicate ['delɪkət] — изящные soft hands - мягкие руки, tender hands - нежные руки, delicate hands - утонченные руки tender, caressing ['tendə], [kə'reɪsɪŋ] - ласковые tender, gentle ['tendə], [dʒentl] - нежные О руках мужчины мы говорим:

calloused - мозолистые, puffy - пухлые, hairy - волосатые, strong - сильные shaking - - дрожащие weak [wi:k] - слабые skilful - умелые horny - грубые Чтобы дополнить ваше интересное описание человека на английском языке, добавьте в него несколько идиоматических выражений:

- be / look the very picture of one's (mother...) — вылитая мать
- (as) pretty as a picture — писаная красавица
- appearances are deceptive — внешность обманчива
- in the flower of life (one's age) / in the prime of life — в расцвете лет
- bear / carry off one's age well — хорошо выглядеть для своих лет

Как бы мы ни выглядели, многие считают, что внутренняя красота важнее внешней — Inner beauty is more important than a physical one.

To look — выглядеть

To look like — быть похожим на кого-то

To have a (strong) resemblance with (the mother, the father, the granny, etc.) – иметь (сильное) сходство с (мамой, папой, бабушкой)

(not) to look oneself – (не) быть похожим на себя

To look one's best - выглядеть прекрасно

Задание: Опишите себя, своего однокурсника, известную личность, используя лексику по теме урока.

Appearance

Exercise 1.

Describe someone you know well. Your partner will draw this person.

Exercise 2. Read and translate into Russian

Lucilly is strong, tall, kind and gay with big green eyes and blonde hair. She is beautiful.

Jack is handsome, tall, strong. He is a good sportsman. He swims well. He plays tennis every day. He has black clever eyes and wavy hair.

She is tall, thin and beautiful. She has long wavy hair and big brown eyes.

He is not tall, but he is stout. He has short brown hair and not big blue eyes.

This is my mother. My mother's name is Mila. She is not tall and not short. She is slender. Her hair is straight, blond and short. Her eyes are not big but clever and green.

This is my father. My father's name is Nick. He is tall and slender. He has short red hair and little green eyes.

Exercise 3. Translate into English

Голубые глаза _____, большие зеленые глаза _____,
маленькие черные глазки _____

Длинные черные волосы _____, короткие светлые волосы _____,
вьющиеся волосы _____, прямые длинные волосы _____

Exercise 4. Translate.

Она довольно-таки симпатичная, высокая, стройная с большими голубыми глазами и длинными вьющимися волосами.

Он сильный, высокий, крепкого телосложения. У него короткие прямые волосы, карие глаза.

Она невысокая женщина с добрыми карими глазами. Волосы у нее вьются. Она носит косу. (She wears a pig – tail.)

Он не сильного телосложения, не отличается высоким ростом. У него зеленные умные глаза и прямые коротко подстриженные волосы.

Exercise 1.

Figure: tall, short, athletic, powerful, delicate

Face : round, oval, long, pretty, beautiful, handsome, plain-looking, good-looking

Forehead: narrow, wide, high, low

Nose: small, long, straight, snub, large

Hair: straight, curly, brown, grey, golden, dark, long, short

Eyes: clear, bright, large, round, small

Character : kind-hearted, proud, selfish, cheerful, honest, serious, noble

Manners: pleasant, nice, quiet, friendly, naughty

Clothes : tidy, untidy, neat, common, pretty

Text

My Aunt

Of all the relatives I like my Aunt Emily the best. She is my mother's younger sister. She is in her late fifties, but she is quite young in character. She has thick, straight brown hair and dark brown eyes. She has a kind face and when you meet her the first things you notice is her smile. I think she is still rather beautiful. Aunt Emily is the sort of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

She likes reading and gardening and she still goes for long walks. She is a very active person. She is always doing some things ,cleaning, cooking, sewing. She is extremely kind- hearted but she does not like it when people do not agree with her.

I would like to be like my aunt when I am her age.

Task 1. Say which parts of the text describe :

Aunt's Emily's face

Her character

Her likes and dislikes

Тренировочные упражнения по теме «Группа времен Simple»

Поставьте глагол в Present, Past и Future Simple. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

She, to eat.

We to do.

Определите видовременную форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык.

She goes to school every day.

They will skate next winter.

I cooked supper yesterday.

He got a "4" on History.

You swim on Sunday.

We will have a day off tomorrow.

Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

He (to meet) with his friends yesterday.

You (to watch) TV every day!

I (to vacuum) tomorrow.

She (to ski) on Sunday.

They (to listen) to music last Saturday.

We (to drink) coffee next morning.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

Он встает в 6 утра почти (almost) каждый день. Вчера он встал в 6.30, а завтра встанет в 6.15.

Обычно мы готовим еду вечером. Вчера мы готовили ужин в 7 часов, а завтра мы будем готовить обед днем.

Домашняя работа. Тренировочные упражнения по теме «Группа времен Simple»

Поставьте глагол в Present, Past и Future Simple. Переведите предложения на

русский язык.

I, to visit my friends.

Определите видовременную форму глагола, переведите предложения на русский язык.

She dusted the furniture yesterday.

I will do housework tomorrow.

You water flowers every day.

Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, переведите предложения на русский язык.

He (to make) the bed every day.

We (to swim) last weekend.

I (to wash up) tomorrow.

Переведите предложения на английский язык.

Он сидит в интернете (almost) каждый день. Вчера он сидел в интернете весь (the whole) день и завтра он будет сидеть в интернете опять (again).

Скажите, что вы делаете каждый день, что вы делаете обычно, часто, иногда, редко, никогда.

Every day I

.....

I usually

.....

I often

.....

...

I sometimes

.....

I seldom

.....

I never

.....

...

Скажите, что вы любите и не любите делать.

I like

.....

...

I don't like

.....

Темы 1-9	Форма предъявления: раздаточный материал	
	Процедура: обучающемуся выдается вариант тестового задания. На выполнение работы дается 60 минут.	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в работе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты; делать сообщения, вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи, обучающийся демонстрирует навыки

		монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

2.1.3 Письменное задание

Написание эссе на темы:

Тема 1. About my family

Тема 3. The place I'd like to visit.

Тема 8. My favourite gadget.

Описание оценочного материала:

Тема 1, 3, 8	Форма предъявления: письменная работа обучающегося	
	Процедура: написание эссе по теме с предварительной подготовкой	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в эссе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала по теме, основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; обучающийся демонстрирует навыки анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

2.1.4 Подготовка презентации

Тема 5. Save the world.

Тема 7. The best ways to entertain teenagers.

Описание оценочного материала:

Тема 5, 7	Форма предъявления: презентация Power Point	
	Процедура: обучающийся представляет презентацию по теме с последующим обсуждением в группе	
	Шкала оценивания /критерии:	
	«Зачтено»	в презентации работе продемонстрировано знание грамматического и лексического материала по теме, основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; делать презентации с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи Обучающийся демонстрирует навык анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
	«Не зачтено»	Все указанные критерии выполнены менее, чем на 50 %.

2.2. Оценочные материалы: промежуточная аттестация

Промежуточная аттестация по итогам обучения по дисциплине осуществляется в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Зачет может проводиться: на основании результатов текущего контроля при положительной оценке заданий по каждой теме или в форме собеседования по вопросам (по выбору преподавателя).

Вопросы к зачету

1. Tell about your family.
2. What is your major? Why have you chosen your future profession?
3. What foreign country have you been to? Say a few words about your trip. What country would you like to visit? Why?
4. Describe your Christmas last year.
5. What internet sites would you use if you had to write a report?
6. What body language is appropriate when you talk to your teacher/friend?
7. What is your dream job? Describe it.
8. Are you afraid of flights? What can a person do to avoid it?
9. How much time a day do you spend using a computer? What do you usually use it for?
10. What is your favourite food? Is it healthy?
11. How do you spend your free time?
12. What do people in Russia do to protect the environment?
13. How often do you go to the cinema? What do you prefer watching?
14. What gadgets help you in your studying?
15. What would you want to be?
16. What person is attractive? Describe appearance and character.
17. What means of transport do you prefer? Why?
18. What will our planet look like in the 22nd century?
19. Should fast food be banned?

Критерии оценки

«Отлично»	«Хорошо»	Удовлетворительно»	«Неудовлетворительно»
Обучающийся продемонстрировал отличное знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной	Обучающийся продемонстрировал хорошее знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей	Обучающийся продемонстрировал элементарное знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для	Обучающийся не продемонстрировал знание грамматических основ изучаемого языка; лексического минимума иностранного языка общего и терминологического характера; основных речевых формул бытового и делового общения; правил речевого этикета для осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся не может

коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи. Обучающийся обладает навыками перевода текстов; анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.	и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи с некоторыми ошибками. Обучающийся обладает навыками перевода текстов; анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.	осуществления общей и профессиональной коммуникации в иноязычной среде. Обучающийся может использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи, совершая при этом большое количество ошибок. Обучающийся обладает элементарными навыками перевода текстов; анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.	использовать средства изучаемого языка в устной и письменной речи для осуществления коммуникации; извлекать и осознанно использовать профессиональную информацию из иноязычных текстов; переводить со словарем тексты по профилю направления подготовки; делать сообщения с предварительной подготовкой; вести беседу в типовых ситуациях бытового и профессионального общения с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых языковых средств; понимать на слух основное содержание звучащей речи. Обучающийся не обладает навыками перевода текстов; анализа и синтеза информации, полученной из иностранных источников; монологической и диалогической речи в ситуациях повседневного и делового общения; письменной речи; использования словарей, грамматических справочников и других вспомогательных материалов для решения конкретных коммуникативных задач.
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