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МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Чувашский государственный университет имени И.Н. Ульянова»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЧГУ им. И.Н. Ульянова»)

Юридический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков №2

Утвержден в составе основной профессиональной образовательной программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

по учебному предмету

ОУП. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности среднего профессионального образования

40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Форма обучения: очная
Год начала подготовки: 2026

Чебоксары 2026

РАССМОТРЕНО и ОДОБРЕНО
на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательного цикла «31» марта 2026 года, протокол № 2.

Председатель комиссии А.М. Иванова

Контрольно-измерительные материалы (далее - КИМ) предназначены для текущего контроля освоения учебного предмета ОУП.03 Иностранный язык обучающимися по специальности среднего профессионального образования 40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Составитель: Е. В. Андреева

ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Назначение:

Контрольно-измерительные материалы (КИМ) предназначены для промежуточной аттестации результатов освоения учебного предмета ОУП. 03 Иностранный язык обучающимися по специальности: 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

Форма контроля: *дифференцированный зачет*

Умения, знания и компетенции, подлежащие проверке:

№	Наименование	Метод контроля
Умения:		
У 1.	общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	*выполнение заданий*
У 2.	переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	*выполнение заданий*
У 3.	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	*выполнение заданий*
Знания:		
З. 1	лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	*письменные и устные опросы по вопросам тем*
Общие компетенции:		
ОК 1	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.	*индивидуальные и групповые творческие задания*
ОК 2	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.	
ОК 4	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.	
ОК 9	Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.	
ОК 10	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	

ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, по учебному предмету ОУП 04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности направленные на формирование общих и/или профессиональных компетенций.

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Методы контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК
Раздел 1 Вводно-коррективный курс.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04

Раздел 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Контрольная работа Тема 1.1 – 1.4		
Раздел 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.7 Страна / страны изучаемого языка.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Раздел 1.8 Россия	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04
Контрольная работа Тема 1.6 – 1.8		
Раздел 2 Иностранный язык для специальных целей		
Раздел 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ОК 10
Раздел 2.2 Проблемы современной цивилизации	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ОК 10
Раздел 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ОК 10
Раздел 2. 4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны / стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуры.	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста, письменный перевод, тестирование.*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ОК 10
Раздел 2.5 Профессия «Фармацевт»	*Устный ответ по теме, пересказ текста*	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ОК 10
Контрольная работа Тема 2.1 – 2. 4		
Промежуточная аттестация (Дифференцированный зачет)		

2. Задания для оценки освоения учебного предмета

Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс

Лексико-грамматический тест.

1. Where are you from?

A I'm France. B I'm from France. C French. D I'm French.

2. How old are you?

A I have 16. B I am 16. C I have 16 years. D I am 16 years.

3. Are you having a nice time?

A Yes, I'm nice. B Yes, I'm having it. C Yes, I am. D Yes, it is.

4. Could you pass the salt please?

A Over there. B I don't know. C Help yourself. D Here you are.

5. Yesterday I went _____ bus to the National Museum.

A on B in C by D with

6. Sue and Mike _____ to go camping.

A wanted B said C made D talked

7. Who's calling, please?

A Just a moment. B It's David Parker. C I'll call you back. D Speaking.

8. They were _____ after the long journey, so they went to bed.

A hungry B hot C lazy D tired

9. Can you tell me the _____ to the bus station?

A road B way C direction D street

10 _____ you remember to buy some milk?

A Have B Do C Should D Did

11 - Don't forget to put the rubbish out.

I've _____ done it!

A yet B still C already D even

12 You don't need to bring _____ to eat.

A some B a food C many D anything

13 What about going to the cinema?

A Good idea! B Twice a month. C It's Star Wars. D I think so.

14 - What would you like, Sue?

I'd like the same _____ Michael please.

A that B as C for D had

15 _____ people know the answer to that question.

A Few B Little C Least D A little

16 It's not _____ to walk home by yourself in the dark.

A sure B certain C safe D problem

17 _____ sure all the windows are locked.

A Take B Have C Wait D Make

18 I'll go and _____ if I can find him.

A see B look C try D tell

19 What's the difference _____ football and rugby?

A from B with C for D between

20 My car needs _____ .

A repairing B to repair C to be repair D repair

21 Tim was too _____ to ask Monika for a dance.

A worried B shy C selfish D polite

22 I haven't had so much fun _____ I was a young boy!

A when B for C during D since

23 Sorry, I don't know _____ you're talking about.

A that B what C which D why

24 I'm afraid you _____ smoke in here.

A could not B don't have to C are not allowed to D can't be

25 Everyone wanted to go out _____ John.

A apart B unless C however D except

26 Honestly! I saw a ghost! I'm not _____ it up!

A having B laughing C making D joking

27 Eat everything up! I don't want to see anything _____ on your plate!

A left B missing C put D staying

28 Take the A20 _____ the roundabout, then turn left.

A right B as far as C along D heading north

29 I really hope you can find a _____ to this problem.

A result B way C conclusion D solution

30 Could you watch my bag while I go and get a cup of tea?

A Of course! B Never mind. C If you don't mind. D It doesn't matter.

Ответы:

1	B	11	D	21	D
2	C	12	A	22	B
3	D	13	B	23	C
4	C	14	A	24	D
5	A	15	C	25	C
6	B	16	D	26	A
7	D	17	A	27	B
8	B	18	D	28	D
9	D	19	A	29	A
10	C	20	B	30	B

Дайте ответы на вопросы
What do you like doing in your free time?
How much free time do you have each week?
Is there another sport or hobby you would like to try?
Do you have a big family?
What activities do you like doing with your family?
Are you similar or different to other members of your family?
Where you live
Where do you live?
Can you describe the area where you live?
Is it a good place to live? Why or why not?
What subjects do you like the most?
Are there any subjects you don't like?
Which subjects do you think are the most useful in life?
Are you hoping to go to university? What would you like to study?
What job would you like to do?
Would you like to go and live in a different city or country? Why or why not?
Tell me about your best friend.
What activities do you do together?
Are you similar or different to your best friend?
Do you like using computers? Why or why not?
How much time do you spend on the internet each week?
Tell me about a website you often go to.
How often do you watch films?
What kind of films do you like? Do you have a favourite film?
Do you prefer watching films or reading books? Why?

Практическое занятие 1. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
Задание 1. Выучите новые слова и выражения (Алексеев А.А. Английский язык 10 класс)
Задание2.Составьте диалог, используя новую лексику на тему «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке».

Практическое занятие 2. Отношения поколения в семье (Алексеев А.А. Английский язык 10 класс).
Задание 1. Выучите новые слова и выражения (Алексеев А.А. Английский язык 10 класс)
Задание 2. Составьте диалог, используя новую лексику.

Практическое задание 3. Описание внешности и характер человека.

Задание 1. Выучите новые слова и выражения (Алексеев А.А. Английский язык 10 класс)
Задание 2. Выполните упражнение из учебника с. 11.
Задание 3. Составьте диалог, используя новую лексику.

Грамматический материал

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be.
1. Today the weather … as fine as it … yesterday.
2. “How … you?” “I … quite well, thank you.”
3. To my mind, this student … a good doctor in future.
4. Last class Nick and John … absent because they ... ill.
5. “Who … on duty today?” “Tom and Ann …”
6. She … a great dreamer in her childhood.
7. Our group … not large, we … ten.
8. “ … Mr. Brown in now?” “No, he … not. He … on a business trip at present”.
“When … he … back?” “He … … back in three days”.
9. The light … off on stage. The performance … over.
10. Last July and August … very hot.

Задание 2. Переведите предложения.
1. Мой старший брат (elder brother) – студент.
2. Вчера погода была прекрасная. Мы были в парке.
3. Боюсь, что я в понедельник буду занят. Я буду на работе
весь день.
4. Его семья сейчас не в Москве, а в Туле.
5. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас
она врач.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.
1. My father is a neurologist.
2. Last week the weather was rather cold.
3. Mr. Jackson will be here in an hour.
4. I’m on business here.
5. They were very busy yesterday.

Ответы:
1. is, was
2. are, am
3. is
4. were, were
5. is, are
6. is
7. is, are
8 is, is, s, will, will.
9. is, is.
10. was.
1. My elder brother is a student.
2. Yesterday the weather was fine. We were in the park.
3. I am afraid I will be busy on Monday. I will be at work.
4. His family is not in Moscow now but in Tula.
5. My sister was a student last year and now she is a doctor.

Мой отец - невролог. Is my father a neurologist? My father is not a neurologist.
На прошлой неделе погода была весьма холодной. Was the weather rather cold last week? Last week the weather was not rather cold.
Мистер Джексон будет здесь через час. Will. Mr. Jackson be here in an hour? Mr. Jackson won’t be here in an hour.
Я здесь по делам. Am I on business here? I’m not on business here.
Вчера они были очень заняты. Were they very busy yesterday? They were not very busy yesterday.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present Simple, определите слова-маркеры времени.

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

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

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

Ответы:

1. 1 - do, 2 - works, 3 - sleeps, 4 - work, 5 - drink, 6 - is, 7 - has, 8 - are, 9 - are, 10 – is.
1 - has, 2 - is, 3 - is, 4 - gets, 5 - goes, 6 - is, 7 – does, 8 - has, 9 - goes, 10 - takes, 11 - takes, 12 - speaks, 13 - call, 14 - takes, 15 – goes.

Задание 6. Выберите правильную форму имени прилагательного или наречия, чтобы сделать предложения грамматически правильными.

1. It is (correct, correctly).
2. Spell the word (correct, correctly).
3. You know it (good, well).
4. Of course it is (good, well).
5. It is (cold, coldly) in the room.
6. Don't look so (cold, coldly) at me.
7. It is (easy, easily).
8. I can do it (easy, easily).
9. It is (warm, warmly) today.
10. He always greets us (warm, warmly).

Задание 7. Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Sad, grey, bad, old, happy, free, far, dry, big, near, shy, unusual, able, mountainous, little, polite, famous, well-known, heavy.

Задание 8. Поставьте прилагательное в правильную форму.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers.
2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon.
3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth?
4. That room is (light) than yours.
5. This room is (large) than the one upstairs.
6. It doesn't take (much) than four days to cross the Atlantic, does it?

Ответы:

1. correct | 2. correctly | 3. well | 4. good | 5. cold | 6. cold | 7. easy | 8. easily | 9. warm | 10. warmly

sad — sadder — (the) saddest
grey — greyer — (the) greyest

bad — worse — (the) worst
old — older (elder) — (the) oldest (eldest)
happy — happier — (the) happiest
free — freer — (the) freest
far — farther (further) — (the) farthest (furthest)
dry — drier — (the) driest
big — bigger — (the) biggest
near — nearer — (the) nearest
shy — shyer — (the) shyest
unusual — more unusual — (the) most unusual
able — abler — (the) ablest
mountainous — more mountainous — (the) most mountainous
little — less — (the) least
polite — politer — (the) politest
famous — more-famous — (the) most-famous
well-known — more well-known — (the) most well-known
heavy — heavier — (the) heaviest

1. youngest | 2. brighter | 3. bigger | 4. lighter | 5. larger | 6. more

Задание 9. Выберите правильный вариант модального глагола.

1. Jack has got a headache. He … sleep well recently.
a) can't
b) couldn't have
c) hasn't been able to

2. I … sleep for hours when I was a little girls.
a) could
b) am able to
c) can

3. Tom … play tennis well but he … play a game yesterday because he was ill.
a) couldn't, could
b) can, was able
c) can, couldn't

4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We … meet at 5 sharp.
a) were to
b) had to
c) could

5. Where are my gloves? — I … put them on because it's cold today.
a) can't
b) have to
c) needn't

6. You … take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
a) needn't
b) mustn't
c) can't

7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You … invite me next time.
a) must
b) should
c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I … go now.
a) can
b) has to
c) must

9. You … smoke so much.
a) would
b) can't
c) shouldn't

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

a) must
b) needn't
c) should

Ответы: 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. a | 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. c | 9. c | 10. B

Задание 10. Заполните пропуски личными или возвратными местоимениями.

1 . He is quit right, I agree with … completely.
2 . I looked at … in the mirror and left the house in a very good mood.
3 . "Who is it?" — "It's … may I come in?"
4 . Mr. Lloyds is very fat … weighs over a hundred kilos?
5 . … introduced his wife to the quests.
6 . Where shall … meet, Bob?
7 . James took the book and opened ….
8 . We don't dress … for dinner here.
9 . I taught … to play the quitar.
10 . Selfish people only care about …

Задание 11. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1 . Она ничего не сказала.
2 . Он посмотрел на нее с удивлением.
3 . Она не захотела пойти с ним.
4 . Я попросил его налить немного молока.
5 . Когда ему было 3 года, он мог сам одеваться.
6 . Простите, но у меня нет времени.
7 . Какая красивая картина! Она твоя?
8 . Возьми свою чашку. Эта чашка — моя.
9 . Его мнение отличается от моего.
10 . Сегодня вечером придет кто-нибудь?

Задание 12 Закончите предложения, используя притяжательные местоимения (my, your, his, her, our, their).

1 . I left … car in the garage.
2 . Mary hung … coat on the peg.
3 . Jack had … hair cut.
4 . Neil and David ate … supper.
5 . I hope you enjoy … holiday.
6 . We'll invite you round to … house sometime and complete these by addig a possessive with own.
7 . You must make up … own mind.
8 . The children had to cook … own supper.
9 . Bill borrowed Jenny's car … own can was being repaired.
10 . I'll bring … own sheets and towels.
11 . Every dog had … own special basket to sleep in.
12 . You should do … own washing up.

Ответы:

1. Заполните пропуски личными или возвратными местоимениями.

1. him | 2. myself | 3. me | 4. he | 5. he | 6. we | 7. it | 8. ourselves | 9. myself | 10. themselves

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. She said nothing.
2. He looked at her with surprise.
3. She didn't want to go with him.
4. I asked him to pour some milk.
5. When he was 3 years old, he could dress him self.
6. Sorry, but I don't have any time.
7. What a nice picture! Is it yours?
8. Take your cup. This one is mine.
9. His opinion differs from mine.
10. Will anybody come tonight?

3. Закончите предложения, используя притяжательные местоимения (my, your, his, her, our, their).

4. my | 2. her | 3. his | 4. their | 5. your | 6. our | 7. their | 8. their | 9. his | 10. my | 11. its | 12. your

Фонетический материал
Задание 1. Прочитайте следующие слова и определите тип слога.
Big , got, dog, box, pale, fat, bad, date, by, tie, nine, me, mete, net, lend, Pete, mind, lye, mist, lime, film, five, flat, bed, name, make, lad, sand, be, time, bite, cup, tube, not, note.
Ответы: Открытый слог: pale, date, by, tie, nine, me, mete, Pete, mind, lye, lime, five, name, make, be, time, bite, tube, note.
Закрытый слог: big , got, dog, box, fat, bad, net, lend, mist, film, flat, bed, lad, sand, cup, not.
Задание 2. Протранскрибируйте слова из задания 1.

Практическое занятие 4. Рабочий день.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите со словарем.

My working day begins early. I always get up at 6 o'clock. Before I leave for the university I have a lot of things to do. First of all I do my morning exercises. When doing them I usually open the window and switch on the radio. I like to do my morning exercises to music. Then I go to the bathroom where I wash, clean my teeth and dress. At a quarter to seven I am ready to have breakfast. While having breakfast I often listen to the latest news on the radio or look through the newspapers.
It doesn't take me long to have breakfast. At a quarter past seven I leave for the University. As I live far from the university I go there by bus. It usually takes me half an hour to get there. I seldom walk to the university in the mornings because I have no time.
I am never late. I always come to the university in time. Between classes we have short breaks. I usually have lunch in the university's cafeteria.
As a rule we have three lectures or seminars a day. Classes are over at about 2 o'clock. If I have no meeting I go home. Sometimes I stay at the university if I have some social work to do. Very often I stay at the university as I need a book or an article which I can get only in the reading room. Before or after classes there are a lot of students there. They read different books and journals, work on their reports or study their lessons. After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the university. When I come home I have dinner and a short rest. Then I do my homework. It usually takes me about three hours. In the evening I have supper and watch TV. Sometimes if I have time I go to the cinema. I usually go to bed at about 12 o'clock.

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.
Does your working day begin early?
When do you get up?
Do you have a lot of things to do before you leave for the university? What do you do?
When are you ready to have breakfast?
What do you like to do while having breakfast?
Does it take you long to have breakfast?
When do you leave home for the university?
Do you live far from the university?
How long does it take you to get to the university?
Do you come to the university in time or are you late?
Where do you usually have your lunch?
How many classes a day do you have?
Are there any breaks between classes?
When are your classes over?
Do you stay at the university's library? What do you do there?
What do you do at home after you come from the university?
How long does it take you to do your homework?
How do you spend your evenings?
What time do you usually go to bed?

Задание 3. Найдите эквиваленты из текста к следующим словам.
To get up, to open the window, to switch on the radio, to do my morning exercises to music, to wash, to clean my teeth, at a quarter to seven, to have breakfast, to go by bus, it takes me…to, to have lunch, to be over, to go home, to stay at the university, to work on reports , to study lessons, to come home, to do my homework, to have supper, to watch TV, to go to the cinema, to go to bed.

Практическое занятие 5. Досуг. Хобби.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите со словарем.

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place f entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them ith satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.

1. Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?
3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
4. What type of character are you?
5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?
6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Are you an out-going person or not?
8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?
9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

Задание 3. Найдите эквиваленты из текста к следующим словам.

досуг
огромное количество
свежие источники красоты
садоводство
полный стремления
место развлечения
собственный источник вдохновения
сокровищница
творческая личность
свое настоящее «Я»
род занятий

Практическое занятие 6. Активный и пассивный отдых.

Задание 1. Назовите активные виды спорта.
Задание 2. Назовите пассивные виды спорта.

Задание 3. Составьте презентацию по вашему виду спорта и расскажите перед группой.
Грамматический материал

Задание 1. Переведите на английский
На семь недель, за неделю, через час, за последние три месяца, во время войны, в ходе работы, до работы, после работы, с двух часов, до четырех часов, к трем часам, с 1980-го года, в 1945 году, в августе, в четыре часа, в понедельник, первого мая, утром, в полдень, ночью, в десять минут восьмого, в без десяти семь

Задание 2. Вставьте английские предлоги времени перед праздниками.
Does Molly paint eggs ___ Easter?
Did your girlfriend play any jokes _____ April 1st?
Do Molly and sally wear funny costumes____ Halloween?
Does Greg send cards____ Valentine's Day
Fred got a lot of funny presents____ Christmas.
School begins ____ September 1st.
Do you play jokes ___ April Fool's Day?
Задание 3. Вставьте предлоги времени.
Was Easter ____ May last year?
Is your birthday____ summer?
I'm going to have a party ____ the weekend.
I usually come home ___ three o'clock.
I usually take a shower ____ the evening.
I usually tidy my room ___ Sunday.
I usually wash the dishes ____ the afternoon.
I usually go to bed____10.30.
I play basketball ___Tuesday and ___Friday.
Who was born ____ March?
My friend was born ____October.
My school starts____8.00.
He was born ___ the fifth of June.
We have Art ____Monday and ___ Friday.
The first lesson ___Wednesday is Music.
I get up ____ 7 o'clock.
We have New Year____the first of January.
____ end of the year we'll have no exams.
I have studied English ___ four years.
We are going to meet ___ half past three.
The telephone rang ___ midnight.
Ответы:
1. for seven weeks, within a week, in an hour, over the last three months, during the war, in the course of the work, before the work, after the work, from two o'clock, till four o'clock, by three o'clock, since 1980, in 1945, in August, at four o'clock, on Monday, on the first of May, in the morning, at noon, at night, at ten minutes past seven, at ten minutes to seven
2. 1 at Easter, 2 on April 1st, 3 at Halloween, 4 on Valentine's Day, 5 at Christmas, 6 on September, 1, 7 on April's Fool Day
3. 1 in, 2 in, 3 at или on, 4 at, 5 in, 6 on, 7 in, 8 at, 9 on /on, 10 in, 11 in, 12 at, 13 on, 14 on / on, 15 on, 16 at, 17 on, 18 at, 19 for, 20 at, 21 at

Практическое занятие 7. Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктуры. Как спросить и указать дорогу.
Задание 1. Выучите следующие слова.
the capital — столица
city — большой город (обычно в каждом таком английском городе находится cathedral — собор)
town — городок
lawn — лужайка
square — площадь

the centre — центр
street — улица
place — место
palace — дворец
castle — замок
bridge — мост
park — парк
the cinema — кинотеатр
the theatre — театр
the museum — музей
the library — библиотека
the stadium — стадион
the zoo — зоопарк
the church — церковь
(corner) shop — магазин
market — рынок
supermarket — супермаркет
a view of — вид на
new — новый
old — старый
small — маленький
big — большой
high (tall) — высокий
famous — известный
beautiful — красивый
main — главный
narrow — узкий
wide — широкий
straight — прямой
be rich in — иметь в большом количестве
be famous for — быть знаменитым за
be full of — быть полным
My Home Town. Мой родной город
be not far — находиться недалеко
fresh — свежий
mainly — главным образом
how to get to…как добраться до….
It takes me … мне требуется…
Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст с английского языка.

My home town is small. It is rich in parks and gardens, so it is very green. The town stands on the river and from the bridges you can have a nice view of its beautiful houses. In the center there are mainly old buildings and a church. There is no theatre in my town but there is a museum. The museum is not far from the main square. The streets of my town are narrow and the houses are not very high. There are many small corner shops where people usually buy food. Also there is a market where people can buy fresh fruits and vegetables. My home town is not very famous but I am proud of it.
Задание 3. Расскажите о своем городе
Задание. Составьте диалог, используя активную лексику урока.

Практическое занятие 8. Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка.
Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

MY SCHOOL

At the age of 6 or 7 all boys and girls go to school. I go to school too. My school is number 338. Our school is large and light. It is neither old nor new. There is a schoolyard around it. There are many trees near the school. You can see a sports ground behind the school. Sometimes we have physical training lessons there. Our school

has three floors. There is a workshop on the ground floor. It is big. There are all kinds of tools and machines there. The boys of our school have a woodwork room too. They learn to make things out of wood in this room. There is a room for manual work for girls. It is not on the ground floor but on the third floor. There are some computer classes, and pupils like such school subjects as computing. If you enter the school and go to the left you'll see a dining-room. Here pupils 64 and teachers have their breakfast and lunch. The dining-room is a clean one. There are many nice pictures on the walls. There is a gymnasium near the dining-room. All pupils like to go there, because they like physical training lessons. Our school has a library. It is on the ground floor too. There are a lot of interesting old and new books in it but our library has no reading-room. Our school has many classrooms. We have two English classrooms, History, Geography and Physics classrooms and others. They are big and light and each of them has got two large windows with green curtains, flowers on the windowsills, a bookcase near the door and a blackboard on the wall. The teacher's table with many books on it is situated not far from the blackboard. There are twenty desks and some comfortable chairs in the classrooms. There is a TV set in each classroom. Sometimes it is used during the lessons. There is a school hall on the third floor where meetings, conferences and parties take place. We organize concerts and parties when we celebrate our holidays. The pupils in our school sing songs and dance modern and folk dances and perform plays there. The last bell is organized at our school properly. It is a very remarkable day in the life of all the pupils. The pupils of the first form and the pupils of the eleventh one prepare for this day with great pleasure. The teachers' room is on the second floor. There are tables and chairs for teachers, a TV set and a telephone there. It is a comfortable and cozy room and the teachers like to spend their free time in it. I like my school. I go there and learn new things.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.

Floor, tool, manual, wide, window-sill, corner, neither ... nor, cozy, knowledge, gymnasium, properly .

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

What number is your school?
2. Is your school big or small?
3. Is there a school yard near your school?
4. How many floors has your school got?
5. Where is the school library situated?
6. Where can the pupils take books for reading?
7. The dining-room is on the first floor, isn't it?
8. How many classrooms has your school got?
9. Is the teachers' room comfortable?
10. Do you like your school?
11. Is your school far from your house?
12. How long does it take you to get to your school?

Задание 4. Объясните пословицу *Live and learn*.

Грамматический материал

Задание 1 Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

two cinemas (+)
a lake (-)
four castles (+)
ten restaurants (-)
a zoo (+)
5-star hotels (-)
three banks (+)
many tourists (+)

Задание 2 Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many …?)
There is a lot of snow in February. (Is …?)
There is some fish on the plate. (What … ?)
There are no cars in the car park. (Are … ?)
There are ancient walls around the city. (What … ?)

Ответы:

There are two cinemas in the town. (В городе есть два кинотеатра.)
There is no lake in the town. (В городе нет озера.)

There are four castles in the town. (В городе есть 4 замка.)
There aren't ten restaurants in the town. (В городе нет 10 ресторанов.)
There is a zoo in the town. (В городе есть зоопарк.)
There aren't any 5-star hotels in the town. (В городе нет 5-звездочных отелей.)
There are three banks in the town. (В городе есть три банка.)
There are many tourists in the town. (В городе много туристов.)

How many elephants are there in the zoo? (Сколько слонов в зоопарке?)
Is there a lot of snow in February? (В феврале много снега?)
What is there on the plate? (Что находится на тарелке?)
Are there any cars in the car park? (На автостоянке есть машины?)
What is there around the city? (Что находится вокруг города?)

Задание 3 Поставьте "some", "any" или "no".

1 . He does his homework without … difficulty.
2 . This yeas all the apples are red, we are going out this morning to pick …
3 . I'd like … water, please.
4 . There weren't … tomatoes left.
5 . I won't go with you. I have … free time.
6 . There aren't … students at the moment.
7 . Sorry, I have … matches.
8 . Do you have … money?
9 . The box was empty. There was apples in it.
10 . Pour me … milk, please.
Ответы: 1. any | 2. some | 3. some | 4. any | 5. no | 6. any | 7. no | 8. any | 9. no | 10. some

Задание 4. Подберите к словосочетаниям из первой колонки их русские эквиваленты из второй.

out of the store	a. сквозь парк
into the store	b. мимо парка
along the road	c. прочь от магазина
across the road	d. внутрь магазина
up the road	e. из магазина
down the road	f. на дерево
around the tree	g. вокруг дерева
through the park	h. по направлению к дереву
onto the tree	i. вверх по дороге
past the park	j. вдоль дороги
toward the tree	k. вниз по дороге
away from the store	l. через дорогу

Задание 5. Выберите правильный предлог движения. Переведите предложения.

The spider is crawling ... (along/past) the floor.
It's so hot in here. Let me get ... (into/out of) the room.
Put your laptop ... (toward/onto) the table.
You should walk ... (around/through) the corner and you'll see the pharmacy.
My ball rolled ... (up/down) the hill and fell into the lake.
The lorry is moving ... (onto/along) the road.
The plane is going ... (through/onto) the clouds.
Sammy is trying to throw his cap ... (past/onto) the garage roof.
Nick and Dave jumped ... (into/down) the swimming pool.
The horse jumped ... (over/across) the barrier.
Ответы:
e, d, j, l, i, k, g, a, f, b, h, c

along (Паук ползет по полу.)
out of (Здесь так жарко. Дайте мне выбраться из комнаты.)
onto (Поставьте свой ноутбук на стол.)
around (Вам следует завернуть за угол, и вы увидите аптеку.)
down (Мой мяч скатился с холма и упал в озеро.)
along (Грузовик движется по дороге.)
through (Самолет летит сквозь облака.)
onto (Сэмми пытается забросить свою кепку на крышу гаража.)
into (Ник и Дейв прыгнули в бассейн.)
over (Лошадь перепрыгнула через барьер.)

Практическое занятие 9. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What shops do you know?
2. What is your favorite shop?
3. What is your favorite food?
4. What is your favorite brand of clothes?
5. What shop do you recommend?

Задание 2. Изучите новую лексику (https://www.englishdom.com/blog/shoping-na-anglijskom/).
Задание 3. Выберите одну пословицу и объясните *Good clothes open all doors. The tailor makes the man.*

Практическое занятие 10. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст № 1 со словарем.

OUR SHOPPING DAY

Our family has a shopping day. It is Saturday. My father gets up early on Saturday. He likes to say that an early riser is sure to be in luck. My father and I usually go to the shops on this day. In the morning we ask mother what we need. We take bags and go to the shops. First of all we go to the butcher's shop. We prefer to eat sausage and meat instead of fish, that's why we buy two kilograms of meat for a week. My father usually takes some tinned meat and we often prepare supper using tinned meat. My brother Roman likes to eat eggs and we often buy ten eggs and three chickens for a week. We usually visit the baker's shop when we go home. My sister Sonya has a sweet tooth and she likes sweets very much, that's why my father and I buy a lot of rolls and buns. The shop assistant usually suggests that we buy cakes, biscuits and tasty tea. For example, I like cakes and coffee and I very often ask my father to buy different cakes. People say that there is no accounting for taste. My father likes coffee and cakes too and he agrees to buy them. One day my two friends Yura and Anton came to see me. Yura had a bag in his hand. He said that his mother had sent him to the greengrocer's shop. I decided that I should go to the shop too, as my grandmother asked me to buy milk and cheese at the dairy. It took us ten minutes to get to the greengrocer's shop because it was not far from our house. The shop was big. The shop windows were nice. Yura explained that his father had already bought carrots, tomatoes and he had to buy potatoes, onions and cucumbers. We looked at the counters and saw fresh vegetables. We asked the shop assistant to weigh three kilograms of potatoes, one kilogram of onions and two kilograms of cucumbers. When she had weighed the vegetables she said how much they cost. Yura took money from the pocket, paid for the vegetables and put all the vegetables into his bag. The bag became very heavy and Anton helped Yura to carry it. He thought that a friend in need was a friend indeed. Then we went to the dairy. We did not take a bus but went on foot. When we came to the dairy there were a lot of people there. We could see a lot of fresh food there but I was asked to buy milk and cheese. It took us five minutes to stand in a queue but it was obvious that we should buy fresh milk and cheese. When I returned home my grandmother was glad that I had bought such tasty cheese and fresh milk and she thanked me for shopping.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
Butcher’s shop, baker’s shop, tinned meat, rolls and buns, greengrocer's shop, tasty, shop window, counter, queue, onion, carrot, dairy, shop-assistant, it is obvious, fresh, biscuits, instead of.
Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. Have you got a shopping day?

2. Who in your family goes to the shops?
3. What can you buy at the butcher's shop?
4. Do you like to eat tinned meat?
5. You often visit the baker's shop, don't you?
6. What do you prefer - tea or coffee?
7. Are the shops far from your house?
8. There is no accounting for taste. Do you agree?
9. Do you like to go to the shops?
10. What can you buy at the greengrocer's shop?
11. Whom do you like to go to the shops with?
12. Do you like to look through the shop windows?
13. How often do you go to the shops?
14. What do you buy at the dairy?
15. Do you help your mother to carry the bags when you go to the shops with her?
16. Do you want to be a shop-assistant?

Практическое занятие 11. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды (обуви).

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

THE MANUFACTURED GOODS SHOP

Our family has many interesting traditions. We usually celebrate holidays at home. Having many friends, we invite them to our place. We usually prepare for these holidays: we lay the table, clean our flat and make cakes. Before our family holidays my mother and I go to the shops to buy new dresses. My friends Nastya and Yulya like to come with us. They are my good friends and they usually advise me on what to buy. Last week we went to the department store. It was Saturday. The weather was fine. It was neither cool nor cold. It was spring and it was warm. We decided to buy a nice new suit for my mother and shoes, tights and a blouse for me. When we entered the shop we saw many people there. There were a lot of nice goods in this shop: coats, shirts, skirts, suits, scarves, gloves, tights and blouses. I know that my mother is a woman of taste. She looked at a grey suit and decided to buy it. I liked the red one best of all but I thought that was a matter of taste. I looked at a beautiful white blouse. My friend Nastya said that she had liked this blouse too. I tried it on and saw that it was my size. I was pleased when my mother had bought this nice blouse. But I dreamed about beads and I asked my mother to buy them. My friend Yulya dresses well and she likes to wear beads too. Nastya has a new bracelet on and she is proud of it, because it is made of gold. At last we had bought all the things we wanted to buy. When we returned home we showed our new things to our father and he was glad to see them.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
Manufactured goods shop, it is my size, department store, beads, dress well , bracelet, ehat is a matter of taste, a man of taste.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. How often do you go to the shops?
2. Whom do you like to go to the shops with?
3. When did you go to the department store last time?
4. A man of taste. Can you say these words about your friends?
5. What kinds of goods can you see at the department store?
6. Do you like to wear beads?
7. What do you prefer to wear - a coat or a jacket?
8. You like to dress well, don't you?
9. Do you prefer to wear long or short skirts?
10. What is your favourite colour?

Грамматический материал.

Задание 1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Ответы:

Исчисляемые: bottle, pencil, girl, job, plate, dog, apricot, bedroom, magazine, child, spoon, egg, chair, raincoat, flower, toy, garden, friend

Неисчисляемые: paper, porridge, happiness, coffee, work, meat, news, toothpaste, time, money, information, honey, metal, yoghurt, rice, spaghetti, water, air, mustard, shampoo, flour, bread, soap, food, knowledge, oil, furniture.

Задание 2 Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

We don't have many food in the house.
I can't give you many information about the company.
I need much apples for the pie.
How many people are there in your office?
There is much wine in the
She doesn't have many luggage.
My son earns much money now.
They saw many snow in the mountains.
I have tried diving many times in my life.
John will have much exams next year.

Ответы:

– (У нас немного еды в доме.)
– (Я не могу предоставить вам много информации об этой компании.)
– (Мне нужно много яблок для пирога.)
+ (Сколько людей в вашем офисе?)
+ (В бутылке много вина.)
– (У нее немного багажа.)
+ (Мой сын сейчас зарабатывает много денег.)
– (Они увидели много снега в горах.)
+ (Я пробовал нырять много раз в своей жизни.)
– (У Джона будет много экзаменов в следующем году.)

Задание 3. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо.

1. I'd like … chicken sandwich and … glass of … mineral water. (Я бы хотел сэндвич с курицей и стакан минеральной воды.)
2. Would you like … banana or … strawberries? (Ты хочешь банан или клубнику?)
3. She always has … apple, … toast and … cup of … coffee for … breakfast. (Она всегда съедает яблоко, тост и пьет чашку кофе на завтрак.)
4. The fly is on … ceiling in … kitchen. (Муха – на потолке на кухне.)
5. My mother is … accountant and my father is … lawyer. They work in … same company in … centre of … our town. (Моя мама – бухгалтер, а папа – юрист. Они работают в одной компании в центре нашего города.)
6. How much are … her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars … hour. (Сколько стоят ее занятия по итальянскому языку? – Десять долларов в час.)
7. Where are … dogs? – They are in … garden. (Где собаки? – Они в саду.)
8. … cats like eating … fish. … cows like eating … grass. … birds like eating … insects. (Кошки любят есть рыбу. Коровы любят есть траву. Птицы любят есть насекомых.)
9. My favourite subjects are … chemistry and … biology. (Мои любимые предметы – химия и биология.)
10. There is … parrot in … cage. And there are … pieces of … fruit in it. (В клетке попугай. И в ней есть кусочки фруктов.)
11. My granny lives in … small village in … country. (Моя бабушка живет в маленькой деревушке в сельской местности.)
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in … sun on … hot day. (Вашему малышу не следует сидеть на солнце в жаркий день.)
13. Please open … book. … exercise is on … page 68. (Пожалуйста, откройте книгу. Упражнение находится на странице 68.)
14. Ann has been looking for … job for … long time. (Аня ищет работу долгое время.)

15. What's … matter? - I missed … 6 o'clock train. (Что случилось? – Я не успел на 6-часовой поезд.)
16. Do you like … vegetables? (Ты любишь овощи?)
17. … mother has got … terrible headache today. (У мамы сегодня ужасная головная боль.)
18. There were … tears in … her eyes. (В ее глазах были слезы.)
19. She is … very nice woman but her sons are … bad boys. (Она очень хорошая женщина, но ее сыновья – плохие парни.)
20. Look at … woman. She is … neighbor I told you about. (Посмотри на женщину. Это соседка, о которой я тебе говорил.)

Ответы: 1. a, a. - . 2. a, - . 3. an, a, a, - , - . 4. the, the. 5. an, a, the, the, - . 6. - , an. 7. the, the. 8. - , - , - , - , - , - . 9. - , - . 10. a, the, - , - . 11. a, the. 12. the, a. 13. the, the, - . 14. a, a. 15. the, the. 16. - . 17. - , a. 18. - , - . 19. a, - . 20. the, the.

Задание 4. Скажите на английском языке.

3/4 , 1/8 1¼ , 1¾ , 1/2 , 1/3 , 1/4 , 1.25, 0.1, 1% ,√25 , (2+3)×4=24.

Практическое занятие 12. *Контрольная работа по темам 1.1 -1.4.*

Выберите правильный вариант (проверяемые компетенции ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-4)

Signs of Environmental Change

Our world, our climate (1)_____ . But what is really causing it? What (2)_____ the future hold? Are we too far (3)_____ that future? (4)_____ the effect of human activity on the global climate is hotly debated, physical signs of environmental change are all around us. Scientists say that average global temperatures (5)_____ by less than one degree since the dawn of human civilization, although they fluctuated (6)_____ before that. They predict a global rise of between 1.4 °C and 5.8 °C (7)_____ the year 2100, especially in northern polar regions, India, Africa and parts of South America. Rising temperatures are thought (8)_____ sea levels to rise as the oceans expand and polar ice melts. The scientists claim that sea levels rose between 10 and 20 cm worldwide (9)_____ the 20th century. It predicts a (10)_____ rise of between 9 cm and 88 cm by 2100. (11)_____ the latest data, North Pole sea-ice (12)_____ by 40% in recent decades in summer and autumn. Global snow cover (13)_____ by 10% since the 1960s and mountain glaciers also (14)_____ . (15)_____ all these factors together, scientists come up with the stark conclusion that if we (16)_____ to stem climate change, there could be a permanent reduction in consumption per head of 20%. In (17)_____ words, everyone in the world would be a fifth poorer than they could otherwise have been. Anyway people (18)_____ prepare for a whole series of shocks from the effects of climate change that are already unavoidable. There will probably be (19)_____ more droughts and more floods. An increased incidence of devastating storms as well (20)_____ .

1. a) changing b) is changing
   c) has been changing d) is being changed
2. a) do b) is
   c) does d) did
3. a) to change b) changed
   c) is changing d) have changed
4. a) when b) while
   c) during d) from
5. a) varied b) were varied
   c) have varied d) will be varied
6. a) more much b) much more
   c) most much d) much most
7. a) in b) at
   c) by d) from
8. a) cause b) to cause
   c) causing d) being caused

9. a) during b) since
c) from d) while
10. a) later b) further
c) newer d) sooner
11. a) contrary to b) due to
c) instead of d) according to
12. a) was thinned b) has thinned
c) had thinned d) was thinning
13. a) shrinks b) shrunk
c) has shrunk d) had shrunk
14. a) have retreated b) were retreating
c) retreated d) were being retreated
15. a) have put b) were put
c) putting d) were being put
16. a) will do anything b) will do nothing
c) do anything d) do nothing
17. a) another b) other
c) the other d) others
18. a) can b) need
c) should d) may
19. a) either b) neither
c) both d) rather
20. a) expected b) is expected
c) has expected d) had expected

Ответы: 1.b; 2.c; 3.a; 4.b; 5.c; 6.b; 7.c; 8.b; 9.a; 10.b; 11.d; 12.b; 13.c; 14.a; 15.c; 16.d; 17.b; 18.c; 19.c; 20.b.

Практическое занятие 13. Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни.

Задание 1. Объясните пословицу *First deserve and desire*
Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world. The Olympic Games have a long and interesting history. Competitions of athletes took place in Greece. They were only for men. It was twenty eight centuries ago, in 776 B.C. The most important competitions in Olympia were named the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games were a public festival. They were held every four years (through 7 days). The Olympic Games included events in racing, boxing, jumping, horse racing and wrestling. The Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 1896 the 140 world again heard about the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee was set up and began to work in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sport: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football, basket-ball and others. Summer and Winter Games are held separately. Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924. There were competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey, etc. Since 1936 the opening ceremony has been celebrated by lighting a flame, which is called "The Olympic Flame." Many people want the Olympic Games to be held in their cities but it depends on the decision of the International Olympic Committee. The Olympic Games have been held in the cities of Europe, America, Asia and Australia. Our country joined the Olympic Movement in 1 952. The 22nd Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980 (from July 19 to August 3). Many athletes, guests and journalists came to Moscow and it was the first time that the Olympic Games were held in our country. Our Russian sportsmen won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals during these Games. The 22nd Olympic Games were a festival of health, peace and friendship.

Задание 3. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
Olympic Games
Asia
athlete

century
wrestle
horse racing
flame
set up
Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. Are the Olympic Games the greatest international sports games in the world? 2. Have these Games got a long history? 3. What competitions did the First Olympic Games include? 4. How often are the Olympic Games held? 5. The Olympic Games became a symbol of peace, didn't they? 6. When was the International Olympic Committee set up? 7. Where were the Olympic Games held? 8. When were the 22nd Olympic Games held in Moscow? 9. When did Russia join the Olympic Movement? 10. What medals did our sportsmen win during the 22nd Olympic Games? 11. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games?
Задание 5. Расскажите о своем любимом виде спорта.

Практическое занятие 14. Еда полезная и вредная.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите статью о правильном питании (https://amritsruae.com/blog/healthy-and-unhealthy-foods/).

Грамматический материал

Задание 1 Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные.

My friends fell in love with the same girl. (Мои друзья влюбились в одну и ту же девушку.)
They had much fun at the Christmas party. (Они весело провели время на Рождественской вечеринке.)
It rained cats and dogs this morning. (Утром шел дождь как из ведра.)
His parents got married 30 years ago. (Его родители поженились 30 лет назад.)
Bob really enjoyed our jazz festival. (Бобу очень понравился наш джазовый фестиваль.)
My boyfriend lived in Japan for 2 years and then he moved to Italy. (Мой друг жил в Японии 2 года, и затем он переехал в Италию.)
The waiter dropped the tray with glasses. (Официант уронил поднос с бокалами.)
I took a taxi from the centre to the airport. (Я взял такси из центра до аэропорта.)
The woman bought a dress and a pair of shoes at the market. (Женщина купила на рынке платье и пару туфель.)
My kids went to a summer camp in August. (Мои дети ездили в летний лагерь в августе.)
Ответы:
My friends didn’t fall in love with the same girl.
They didn’t have much fun at the Christmas party.
It didn’t rain cats and dogs this morning.
His parents didn’t get married 30 years ago.
Bob didn’t enjoy our jazz festival.
My boyfriend didn’t live in Japan for 2 years and then he didn’t move to Italy.
The waiter didn’t drop the tray with glasses.
I didn’t take a taxi from the centre to the airport.
The woman didn’t buy a dress and a pair of shoes at the market.
My kids didn’t go to a summer camp in August.
Задание 2. Составьте предложения с неправильными глаголами на английском, поставив глагол в верной форме.
bee /to/ the/difficult/ text/It/read;
He/ to/ go/Germany/ago/two/years;
Take/David/yesterday/decision/the;
Never/I/what/understand/make/so/football/popular;
Eggs/Our’s/lay/turtle/four;
Come/go/December/but/ no/ a/there/be/sign/of/phone/new.
Ответы:
It was difficult to read the text.
He went to Germany two years ago.

David took the decision yesterday.
I have never understood what has made football so popular.
Our turtle has laid four eggs.
December came and went, but there was no sign of a new phone.
Задание 3.Раскройте скобки, используя конструкцию used to, и напишите о том, что люди делали раньше, но не делают сейчас. Переведите предложения.
Ann … (buy) white bread, but now she buys brown bread.
Susan … (drink) black coffee, but now she drinks white.
Henry … (smoke) a pipe, but now he doesn't smoke at all.
My dad … (run) 5 km every day, but now he doesn't run.
My wife … (spend) much money on clothes, but now she spends it on travelling.
Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, поставив один из глаголов в форму Past Simple, а другой – с использованием конструкции used to.
I … (earn) enough money, but then I … (lose) my job.
Bob … (not like) football, but then he … (change) his mind.
My mum … (drive) a lot before she … (have) that accident.
This telephone … (work) well before my son … (drop) it.
Mary … (work) in a hotel, but then she … (get) married.
He … (play) basketball before he … (break) his leg.
Ответы:
Задание 3.
used to buy (Раньше Анна покупала белый хлеб, но сейчас она покупает коричневый.)
used to drink (Сюзан раньше пила черный кофе, но теперь пьет кофе с молоком.)
used to smoke (Когда-то Генри курил сигару, но сейчас он вообще не курит.)
used to run (Раньше мой отец бегал по 5 км в день, а сейчас не бегает.)
used to spend (Моя жена раньше тратила много денег на одежду, но теперь тратит их на путешествия.)
Задание 4.
used to earn – lost (Когда-то я зарабатывал достаточно денег, но затем потерял работу.)
didn't use to like – changed (Боб раньше не любил футбол, но потом он изменил свое мнение.)
used to drive – had (Моя мама раньше много водила машину, пока не попала в ту аварию.)
used to work – dropped (Этот телефон хорошо работал до того, как мой сын его уронил.)
used to work – got (Мэри раньше работала в отеле, но затем она вышла замуж.)
used to play – broke (Раньше он играл в баскетбол, пока не сломал ногу.)

Практическое занятие 15. Почему и как люди путешествуют.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

TRAVELLING

I like to travel. Most of all the members of our family I like to take long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes. If we want to see the countryside, we have to spend part of our summer holidays on hikes. They are useful for all the members of our family. We take our rucksacks, we don't think about tickets, we don't hurry and we walk a lot. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places and sometimes we meet interesting people. I like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we travel by car, we don't need to buy tickets too and we put all the things we need into the car. We don't carry them. It is comfortable to travel by train and by plane. When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another but it is difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's why we get our tickets beforehand. I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or at the airport. Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. Usually the weather is fine. It is warm and we can swim. It is a pleasure to watch the white ships. I think that travelling is a very enjoyable thing for us and I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.
Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. Do you like to travel? 2. How do you like to travel? 3. Whom do you like to travel with? 4. When do you prefer to travel? 5. What can you see, travelling by car? 6. What do you take with you when you go on foot? 7. How long do you like to travel for? 8. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane? 9. Why do we buy tickets

before hand? 10. Who sees you off at the railway station?
Задание 4. Объясните пословицу *All is well that ends well*.

Практическое занятие 16. Путешествие на пароходе.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

TRAVELLING BY SEA

Almost all people like to travel. When you are on holiday you can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea. I like to travel by sea best of all. Some years ago we took a cruise along the Black Sea coast, from Sochi to Sukhumi on board the liner "Russia". We went to Sochi by train. Then we went to the seaport and saw our ship. It was big. We liked it very much. I remember the ship and our cabin. Our cabin was comfortable. It had got two berths, a table, two chairs and one wide window and the warm wind was blowing through it. There was fresh air in our cabin during the whole voyage. We had breakfast, dinner and supper on board the ship. When it was time to have meals we went to the restaurant. The weather was fine. After breakfast we spent a lot of time on deck sitting in deck chairs or standing at the rail, watching the ships passing not far from our ship. It was pleasant to watch the waves too. I remember the sunrise and the sunset well. They were unforgettable. In the afternoon I got a parasol because the sun was shining brightly. It was hot in the sunshine. In the daytime we liked to watch the sea-scape. At four o'clock we entered the port Adler. There were some ships there. We saw many people on the pier. We had some free time in Adler and we went for a walk while the ship was in the port. The water was clean and it was easy to swim in the sea. I like the Caucasus and that's why I was happy. At 8 o'clock we went back. The liner was about to sail off. In the evening we watched TV, danced or stayed on the deck when the weather was fine. I enjoyed my trip to the South. This voyage made a deep impression on me.

Задание 6. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
sea-scape
seashore
voyage
restaurant
sunrise
sunset
parasol
in the sunshine
pier
cruise
on board
berth
sail off
deck
to make an impression

Задание 7. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Do you like to travel? 2. Do you prefer to travel by train or by sea? 3. Did you take a cruise along the Black Sea coast last year? 4. Do you remember your ship? 5. Was your cabin comfortable? 6. Was the weather fine during the voyage? 7. It was hot in the sunshine, wasn't it? 8. When did you enter the port of Adler? 9. What did you do in Adler? 10. Did you like the voyage?

Грамматический материал
1. Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее.
1. I’ve decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)
2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)
3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)
4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)
5. You shouldn’t ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)

6. Henry promised ... (help) her.(Генри обещал помочь ей.)
7. This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила мне заплакать.)
8. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)
9. You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)
10. Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)
11. 2. Составьте из данных слов предложения, расставив их по порядку. Переведите.

2. Составьте из данных слов предложения, расставив их по порядку. Переведите.

pianist - my – to – wants – a – great – son – become
let – car – doesn't – drive – his – Robin - me
to – early – I – up - need -wake –tomorrow
the – turn – iron - Sam - forgot – off - to
that – sleep – me – boring – made - film

3. Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.
1. The teacher made John to apologize. (Учитель заставил Джона извиниться.)
2. What are you planning to eat for lunch? (Что ты планируешь съесть на обед?)
3. That old car may not to cost much. (Та старая машина не может стоить много.)
4. I don't want wait any longer. (Я не хочу больше ждать.)
5. My father promised buy new shoes for me. (Мой папа пообещал купить мне новые туфли.)
6. I would like to try this shirt on. (Я бы хотел примерить эту рубашку.)
7. We must to hurry up. (Мы должны поторопиться.)
8. Mark was unable to do anything else. (Марк был не в состоянии делать что-либо еще.)
9. They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight. (Они не могли заснуть до полуночи.)
10. Sheila refused delete files and folders about cooking. (Шейла отказалась удалять файлы и папки о кулинарии.)

Ответы:

1. To, to, –, to, –, to, –, to, –,–.

2. My son wants to become a great pianist. (Мой сын хочет стать великим пианистом.)
Robin doesn't let me drive his car. (Робин не разрешает мне водить его машину.)
I need to wake up early tomorrow. (Завтра мне нужно рано встать.)
Sam forgot to turn off the iron. (Сэм забыл выключить утюг.)
That boring film made me sleep. (Тот скучный фильм заставил меня уснуть.)

3. The teacher made John apologize.
+
That old car may not cost much.
I don't want to wait any longer.
My father promised to buy new shoes for me.
+
We must hurry up.
+
They couldn't fall asleep till midnight.
Sheila refused to delete files and folders about cooking.

Практическое занятие 17. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население, национальные символы, политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

Задание 1 Объясните пословицу *So many countries, so many customs, Every country has its traditions.*

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom is situated near the north-west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean to the north and north-west and the North Sea to 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 94, 249 square miles. The capital of the 37 country is London. English is the official language. The population of the U .K. is nearly 60 million. 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. 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 usually 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 the 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 and Oxford 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 main political parties of Great Britain are the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party. The United Kingdom has various 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 in the country are London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast. Agriculture is an important sector in the economy of the country. The British grow wheat, fruit, vegetables and oats.

Задание 3. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.

Mile
mild
flat
monarchy
oats
the English
the Scots
the Welsh
the Irish
barge
suburbs

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where is Great Britain situated? 2. What is the area of the United Kingdom? 3. What is the capital of the country? 4. What is the official language in England? 5. How many rivers are there in Great Britain? 6. What does the British Parliament consist of? 7. What are the main political parties in Great Britain? 8. What are the main industrial centres in Great Britain? 9. Name the largest cities of the country. 10. What do you know about the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland? 11. What does the British nation consist of? 12 . Are there many people of all colours and races in the United Kingdom?

Грамматический материал

1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

1. He never … (be) to Oxford before. (Он никогда раньше не был в Оксфорде.)
2. When I found my camera the butterfly already … (fly away). (Когда я нашел фотоаппарат, бабочка уже улетела.)
3. Sandra … (suffer) from pneumonia for many years. (Сандра страдала от пневмонии в течение многих лет.)
4. Tony … (not appear) on TV before that. (Тони никогда раньше не появлялся на ТВ.)
5. My cousin … (buy) the tickets before we came. (Мой кузен купил билеты до того, как мы пришли.)
6. I was too tired because my working day … (start) at six. (Я слишком устал, потому что мой рабочий день начался в шесть.)

2. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

1. When the police … (arrive), we already … (catch) the thief.
2. Jack … (finish) the test before the bell … (ring).
3. When Anna … (come) to say good-night, her children already … (fall asleep).
4. Scott already … (prepare) the dinner when her husband … (get) home from work.

5. When Brad and Susan … (get married), they … (know) each other for 3 years.
6. She … (not enjoy) the film because she … (read) the book before.
7. Our apartment … (be) in a mess because I … (have) a birthday party the night before.
8. We … (not go) to a restaurant because we … (spend) all our money on clothes.
9. Mary … (can't go) skating after she … (break) her leg.
10. Larry … (be late) because he … (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Continuous. Переведите предложения.

1. I … (live) in Mexico in June, 2010.
2. When I entered the bathroom he … (shave).
3. When she met him, they … (work) for the same company.
4. What you … (do) last night?
5. I showed him my new dress, but he … (not look) at it.
6. When it started to rain, they … (sit) on the grass.
7. Which hotel Anna … (stay) when she lost her credit card?
8. We … (sleep) when the phone rang.
9. Doctor Fleming discovered penicillin while he … (study) influenza.
10. Sam … (stand) under the tree because it … (rain).
11. When the teacher came into the classroom, the children … (run) and … (scream).
12. While Bob … (chop) the meat, his wife … (peel) potatoes.
13. When I arrived at the party, all the guests … (dance).
14. The waiter cut his finger while he … (pick up) the broken glasses.
15. What you … (wear) when he met you?

Ответы:

He had never been to Oxford before.
When I found my camera the butterfly had already flown away.
had suffered
hadn't appeared
had bought
had started

When the police arrived, we had already caught the thief. (Когда прибыла полиция, мы уже поймали вора.)
had finished – rang (Джэк закончил тест до того, как прозвенел звонок.)
When Anna came to say good-night, her children had already fallen asleep. (Когда Анна пришла, чтобы пожелать спокойной ночи, ее дети уже спали.)
Scott had already prepared the dinner when her husband got home from work. (Миссис Смит уже приготовила ужин, когда ее муж пришел домой с работы.)
got married – had known (Когда Брэд и Сюзан поженились, они знали друг друга три года.)
didn't enjoy – had read (Ей не понравился фильм, потому что она прочитала до этого книгу.)
was – had had (Наша квартира была в беспорядке, потому что у меня накануне ночью был день рожденья.)
didn't go – had spent (Мы не пошли в ресторан, так как потратили все деньги на одежду.)
couldn't skate – had broken (Мэри не могла кататься на коньках после того, как сломала ногу.)
was late – had got stuck (Ларри опоздал, так как застрял в дорожной пробке.)

1. was living (Я жил в Мексике в июне 2010 г.)
2. was shaving (Когда я вошла в ванную, он брился.)
3. were working (Когда она встретила его, они работали в одной компании.)
4. What were you doing last night? (Чем ты занимался прошлой ночью?)
5. wasn't looking (Я показывала ему свое новое платье, но он не смотрел на него.)
6. were sitting (Когда начался дождь, они сидели на траве.)
7. Which hotel was Anna staying when she lost her credit card? (В каком отеле жила Анна, когда она потеряла кредитную карточку?)
8. were sleeping (Мы спали, когда зазвонил телефон.)
9. was studying (Доктор Флеминг открыл пенициллин, когда изучал грипп.)
10. was standing – was raining (Сэм стоял под деревом, потому что шел дождь.)

11. were running and screaming (Когда учитель вошел в класс, дети бегали и визжали.)
12. was chopping – was peeling (Пока Боб рубил мясо, его жена чистила картофель.)
13. were dancing (Когда я пришел на вечеринку, все гости танцевали.)
14. was picking up (Официант порезал свой палец, когда собирал разбитые бокалы.)
15. What were you wearing when he met you? (Во что ты была одета, когда он тебя встретил?)

Практическое занятие 18 США (географическое положение, климат, население, национальные символы, политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

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. Its oceans are the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. Most of people live in towns. 40 People of different nationalities live in the USA. There are a lot of rich people in the USA but the life of many coloured people is very difficult. Some Americans live in poverty and some people can't get work. 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 has a rainy climate. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather. There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak in the Cordilliers in the USA is 4,418 metres. The country's main river 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 and tobacco. There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of 41 the country), New York (the city of contrasts and the financial and business centre of the USA), Boston (which has three universities), 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) and Hollywood (the centre of the US film industry). The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the USA. It 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 and natural gas. Such industries as machine-building and ship-building are highly developed there. American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit and 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. 42 The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years. There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party (organized in the 1820s) and the Republican Party (organized in the 1 850s).

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.

state
government
elect
iron
corn
coal
peak
resources
copper
coast
Chamber

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

Is the USA one of the largest countries in the world? 2. How big is the USA? 3. What do you know about the population of the United States of America? 4. The capital of the country is Washington, isn't it? 5. Are there many mountains in the country? 6. What rivers do you know in the USA? 7. The USA is a highly developed country, isn't it? 8. What big cities do you know in the USA? 9. What does American agriculture produce? 10. Is

the USA a federal republic? 11. How many states are there in the USA? 43 12. Who is the head of the state? 13. How many parties are there in the USA? What are they?

Практическое занятие 19. Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности).
Задание 1. Расскажите об одном крупном городе или достопримечательности Великобритании и США. Сделайте презентацию. Расскажите перед аудиторией.

Содержание практических занятий 20, 21, 22. Россия.
1. Географическое положение, климат, население
2. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.
3. Москва-столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION (RUSSIA)

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the world's total land mass. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. The country has many seas and oceans. There are different types of climate on the territory of this country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot and the climate is very favourable. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry while winters are very cold. Some parts of the country are covered with hills and mountains. There are many rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe 35 and the Y enisei and the Ob in Asia. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and the Ladoga. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others. Russia borders on many countries. Among them are Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea. Moscow is the capital of this country. It was founded in 1147. It is a nice city. There are many things to see in Moscow. For example, museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments. The people of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia. The population of Russia is about 150 million. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 73 per cent of the population Iive in cities.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
occupy
climate
temperature
rich
per cent
coal
iron
lake
deep
sights

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. Is the Russian Federation one of the largest countries in the world? 2. Where is the Russian Federation situated? 3. What kind of climate does the country have? 4. What do you know about the climate in the south of the country? 5. How many rivers are there in Russia? 6. Is Russia a very rich country? 7. What kind of mineral resources does Russia have? 8. What kind of lakes are there in our country? 9. What is the capital of our country? 10. Are there any sights in Moscow? What are they?

Практическое занятие 23. Традиции народов России.

Задание 1. Расскажите об одной традиции народов России. Сделайте презентацию. Расскажите перед аудиторией.

Практическое занятие 24. *Контрольная работа 1.6 -1.8*

Найдите синонимы (**проверяемые компетенции ОК-1, ОК-2, ОК-4**):

1. According to the Greek legend, red roses arose from blood of Adonis who was killed by a wild boar on a hunt.
a) to create b) to appear
c) to withstand d) to complete
2. Light is a form of energy: it glitters, flashes and illuminates.
a) to shine b) to extend
c) to exceed d) to influence
3. Meteorites vary in size from a fraction of a millimeter to bigger than a football pitch.
a) to compare b) to embarrass
c) to differ d) to exchange
4. The last vestiges of the lost Spanish city known as Colonia Astigi – one of the great cities of the Roman world – have been destroyed recently to build an underground municipal car park.
a) to build b) to ruin
c) to establish d) to conserve
5. Situated on the banks of the Arnos river, the Medieval Pisa spread its power out to Corsica isle.
a) to flourish b) to extend
c) to determine d) to lend
6. The University of Edinburgh was established by a Royal Charter in 1582.
a) to settle b) to abolish
c) to expand d) to shrink
7. A professional clockmaker repaired the antique clock that had been left to rust in the building since the 1960's.
a) to invent b) to design
c) to convey d) to fix
8. Herbert Hoover understood that history was to be discovered not just in official documents but in the little details of the past.
a) to approach b) to appreciate
c) to react d) to realize
9. In response to consumer concerns over bank current account charges, the Office of Fair Trading has announced an in-depth study of retail bank pricing.
a) to declare b) to predict
c) to appoint d) to achieve
10. Colorado's Sangre de Christo mountains offer Sweetwater River Ranch guests endless opportunities to recreate and appreciate nature's beauty.
a) to treat b) to relax
c) to maintain d) to enjoy
11. Doctor Joseph Mercola, an osteopathic physician, recommends to avoid trans fats and soy products.
a) to confirm b) to accept
c) to advise d) to admit
12. Fox Atomic have officially ceased production of its remake of 'Revenge of the Nerds' movie.
a) to diminish b) to minimize
c) to stop d) to refuse
13. Massachusetts senator John Kerry had to apologize for his 'poorly stated
joke' on election campaign.
a) to complain b) to regret
c) to accuse d) to excuse
14. '1984' by George Orwell is a powerful book depicting the direction the world is going where the truth is shunted and lies are promoted by all
the mainstream media.
a) to avoid b) to conceal
c) to prohibit d) to reveal
15. History knows rather a lot of cases when people were brought to prison for their political views.
a) trust b) outlook
c) suspicion d) doubt
16. People in prison usually suffer from humiliation and disgrace.
a) abasement b) obsession

c) hazard d) compulsion
17. Everybody feels fear of death but not everybody accepts fear of God.
a) fright b) anxiety
c) dread d) adoration
18. A person who commits a crime and is sent to prison brings disgrace on himself and his family.
a) esteem b) respect
c) shame d) confusion
19. Malice may change one's face so much that it would be hardly recognizable.
a) sympathy b) shallowness
c) generosity d) hatred
20. Shallowness makes people not realize what they are doing, and by means of that not to be able to see their faults.
a) advantage b) flaw
c) favour d) gain

Ответы: *1.b; 2.a; 3.c; 4.b; 5.b; 6.a; 7.d; 8.d; 9.a; 10.b; 11.c; 12.c; 13.d; 14.a; 15.b; 16.a; 17.a;18.c; 19.d; 20.b.*

Прикладной модуль
Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей.

Практическое занятие 25. Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особености подготовки по профессии /специальности.

Задание 1. Выучите следующие слова.
1) to apply – подать заявление о поступлении 2) applicant – абитуриент 3) unified national exams – единые государственные экзамены (ЕГЭ) 4) to be admitted to – поступить в ... 5) compulsory – обязательный 6) to instruct – обучать 7) out-patient department – поликлиника 8) in-patient department – больница 9) residency – ординатура 10) internship – интернатура 11) post-graduate – аспирант 12) thesis – диссертация
Задание 2. Найдите английские эквиваленты к следующим словам из текста.
1) среднее образование; 2) сдавать единые государственные экзамены; 3) получить высшие баллы; 4) должны сдавать; 5) обучение в высших учебных заведениях; 6) посещение лекций; 7) учебный год; 8) курс обучения; 9) студенты-старшекурсники; 10) сдавать государственные экзамены.
Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Any citizen of our country who has a complete secondary education may apply to a medical faculty, institute or university. All the applicants are required to take unified national exams in biology, chemistry and the Russian language. And those who pass exams for the highest scores are admitted. The instruction at higher schools is given by lectures, by group instruction, practical and laboratory work. The attendance of lectures and classes is compulsory for all the students. Our academic year begins on the 1st of September and is divided into 2 terms of four months each. At the end of each term the students have to pass a session: a number of credits and examinations.

Curricula of medical schools include a six-year course in medicine or a five-year course in dentistry and pharmacy and covers the basic preclinical and clinical subjects. In the preclinical years the curriculum is uniform for the students of all the medical specialties. During the first two years students study physics, organic, inorganic, analytical, physical, biological chemistry. They also study human anatomy, physiology, histology, microbiology, Latin, a foreign language and philosophy. Beginning with the third year special clinical subjects are introduced: all branches of therapy, surgery, gynecology,obstetrics, ophthalmology, infectious diseases and others. Senior students have a lot of practical work with patients in clinics, hospitals and out-patients departments. They learn to diagnose and get to know some medical procedures. Beginning with the 1st year students have practical course, when they work at hospitals and clinics. After the 4th year the students have practical course lasting 8 weeks, during which they act as doctors assistants. After the 5th year students take a 6 week practical course in out-patient department.

As for specialization, it begins in the 6th year in either internal medicine and surgery or obstetrics and gynecology. The students work in clinics, polyclinics, sanitary and epidemiological stations. At the same time they attend lectures, seminars and conferences. At the end of the 5th or 6th year students pass the final state examinations and receive their diplomas. Then they can have a further study in residency for specialization. Residents work under the direct supervision of experienced specialists in clinics and in major
hospitals. Medical graduates can also apply for the post-graduate course. During three years post graduates

prepare a thesis, defend it and obtain the degree of candidate of Medical Science.
Задание 4. Дайте ответы на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who can enter a medical institute in our country? 2. Are there any entrance examinations? 3. In what way is the instruction organized? 4. Is it possible not to attend lectures? 5. When do students have examinations? 6. How long does the study course last? 7. What subjects do students study during the first two years? 8. What foreign languages are offered for learning? 9. What clinical subjects are introduced in the third course? 10. What do students learn during their practical work? 11. Where do they have their practical course? 12. How is specialization organized? 13. When do students receive their diploma? 14. Do they usually take the Oath of the Russian Doctor? 15. What are students offered after this? 16. Do students receive scholarships during their studies at the institute? 17. Must they pay for the tuition or not?

Практическое занятие 26. Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по профессии.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Pharmacists are healthcare professionals with specialized education and training who perform various roles to ensure optimal health outcomes for their patients through the quality use of medicines. Pharmacists may also be small business proprietors, owning the pharmacy in which they practice. Since pharmacists know about the mode of action of a particular drug, and its metabolism and physiological effects on the human body in great detail, they play an important role in optimization of drug treatment for an individual.

Because of the widespread influence of the pharmaceutical industry, there are many specific and specialized roles for pharmacists in healthcare systems. In addition to common pharmacy practice roles, pharmacists may hold positions in the industry such as:

Biomedical researcher
Toxicology pharmacist
Product development specialist
Marketing and pharmaceutical salesperson
Drug information associate
Quality control chemist

Pharmacists may also choose to work in academic settings to educate the future generation of pharmacists. Examples of academic pharmacy roles include:

Clinical preceptor
Residency or fellowship coordinator
Professor of pharmacodynamics or pharmacokinetics
Pharmacy practice researcher
Licensing examination moderator

Pharmacists are represented internationally by the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP), an NGO linked with World Health Organization (WHO). They are represented at the national level by professional organisations such as the Royal Pharmaceutical Society in the UK, Pharmaceutical Society of Australia (PSA), Canadian Pharmacists Association (CPhA), Indian Pharmacist Association (IPA), Pakistan Pharmacists Association (PPA), American Pharmacists Association (APhA), and the Malaysian Pharmaceutical Society (MPS).

In some cases, the representative body is also the registering body, which is responsible for the regulation and ethics of the profession. In the United States, specializations in pharmacy practice recognized by the Board of Pharmacy Specialties include: cardiovascular, infectious disease, oncology, pharmacotherapy, nuclear, nutrition, and psychiatry. The Commission for Certification in Geriatric Pharmacy certifies pharmacists in geriatric pharmacy practice. The American Board of Applied Toxicology certifies pharmacists and other medical professionals in applied toxicology.

Задание 2. Дайте ответы на вопросы по тексту.
What is the profession of a pharmacist?
Who can be a pharmacist?
Where are the pharmacists represented?
What body is responsible for the regulation and ethics of the profession?
What education must a pharmacist have?
Where are pharmacy specializations recognized?

Грамматический материал

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning … (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish … (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested … (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
4. Does Sally enjoy … (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off … (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused … (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends … (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean … (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep … (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford … (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect … (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
12. Mary decided … (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
13. The sportsmen hope … (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
14. Are you going to give up … (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
15. They don't want … (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
16. I don't mind … (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop … (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
18. Ben likes … (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
19. Lara goes … (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
20. Harry can't stand … (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

Ответы:

to visit	beating	giggling
eating	to travel	playing
buying	to leave	dancing
going	to fly	working
writing	to get	
to answer	smoking	
to get	to have	
to hurt	washing up	

Практическое занятие 27. Природные и физические явления.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

Our amazing planet is mysterious and extraordinary. It is full of unique phenomena and mysteries. Every day nature pleases us with beautiful sunsets, autumn cobwebs, and a starry sky. Someone enjoys the morning dew, others breathe the frosty air while admiring the white canvas of hoarfrost. But often nature amazes and makes admire such phenomena that literally fascinate or, conversely, induce terrible fear.

You can observe various natural phenomena in different places on Earth. For example, aurora can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. For the first time the northern lights saw the Scandinavian peoples, deciding that this is a manifestation of the wrath of the gods. In fact, the aurora has an electrical origin. Millions of charged particles collide in air molecules thereby forming a glow. Thanks to oxygen, light is reflected in yellow, green, red. Blue and purple are formed with nitrogen.

Rainbow is the most joyful and amazing phenomenon of nature. A rainbow can be observed immediately after a rain, in the form of reflection of sunlight in water droplets that remain in the air after a rain. The light is refracted and gives us seven colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue, purple. Rainbow is also double.

The inhabitants of the earth very often can observe an amazing cosmic phenomenon - star rain or stargazing. If

you look at the sky, we will see a lot of luminous points that fly from top to bottom towards our planet. During the flight, these points, like her small stars, leave behind a trail of luminous stripes. They do not reach the earth, and burn in the atmosphere in the form of a bright flash. In fact, as scientists explain, falling bodies are not stars, they are meteors. Meteor rain is formed annually during the collision of the Earth with the cosmic flow of meteor particles.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.
Mysterious
extraordinary
unique phenomena
sunsets
cobwebs
starry sky
morning dew,
canvas of hoarfrost
glow.
to be refracted
inhabitants
to observe
luminous

Задание 3. Опишите любое природное явление. Сделайте презентацию и расскажите перед аудиторией.

Практическое занятие 28. Экономические и социальные проблемы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

People have lived in our planet Earth for centuries and global problems have always existed. In ancient times the biggest global problem was wars. People have been fighting with each other since beginning of the civilization mostly to get new territories and more land. Today, there are more global problems which can be divided into two categories: ecological problems and social, economic and political issues.

The first category includes issues relating to ecological destruction, pollution and global warming as the result. The climate is changing and many people agree that climate change may be one of the greatest threats facing the planet. Global warming has already killed off some types of animals and plants. Rising sea levels are threatening whole nations on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The second category of global problems deals with social, economic and political issues. They include global terrorism, poverty, human rights, health issues, racism and many others. We are faced with the problem of global terrorism. And more and more countries are suffering from it. It is difficult to catch terrorists and prevent their acts. The most terrible terrorist attack took place on September 11, 2001 in the USA.

The World Trade Centre, one of the symbols of New York City, was destroyed completely and thousands of people died. The world was shocked and most countries decided to fight against terrorism. However, new terrorist attacks have been committed. Poverty is another global problem. The worst situation is in Africa where people (mostly children) die every day of hunger. The poor also have less access to health, education and other services. Incurable diseases and epidemics also are global challenge for humanity. Another global problem is racism, when people of different races and different skin colour are humiliated and even killed. There are many organisations that fight social global problems, but this battle has lasted for a long time and it will take much time for the solution of all of them. We live in the 21st century and humanity has made a great progress in technology, so I think that it is strange that we still have global problems, especially the ones that deal with social, economic and political issues. I am sure that they can be solved completely without any conflicts or wars.

Задание 2. Подумайте и расскажите об одной из экономических и социальных проблем в современном мире. Ваше предложение по ее решению. Составьте монолог и расскажите перед аудиторией.

Практическое занятие 29. Экологические проблемы.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

WE MUST PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia. Our Earth is our home. I think people must take care of our Motherland. There are several laws and decisions on this important subject. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem. International conventions pay a lot of attention to controlling pollution too. There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. Our main aim is protection. Our environment must be clean. What must we do? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influences the lives of animals, plants and humans. If we don't use chemicals properly we'll pollute our environment. Our plants and factories put their waste materials into the water and atmosphere and pollute the environment. There are many kinds of transport in our big cities that is why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of people. Radiation has become one of the main problems. It is not good for people's health. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobol. It was a tragedy. Another problem is earthquakes. We have had some terrible earthquakes in Armenia. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes so that we can protect ourselves from them. All over the world people do a lot to protect nature, to make their countries richer, to make their lives happier.

Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.

pollution
environment
ignore
defence
protect
atmospheric
influence
plant
law
decision
earthquake
forecast
waste
enterprise
aim

Задание 3. Дайте ответы на вопросы по тексту.

1. The protection of our environment is important, isn't it? 2. Are there any laws on this problem? 3. Do our state organizations pay attention to the protection of the environment? 4. We are against the pollution of the environment, aren't we? 5. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now? 6. Do you know anything about terrible earthquakes in our country? 7. Is it possible to forecast earthquakes? 8. Radiation is a very big problem, isn't it? 9. What has happened in Chernobol? 10. Do you love your homeland? 11. What can you do to protect our water and air?

Грамматический материал

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning … (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish … (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested … (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
4. Does Sally enjoy … (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off … (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused … (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends … (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean … (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep … (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford … (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect … (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
12. Mary decided … (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
13. The sportsmen hope … (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
14. Are you going to give up … (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)

15. They don’t want … (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
16. I don’t mind … (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop … (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
18. Ben likes … (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
19. Lara goes … (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

Ответы:

to visit	beating	giggling
eating	to travel	playing
buying	to leave	dancing
going	to fly	working
writing	to get	
to answer	smoking	
to get	to have	
to hurt	washing up	

Практическое занятие 30. Медицинское образование в США.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

After finishing secondary studies the candidate for a medical school must complete three or four years of higher education in a college or university. This period of college or university studies is called “the premedical phase”. Students who are taking this course of studies preparing them for a medical school are called “premeds”. 24 Here they study the main sciences. Only those students who show good results in their premedical training can become candidates for higher medical education. Those who do not continue their education can work as nurses. When a student has completed his premedical studies, he can apply for admission to a medical school. Medical school in the USA is equal to a medical institute in Russia. Academic achievement is the most important factor in the selection of students. In most medical schools candidates are required to pass the admission test which is a national multiple choice test. The test lasts about 8 hours over a one day period and includes questions in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics and English. After that special admission committees have personal interviews with the candidate in order to access the candidate’s general qualities, his character and his ability to study medicine. The competition is very difficult and only about a half of applicants are accepted and begin their medical education. On entering the medical school every student must pay a tuition fee. The amount varies from state to state and from one school to another. A student’s total expenses throughout the year are about several thousand dollars. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Though each school offers a number of grants, many of the students have to work to pay part of their expenses. The curriculum of medical schools in the USA does not greatly differ from the curriculum in the institutes in Russia. Basic medical sciences are presented largely during the first two years of medical studies. First year students study anatomy, biophysics, biochemistry, physiology, bacteriology, histology and other subjects. In the second year they study microbiology, pathology, physical diagnosis, pharmacology and laboratory findings. In the USA the curriculum of medical faculties, has such a subject as Psychology which teaches the student to deal with patients and understand human behavior. During the final two years the curriculum consists of clinical subjects. Medical students have practical work at teaching hospitals affiliated to the medical school, where they work in small groups and participate in treating patients. At the end of the fourth year all students receive the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, that is MD. Then they must work for one year as interns. This course of work at the hospital or clinic is called internship. 25 After the internship young doctors must have a period of residency at the clinic. The period of residency is obligatory for all medical graduates. The duration of this period varies depending on the specialty of the doctor. Generally, the period of residency is 3 or 4 years. After the residency the graduate is granted a license to practice. Educational Requirements for Dentists in USA To become a dentist in United States one must attend a dental school that is accredited by the American Dental Association (ADA). To be accepted into one of the over 50 dental schools in the U.S, one must complete at least two years of predental education. Most dental school applicants must have a bachelor's degree. All dental schools require applicants to take the Dental Admissions Test (DAT). There is a great deal of competition for admission to dental school. Dental school usually lasts 4 academic years. Dental school is intensive, incorporating much of the same curriculum as a typical medical school. Studies begin with classroom instruction and laboratory work in sciences, including anatomy, microbiology, biochemistry, and physiology. Beginning courses in clinical sciences, including laboratory techniques, are also completed. During the last 2 years, students treat patients,

usually in dental clinics, under the supervision of licensed dentists. Before graduating, students must pass the National Board Dental Examinations (NBDE) in order to become licensed dentists. After passing the NBDE, the dentists in most dental schools are awarded the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS). Some dental schools award an equivalent degree, Doctor of Dental Medicine (DMD). DDS and DMD are different titles for the same education and degree. Following dental school, the majority of dentists choose to move immediately into practice as a general of family dentist. Others follow postgraduate training to become a specialty dentist.

Задание 2. Найдите английские и русские эквиваленты к следующим словам из текста.

Primary education, secondary education, period of residency, to be granted a license, teaching hospitals affiliated to a medical school, a national multiple choice test, to offer a grant, an applicant, клиническая база, успеваемость, студент младшего курса медицинского института, подать заявление о приеме, приемная комиссия, финансовые трудности, стипендия.

Задание 2. Дайте ответы на вопросы по тексту.

1. How many years do secondary studies take? 2. Who is called a “premed”? 3. When does a student apply for admission to a medical school? 4. What is the most important factor in the selection of students? 5. What does an admission test look like? 6. How long does the admission test last? 7. Why does a special admission committee have a personal interview with the candidate? 8. What subjects are taught during the first two years of studying? 9. What do medical students study during the third and fourth years of study? 10. When do students get the MD degree? 11. How long does internship last? 12. Does internship differ from residency? 13. How long does residency last? 14. When do medical graduates have the right to begin to work independently? 15. What do all dental schools require? 16. How long does usually dental school last? 17. What do dental students during the last 2 years do?

Практическое занятие 31. Медицинское образование в Великобритании.

Задание 1. Выучите следующие слова.

1) GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) – аттестат зрелости 2) to cover expenses – оплачивать (букв. покрывать) расходы 3) to be held – проводиться, проходить 4) Medicine – терапия 5) basic sciences – зд. теоретические дисциплины 6) clinical students – студенты старших курсов (занимающиеся на клинических кафедрах) 7) delivery – родоразрешение, роды 8) history taking – сбор анамнеза 9) to take a (case) history – собирать анамнез 10) bedside instruction – обучение у постели больного 11) medical practitioner – практикующий врач 12) B.M. (Bachelor of Medicine) – бакалавр медицины, степень, присваиваемая врачам-терапевтам 13) M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) – доктор медицины, магистерская степень, присваиваемая терапевтам 14) B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery) – бакалавр хирургии 15) M.S. (Master/ship in Surgery) – магистерская степень, присваиваемая хирургам 16) Certificate of Experience – сертификат специалиста 17) to follow up – наблюдать больного (после проведенного лечения) 18) a follow up – последующее врачебное наблюдение; изучение отдаленных результатов 19) to write out prescriptions – выписывать рецепты 20) house physician – терапевт-интерн или ординатор 21) house surgeon – хирург-интерн или ординатор 22) ward round – (врачебный) обход 23) BDS or BChD (Bachelor of Dental Surgery) – бакалавр стоматологической хирургии

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст о здравоохранении в Великобритании.

In Great Britain physicians are trained in either medical schools or faculties of 16 Universities. Entry to a medical school is highly competitive and the number of candidates is usually much higher than the number of the places. To enter a medical school in Great Britain candidates must be 18 years of age. They must take BMAT (Biomedical Admission Test) which lasts 2 hours. It tests their general abilities and knowledge. All candidates must have GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) at grade B or A in Mathematics and English. They also must study Chemistry, Biology and Physics at advanced level (A level) before entering any medical school. Tuition fees are charged. Most students receive financial assistance in the form of grants, which cover their expenses wholly or in part. The academic year is divided into 3 terms, each of 10-11 weeks’ duration. Undergraduate education occupies five years, consisting essentially of two years of basic sciences and three years of clinical work. Two pre-clinical years are occupied by human anatomy and biology, physiology and biochemistry. They also study physiology, statistics and genetics. Students attend lectures, do dissections and practical work in labs. Unlike Russia, Latin is not taught in all medical schools. Beginning with the third year, students study the methods of clinical examination and history taking, general pathology, microbiology, pharmacology and community medicine. Senior students and especially undergraduates spend most of their time in teaching hospitals which have either in-patient and out-patient departments or units. Students follow up their

patients and attend ward rounds. Examinations in medical schools are held at the end of each term. They are called sessionals. Most of the exams are written, they include academic and practical problems. The final examinations are in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Pathology. Finals also include history taking and diagnosing. Before finals in Surgery students assist in operations. Before finals in Obstetrics and Gynecology they must assist during the delivery at least 20 babies. These examinations are both written and oral. Written tests include 20 short and long questions and questions of multiple choice. Oral tests include diagnosing the case. So, three years are spent in clinical study to obtain degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (B.M.) and Bachelor of Surgery (B.S.). The degrees of B.M. and B.S. gave the right to register as a medical practitioner. After the finals graduates work in hospitals for a year. This period is called internship. The newly qualified doctor must serve for 6 months as a house physician and 6 months as a house surgeon under the supervision of his medical school. House physicians and house surgeons are on call every second and third night. The work of interns is very difficult and their salary is very small. After internship a young doctor obtains a «Certificate of Experience» from the medical school and he or she may work as a medical practitioner. Further specialization requires training in residency. It takes one or two years of work in a hospital in some field. Residency trains highly qualified specialists in a definite field: gynecologist, urologist, neurologists and others. The salary of residents is higher than the salary of interns. After residency a specialist gets rather a high salary. The degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) is a postgraduate qualification obtained by writing a thesis based on original work. It is not required for practice. Such a degree in surgery is termed a mastership (M.S.) Educational Requirements for Dentists in UK Those who want to become dentists in UK and most of the other European countries must attend four or five years of dental school after high school. There are thirteen dental schools in the UK that offer dental courses usually lasting five years and lead to a bachelor's degree either BDS or BChD.The academic requirements for entrance to dental school are high. They vary according to the school and so should be checked individually.

Задание 3. Дайте ответы на вопросы по тексту.
1.Is entry to a medical school highly competitive? 2. What subjects do the candidates take to enter a faculty of medicine? 3. What subjects do the students study during two pre-clinical years? 21 4. What subjects do they study from the beginning of the third year? 5. What do senior and undergraduate students do? 6. What can you tell about the examinations? 7. What subjects must they take during the final examinations? 8. What do the students do before finals? 9. What degree do they obtain after three years in clinical studies? 10. What do the students do after final examinations? 11. When do they obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine? 12. Are academic requirements for entrance to a dental school high?

Задание 4. Выучите следующие слова.
1) primary school – начальная школа 2) secondary school – средняя школа 3) complete – заканчивать, завершать 4) apply for admission – подать заявление о приеме 5) academic achievement – успеваемость 6) multiple choice test – тест с множественным выбором, когда предлагаются несколько вариантов ответов, из которых нужно выбрать правильный 7) assess the general qualities of an applicant – определить общий уровень абитуриента 8) competition – конкурс 9) tuition fee – плата за обучение 10) grant – стипендия 11) human behaviour – человеческое поведение 12) teaching hospital – клиническая база 13) premeds – слушатели подготовительных курсов при медицинском колледже 14) resident – врач, проходящий специализацию 15) residency – резидентура, период специализации 16) grant a license – выдавать лицензию 17) American Dental Association (ADA) – Американская ассоциация стоматологов 18) Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS), Doctor of Dental Medicine (DMD) – доктор стоматологии

Практическое занятие 32. Известные ученые и их открытия в России.

Задание 1. Найдите русские эквиваленты к следующим словам и выучите их.

anatomist, anaesthetist, thinker, innovator, discoverer, founder, researcher, physician, clinician, academician, scientist, specialist, wonderful doctor, an excellent surgeon, his major research, preventive medicine, reconstructive surgery, a conservative restorative operation, fundamentally novel methods, the most ingenious methods, his major research works, the most complicated reconstructive surgery, his lifetime, loadstar, field conditions, field surgery, world science, Pirogov's view, reference book, gunshot wound, Pirogov's amputation, scientist of genius, a life of dedication, our first priority objective, Pirogov's truly historic significance, Russia's first field surgery clinic, the patient's vital functions, this perspicacious idea of Pirogov, classical world acknowledged methods.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

N.I. Pirogov – Russia's First Surgeon

The 19-th century Russian physician, surgeon, anaesthetist, scientist and thinker, innovator was born in1810. A scientist of genius Nikolai Pirogov was called a scientist of genius even in his lifetime. His career as a researcher, excellent surgeon and clinician was tempestuous. At 18 he graduated from Moscow University; at 22, he became a Doctor of Science; at 26, he was a Professor at Derpt (now Tartu) University, one of the largest in Europe, and at 30, he headed Russia's first field surgery clinic. During his first 30 or so years in surgery, he started a new trend in the study of human anatomy and physiology, based on fundamentally novel methods. His major research works in this field contributed enormously to world science. To this day, Pirogov's methods are among the basic methods in the study and teaching anatomy. Pirogov's truly historic significance lies in the fact that he laid the foundation for the development of Russia's surgery along the lines of natural materialism, viewing a human organism in its entire-ty, as a single whole. For more than a hundred years now this approach has been the loadstar in the successful development of our surgery, both theoretical and practical. A life of dedication. It is no exaggeration to say that Pirogov's life was an exploit. He was a field surgeon during four wars (in the Caucasus in1847, in the Crimea in 1854, in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and in the Russian-Turkish war in 1877), selflessly saving the lives of the wounded in the most difficult conditions. He in fact created a new medical science, field surgery, and suggested new, rational principles for the grouping, distribution and evacuation of the wounded. His work, Fundamentals of Field Surgery (1864), had soon become a reference book for field surgeons in all countries. He formulated some of the most important principles of treating gunshot wounds, fractures, shock and wound infections, and developed the most ingenious methods of performing operations. He was also the first to apply, on a large scale, plaster-oParisbandages in field conditions (in Sevastopol, during the Crimean war), which was a revolution in field surgery. Almost 90 years later, so-called Pirogov's amputation (a conservative-restorative operation on the extremities), marked the beginning of esteoplasty giving a powerful impetus to the development of reconstructive surgery. Genuinely compassionate with the sick and the wounded, Pirogov spared no effort to find ways of relieving their suffering. He was among the first to realize the importance of general anaesthesia and to apply narcosis doing all he could towards its introduction into surgery. He firmly believed that narcosis not only relieved pain, but created the optimum conditions for keeping up the patient's vital functions during an operation. Today, when long and superlong operation are performed (in microsurgery they may last for 18-20 hours), and when the most complicated reconstructive surgery of the heart , the lungs and other organs is practiced, new methods of anesthesia are being developed which keep in mind this perspicacious idea of Pirogov's .

Preventive medicine. Pirogov was most emphatic about the need to closely link between science and practice as well as new medical means and methods in introducing them as quickly as possible. Such an approach has a special ring in our country today, at a time when an accelerated scientific and technological progress is our first – priority objective. Of much interest in this context is also Pirogov's view of the role of universities in the country's life. He considered that universities must not only be centres of training and research, but must absolutely take into account the specific conditions and most importantly, their particular region's requirements. Nikolai Pirogov was the first man in the world to proclaim disease prevention as an important task of medicine. "The future", he wrote, "belongs to preventive medicine". For many years, Nikolai Pirogov lived in Vishnya, a small estate near Vinnitsa, in the Ukraine, and after his death, he was buried there. The place is now the site of the Pirogov Estate – Museum, and a veritable Mecca of surgery. People from all over the world come here to pay homage to the memory of the great Pirogov.

Igor Bogorad.
Moscow News

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Who was the Russia's first surgeon?
2. What was N. Pirogov?
3. When was he born?
4. What age did he graduate from the University?
5. When did he become a Doctor of Sciences?
6. What new medical science did he create?
7. What book had become the reference book for field surgeons?
8. What is an important task of medicine proclaimed by him?

Практическое занятие 33. Известные ученые и их открытия в России.
Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст со словарем.

S.P. Botkin

S.P. Botkin was born on September 17, 1832. After finishing one of Moscow schools, he entered the Medical Faculty of Moscow University. Botkin was interested in medicine very much and soon became one of the best students. After graduating from the Medical Faculty in 1855 Botkin went to the Crimea where he worked as a physician at the Simferopol Military Hospital under the direction of the well-known Russian surgeon Pirogov. In 1860 Botkin began to work at the Medico-Surgical Academy in Petersburg. In 1861 he became a professor of the Therapeutic Clinic at the Academy. He worked hard. He wanted to have a model clinic at the Academy. Botkin organized a well-equipped physiological laboratory for clinical experiments. Botkin was a brilliant therapeutist and diagnostician. On of his greatest achievements was his theory of nervosism, which is the most progressive theory in clinical medicine. Botkin was not only a brilliant scientist but an excellent teacher too. Many of his pupils became famous physicians and worked at Russian universities as professors. Botkin was also one of the founders of military therapeutics. He worked at the front during the Prusso-Turkish war giving much of his time to the organization of medical aid. During his whole life he never stopped working for the good of the Russian people. His name is one of the most famous names in medicine and it will be always remembered in the history of Russian science.

Задание 2. Подготовьте монологическое высказввание о знаменитом фармацевте, составьте презентацию и расскажите перед аудиторией.

Практическое занятие 34. Расскажите о вашей будуще профессии.

2. КОМПЛЕКТ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

В состав комплекта входят задания для экзаменуемых и пакет экзаменатора. Задания включают в себя вопросы тестовые задания, ориентированные на проверку освоения компетенций.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ЭКЗАМЕНУЮЩЕГОСЯ

Инструкция
Задание состоит из двух частей: первая часть – теоретическая, вторая часть – тестовая.
Первая часть – контрольные вопросы, по одному вопросу, сгруппированному случайным образом, в каждом зачетном билете.
Вторая часть – тестовая на выявление умений и знаний.
Время подготовки – 60 минут.

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету
1. Порядок слов в предложении. Спряжение глаголов to be,to have, to do.
2. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.
3. Множественное число существительных. Конструкция There is / are.
4. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
5. Степенисравнениянаречий.
6. Present Simple Active Tense.
7. Past Simple Active Tense.
8. Future Simple Active Tense.
9. Модальные глаголы.
10. Неправильные глаголы.
11. Герундий и инфинитив.
12. Причастие I и II.
13. Числительные.
14. Предлоги места, времени.
15. Present Continuous Active Tense.
16. Past Continuous Active Tense.
17. Future Continuous Active Tense.
18. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

19. PresentPerfectActiveTense.
20. Past Perfect Active Tense.
21. Future Perfect Active Tense.
22. Типы вопросов: общий и разделительный.
23. Типы вопросов: альтернативный, специальный, вопрос ксуществительному.
24. Времена группы Simple Passive.
25. Времена группы Continuous Passive.
26. Времена группы Perfect Passive.
27. Complex object.
28. Complex subject.

Тестовые задания для дифференцированного зачета

Выберите правильный вариант (проверяемые компетенции ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 4).

1. …… you help me, please?
a) Have b) Do c) Can d)are
2. Moscow is the …… of Russia.
a) country b) nationality c) capital d)population
3. I leave for work …… quarter past eight
a) in b) at c)on d) by
4. The doctor told me that I …… smoke.
a) mustn't b) won't c) doesn't have d)must
5. …… that man in the red hat?
a) Whose b) Who c) Who's d)Where
6. Is …… your new car? It's great!
a) these b) that c) there d) there is
7. This letter is for Tom. Give it to ……
a) him b) he c) his d)our
8. We …… to school every day.
a) has gone b) goes c) god)went
9. She …… a letter at the moment.
a) write b) is writing c)writes d) wrote
10. London is …… than New York.
a) nosiest b) noisy c) noisier d) noise
11. Paris is the …… city I've ever seen.
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) most beautiful d) beautiful
12. 12…… your homework yet?
a) Do you finish b)Have you finished c) Are you finishing d)Will you finish
13. 13……. you help me with my project, please?
a) Will b) Doc) Are d) is
14. He …….very tired, he is falling asleep.
a) Are b) is c) in d) am
15. I am going to …… a shower.
a) makeb) washc) take d) do
16. I can't believe you went to college …..
a) with your feet b) on foot c) by feet d) with walking
17. He is not a doctor, …..?
a) is him b) does he c) he is d) ishe
18. What …… those people doing?
is b) all c) are
19. When …… Rome? Last summer or last winter?
a) did you visit b) are you visiting c) do you visit d) will visit
20. Have you got … brothers?
a) someb) any c) the d)much
21. The buildings in Venice are … the buildings in New York.
a) older than b) more older than c) much old than d) old

22. Vienna is … city in Austria.
a) the most beautiful b) the beautiful lest c) more beautiful than d) beautiful
23. This restaurant is very, very good. It's … restaurant in London.
a) the better b) the good c) the best d)good
24. I … a jumper and a jacket because it's cold today.
a) wear b) 's wearing c) 'm wearing d) wears
25. … Jim … today?
a) Do/work b) Is/working c) Does/works d) Is/work
26. Look, it's very cloudy. It …
a) 's going to rain b) rainy c) raining d)rains
27. I am very …., I can eat a cow.
a) thirsty b) hungry c) tired d)cold
28. United States is a beautiful ……
a) city b) town c) continent d)country
29. I have…juice
some b) few c) none d) many
30. Give …a book
my b) me c) I d) mine

***Ответы**: 1) c; 2) c; 3) b; 4) a; 5) c; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c; 9) b; 10) c; 11) c; 12) b; 13) a; 14) b; 15) c; 16) b; 17) d; 18) c; 19) a; 20) b; 21) a; 22) a; 23) c; 24) c; 25) b; 26) a; 27) b; 28) c; 29) a; 30) b.*

ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА

а) условия проведения промежуточной аттестации

Экзамен проводится в группе в количестве – не более 25 человек.

Количество вариантов задания – каждому обучающемуся один экзаменационный билет путем случайного выбора.

Время выполнения задания – 60 минут

б) критерии оценки

Оценки «**отлично**» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, предусмотренные программой, усвоивший основную и знакомый с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной программой, продемонстрировавший умение применять теоретические сведения для решения практических задач, умеющий находить необходимую информацию ииспользовать ее.

Оценки «**хорошо**» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные в программе задания, усвоивший основную литературу, рекомендованную в программе. Оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающимся, показавшим систематический характер знаний по учебной дисциплине и способным к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшей учебной работы и профессиональной деятельности.

Оценки «**удовлетворительно**» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по специальности, справляющийся с выполнением заданий, предусмотренных программой, знакомый с основной литературой,рекомендованной программой.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающимся, допустившим погрешности в устном ответе и при выполнении заданий, но обладающим
необходимыми знаниями для их устранения под руководством преподавателя.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

в) критерии и шкала оценивания контролируемых компетенций

Шкала оценивания контролируемых компетенций

Процент результативности правильных ответов	Качественная оценка	
	Балл (отметка)	Вербальный аналог
90- 100	5	Отлично
80-89	4	Хорошо
70-79	3	Удовлетворительно

менее 70	2	Неудовлетворительно