

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
«КОЛЛЕДЖ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА»

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
(КОМПЛЕКТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ)**
по учебной дисциплине

ОД.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

для студентов
укрупненных групп профессий и специальностей

УГПС 08.00.00 Техника и технологии строительства

на базе основного общего образования

по специальностям

08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

08.02.02 Строительство и эксплуатация инженерных сооружений

г. Москва, 2024 г.

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО) для укрупненных групп профессий и специальностей УГПС 08.00.00 Техника и технологии строительства по специальностям: 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений, 08.02.02 Строительство и эксплуатация инженерных сооружений.

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«Согласовано»

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

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1. Результаты обучения, регламентированные ФГОС СОО

Содержание общеобразовательной дисциплины Иностранный язык (базовый уровень) направлено на достижение всех личностных (далее – ЛР), метапредметных (далее – МР) и предметных (далее – ПР) результатов обучения, регламентированных ФГОС СОО и с учетом основной образовательной программой среднего общего образования (ПООП СОО).

Личностные результаты отражают:

ЛР 01. Российскую гражданскую идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн).

ЛР 02. Гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности.

ЛР 03. Готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите.

ЛР 04. Сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

ЛР 05. Сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности.

ЛР 06. Толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям;

ЛР 07. Навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности.

ЛР 08. Нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей.

ЛР 09. Готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности.

ЛР 10. Эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений.

ЛР 11. Принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков.

ЛР 12. Бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь.

ЛР 13. Осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем.

ЛР 14. Сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности.

ЛР 15. Ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни.

Метапредметные результаты отражают:

МР 01. Умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях.

МР 02. Умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты.

МР 03. Владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания.

МР 04. Готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников.

МР 05. Умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий (далее - ИКТ) в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности.

МР 06. Умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов.

МР 07. Умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учетом гражданских и нравственных ценностей.

МР 08. Владение языковыми средствами - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства.

МР 09. Владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения.

Предметные результаты на базовом уровне отражают:

ПР6 01. Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

ПР6 02. Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;

ПР6 03. Достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

ПР6 04. Сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников

2. Фонды оценочных средств по специальности

Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей

Фонды оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) представлены в виде междисциплинарных заданий, направленные на контроль качества и управление процессами достижения ЛР, МР и ПР, а также создание условий для формирования ОК и (или) ПК у обучающихся посредством промежуточной аттестации. ФОС разрабатываются с опорой на синхронизированные образовательные результаты, с учетом профиля обучения, уровня освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и профессиональной направленности образовательной программы по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей.

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных мероприятий
<p>ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам</p> <p>ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7,1.8</p>	<p>Заполнение формы-резюме, Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки Тесты Устный опрос.</p>
<p>ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам</p> <p>ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p> <p>ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 - п-о/с⁴</p>	<p>Тесты Проект. Ролевые игры Круглый стол-дебаты “Доклад с презентацией Видеозапись выступления QUIZ: Frequently asked questions (FAQs) about VK/Telegram? Разработка плана продвижения колледжа</p>

Раздел 1. В гармонии с собой. Описание друга.

Переведите на английский язык

Я хочу рассказать о своём соседе. Мы с ним хорошие друзья. Он довольно высокий, у него короткие рыжие волосы и добрые голубые глаза, обрамлённые короткими рыжими ресницами и густыми бровями прямой формы. У него атлетическое телосложение. У него овальная форма лица, длинный тонкий нос и тонкие губы. Он очень дружелюбный. Когда я переезжала в наш дом он предложил помочь мне с вещами. Так мы впервые и встретились. Я сразу заметила, что он очень элегантный и стильный. Он всегда опрятный и хорошо выбритый. Позже узнала, что он также очень умный и эрудированный человек. Ему нравится учиться и делиться тем, что он уже узнал. С ним всегда интересно поговорить.

Раздел 2. В гармонии с другими. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

1) Поставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1. on/books/there/table/the/are
2. computer/there/in/classroom/the/is/a
3. under/there/the/pen/is/a/chair
4. pencil/there/case/is/a/pencil/in/the
5. there/students/are/many/our/in/college

2) Продолжите предложения:

1. I study at.....
2. Our college consists of
3. Our college was founded in
4. In our college students can get different professions such as
5. Our school year begins ...
6. Our students have holidays in ...
7. In our college there are many ... and ...
8. Our college has
9. After classes students can
10. Our students are taught by skilled and
11. All of us like...

3) Переведите на русский язык

Let's visit the Smiths

The Smiths' house is in Blueberry Street. It's semi-detached, and it's got a red roof, white windows and a brown door.

In front of the house there are some trees. At the back of the house there is a small garden with some pretty plants and flowers.

Downstairs in the house there is a hall, a living room, a kitchen, a study and a toilet. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a bathroom. Paul and Sue's bedroom is quite big. Mark's bedroom is also big, but Mary's bedroom is small.

The living room is not very big. There is a coffee table in the middle, and a sofa next to it. Next to the sofa there is a chest of drawers. On the chest there is a big plant. Near the coffee table there is an armchair and a TV. On the floor next to the armchair there is a lamp.

On the coffee table there is a lamp too. The Smiths have also got a fireplace in their living room. On the mantelpiece there are some pictures of their family and friends. There are pictures on the walls too. There are lots of pictures in the Smiths' house!

Раздел 3. Дикая природа.

Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы.



'Wild Animal' is a term that refers to animals that are not normally domesticated. Wild

animals generally live in forests. The major wild animals of India are elephant, tiger, lion, rhino, bear etc. Wild animals are a living resource that will die and be replaced by others of their kind. Wild animals play an important role in balancing the environment and provides stability to different natural processes of nature. It can be found in all ecosystems, desert, rainforests, plains and other areas. India's wildlife is both rich and varied, it includes all flora and fauna, animals, plants and macro organisms.

Wild animals are important for their beauty, economic, scientific and survival value. It helps to maintain the ecological balance of nature and maintains the food chain. It provides useful substances and wild animal products like ivory, leather, honey, tusk etc. Besides being a country's cultural asset it also provides aesthetic value to man. We largely depend on wild animals for every elementary requirement in our life eg. the clothes we wear and the medicines we consume.

Wildlife conservation encompasses all human activities and efforts directed to preserve wild animal from extinction it involves both protection and scientific management of wild species. Wildlife and nature have largely being associated which humans for numerous emotional and social reasons. Wildlife plays an essential role in the ecological and biological processes that are yet again significant to life. The normal functioning of the biosphere depends on endless interaction among animals, plants and micro organisms. Wildlife has occupied a special place of veneration and preservation in various cultures of the world.

- 1) What does the term 'Wild Animal' mean?
- 2) Where do wild animals generally live?
- 3) Is wildlife important for the ecological balance?

Раздел 4. Распорядок дня обучающегося колледжа. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Прочитайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Alex. I live in St. Petersburg. I'm a first year student of a technical college. I live very far from the college, so I get up at 6 o'clock in the morning. First I go for a walk with my dog and feed him. Then I have a shower, clean my teeth. Then I go to the kitchen and have breakfast. At 7:30 (half past seven) I get dressed and leave home. I usually go to the college by the subway. It takes me half an hour. Then I go on foot.

I come to the college at 8:45 (a quarter to nine). I usually have 8 lessons a day. I study Russian, Maths, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, IT (information technology), PE (physical education), English and other subjects. My favourite subject is English. Every English lesson begins with the following words:

Good morning, students!

Good morning, teacher!

How are you?

I'm fine, thank you!

Don't be late! Open your books, please! Page...

And so on....

The students are very different. Not all of them know English very well. So our teacher helps us to translate texts and dialogs. If we can't understand her, she speaks Russian and explains the rules. She asks very easy questions and we answer them. At the end of the lesson the teacher gives us good marks. So we like to learn English very much.

In the evening I usually come home and have dinner. I watch TV or surf the Net. Sometimes I meet my friends, but not often. I always go to bed very early, at 10 o'clock. I think that an early riser is sure to be in luck.

- 1) Where do you study?
- 2) When do you usually get up?
- 3) How do you get to the college?
- 4) What are your favourite subjects?
- 5) Do you go in for sports?
- 6) How do you spend your free time?

Medicines and health

Medicines are not meant to live, an English proverb says. Yes, that's true and we may add that good health is better than the best medicine. If your health is good, you are always in a good mood. You have a sound mind in a solid body, as an Old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind, expresses the similar idea, but from the different point of view.

The profession of a doctor is one of the most noble, respected and needed in the world, as we turn to a doctor for advice at the hardest moments of our life, when we fall ill or suffer from pain or some disorder in our body and soul. We complain of low medical treatment, poor equipment of hospitals, difficulties in getting this or that medicine and so on. What a pity we start to value our health only when it is necessary to take medicine. Taking medicine is an unpleasant thing of course, and if we want to avoid it, we should go in for sport and keep ourselves fit. Physical exercises are necessary. Physically inactive people catch cold more often than those who do plenty of exercises. Physical exercises are good pastime. That is true that good health is better than the best medicine. If you do early exercises you feel refreshed.

Here some rules for good health.

1. Take long walks in the open air as often as you can.
2. Keep your body clean.
3. Keep your teeth clean.
4. Wear clean clothes.
5. Sleep with your window open.
6. When you are reading or writing let the light come from your left shoulder.
7. Have plenty of fruits and vegetables all the year round "An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Of all things people probably have diseases most. There is nothing more unpleasant than being taking ill. If you are running a temperature, have a splitting headache feel dizzy or cough you go and see a doctor or send for him at once. She or he will come and feel your pulse, take your temperature, listen to your heart, tested your lungs, measure your blood pressure, etc. Certainly, he or she will prescribe some medicine which you can get made up at chemists [drug-store] At chemist's shop you can get different kinds of medicines: pulls, tablets, ointments and many other things.

Questions:

1. Our health is very important? Isn't it?
2. What do people usually complain of?
3. What is the best way to keep your health?
4. What advices are very useful?
5. What can you buy at the chemist's?
6. How often do you consult the doctor?

Раздел 5. Хобби, досуг

Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Hobbies, Leisure time

Leisure or free time is a period of time spent out of work and domestic activity. It is also the period of recreational time before or after compulsory activities such as eating and sleeping, going to work or running a business, attending school and doing homework or housework. Leisure time is the time when you can forget about day-to-day stress and stressful activities and relax. These activities can be our hobby.

Nowadays people work all day long and rarely have spare time to rest and to do something they like. But if they have it they try to spend it in the way they prefer. And there are a lot of possibilities to do it perfect. There are plenty of things to do that can help you not to feel bored. Any activity is much better than doing nothing.

I'd like to notice that there are two main ways of spending free time: the one is to do some physical activities (often outdoors), for example, football, swimming, hockey, skiing; and another way is to enjoy something relaxing at home or in special places: reading, watching TV, knitting, engaging in hand-made. At any rate, hobby is a matter of taste, and everybody should choose it according to the personal preferences.

As for me, I like to pass my leisure time both in active and passive way. I really enjoy reading or watching films, because it's always interesting, helpful and helps to relax, what is especially necessary after a long tiring day. Also I am fond of active sports, swimming, skiing or riding a bike from time to time, when it is possible. Sometimes you feel you need to escape from everyday worries and to do something no thought-provoking. In many cases I can't let me doing anything very extraordinary, so I just go walking over long distances. It really helps to release the tension and refresh the mind.

To the point, the way how people pass their free time depends on the culture and social status. For example, American favorite leisure activity now is participating in experiences that they know aren't real, they turn to imagination – to worlds created by others, such as books, games, movies and television. Also public researches show that the average amount of weekly free time of many people fell; while the average amount of time spent working is now up. It can be explained by the fact of extra time spent on mobile phones or computers, and infrastructure development (the problem of traffic jams in big cities). As well, preferences of people to spend their time have also changed over the past years: instead of team activities more and more people choose solo activities.

Anyway, in the life of any person there are periods of time when he feels extremely bored. It happens because this person doesn't know what to do with his time and can't find anything interesting to do, or because he doesn't like what he is doing. Well, this problem has hundreds ways of solution. The simplest is to find something interesting to do. Here are some variants of activities to choose:

- ✓ Just tidy up;
- ✓ Try new recipes;
- ✓ Decide on making candles, knitting, cross stitching - in one word, create something new you can be proud of;
- ✓ Don't let online games dominate in your life;
- ✓ Photography, drawing, painting, playing musical instruments are very special activities that you can do as a cure fore boredom;
- ✓ Communicate more with other interesting people;
- ✓ Read something exiting, encouraging, or anything that will enrich your knowledge;
- ✓ Join a health club or gym where you will be able to feel happy and keep fit;
- ✓ Go out with you friends;
- ✓ Set your aims and keep a diary.

Following these simple advices you will never have a time to think about such problem as boredom.

As we all know, leisure time is one of the most important thing people can't live without. It is a big part of our life, and it actually shows the character and temper of person. I can't imagine a person who doesn't have any hobbies and favorite activities, because it is really impossible. Our hobbies and habits make our lives, filling it up with variety of feelings and emotions. Each person chooses his own way of spending time, either active of passive, and in any case in should be a refreshment and a source of inspiration.

- 1) Do you have free time?
- 2) What is leasure time?
- 3) What activities do you prefer?
- 4) What is the American favorite leisure activity now?
- 5) Leisure time is one of the most important thing people can't live without, isn't it?

Раздел 6. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

Тест по английскому языку "Prepositions of Time and Place"

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

- 1. Work is always more stressful the end of the month.
 - on
 - in
 - at
- 2. I like to go skiing winter.
 - on
 - in
 - at
- 3. Michael was born 1962.
 - at
 - in
 - on
- 4. I'll give you the money I owe you the end of the month.
 - at
 - in
 - on
- 5. Mary went on holiday Monday.
 - in
 - at
 - on
- 6. I always feel positive the start of the week.
 - in
 - on
 - at
- 7. I often visit my parents Christmas.
 - on
 - at
 - in
- 8. Trude usually works better the morning.
 - in
 - on
 - at
- 9. Milan is the north of Italy.
 - in
 - on

- at
- 10. Look! There's a cat the roof.
- on
- at
- in
- 11. When the weather is nice Mrs Bruckner sits her balcony.
- in
- on
- at
- 12. The horses are running the field.
- on
- in
- at
- 13. There were a lot of people the party.
- in
- on
- at
- 14. Susanne is a meeting.
- on
- in
- at
- 15. There's somebody the door.
- on
- in
- at
- 16. Mr Smith's office is the second floor.
- in
- on
- at
- 17. Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging his office wall.
- on
- at
- in
- 18. I work the city centre.
- in
- at
- on
- 19. We can have the meeting my office.
- in
- at
- on
- 20. I live Vienna.
- in
- on
- at

Раздел 7. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. Путеводитель по родному краю: визитная карточка, история, география, экологическая обстановка, фольклор

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Questions:

1. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now?
2. Are there any organizations that pay attention to the protection of the environment?
3. When did the Chernobyl tragedy happen?
4. What are the results of the Chernobyl tragedy?
5. What can we do to protect our environment?

Контрольная работа

Контрольная работа № 1

I вариант

I Сделайте предложения вопросительными:

1. I am reading now.
2. My parents work in an office.
3. Peter lives in London.
4. There is a piano on the left.
5. My friend is a student.

II Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple:

- 1) I (not to do) morning exercises.
- 2) My sister (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon.
- 3) I (to have) two eggs for breakfast, and he (to have) a cup of tea and two sandwiches.
- 4) Your father (to leave) home at 8 o'clock.

5) It (to take) me two hours to do my homework.

III Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where can you buy fruit and vegetables?
2. Where can you buy marks and stamps?
3. Where can you buy medicines?
4. Where can you buy clothes?
5. Where can you buy a bouquet of flowers?

IV Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

- 1) Моя сестра красивая. У нее длинные темные волосы и карие глаза.
- 2) На полу лежит ковер.
- 3) Напротив дивана стоит телевизор.
- 4) Справа стоит пианино.
- 5) Мой друг студент. Он учится в университете.
6. Я обычно не завтракаю.
7. Мы часто пишем на уроке.

Контрольная работа №1

II вариант

I Сделайте предложения вопросительными:

1. He is doing his homework now.
2. He plays the guitar very well.
3. My friends often come to see me.
4. There are many books on the bookshelves.
5. His mother is a teacher.

II Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple:

- 1) It (to take) him half an hour to get to the college.
- 2) You (to go) to school every day?
- 3) She (to have) four classes a day. And I (to have) five classes a day.
- 4) How much time (to take) you to clean your flat?
- 5) I (not to like) computer games.

III Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where can you buy newspapers and magazines?
2. Where can you buy a golden ring?
3. Where can you buy meat and sausages?
4. Where can you buy milk and cheese?
5. Where can you buy sweets and cakes?

IV Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский:

1. Мой брат хорош собой. Он высокий и стройный. У него светлые волосы и голубые глаза.
2. Слева стоят два кресла.
3. В середине комнаты стоит растение.
4. На окне висят занавески.
5. Мой дядя автомеханик. Он чинит автомобили.

6. Я не всегда делаю домашнее задание.
7. Он редко читает книги.

Контрольная работа №2

Variant I

I Rewrite the following sentences using personal pronouns instead of the italicized words:

- 1) The teacher helped the pupils to translate the text.
- 2) Mother asked Mary to wash the plates.
- 3) My friend writes the letter to his sister.
- 4) Jane took three books from Jim.
- 5) His cousins live in Moscow.

II Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives:

- 1) nice
- 2) hot
- 3) happy
- 4) beautiful
- 5) good

III Insert articles where necessary:

- 1) Do you know ... Browns? They live next to us.
- 2) ... Peter is ... tallest in ... class.
- 3) ... Greece is in ... south.
- 4) ... London lies on both banks of ... Thames.
- 5) ... British Museum has some very interesting exhibitions.

IV Put the verbs in brackets into The Present Simple, The Past Simple and The Future Simple:

- 1) What you (to do) at the weekend? I (go) to the cinema with my friends.
- 2) I (to buy) this dress two hours ago.
- 3) He (to send) a letter tomorrow.
- 4) My friend (to be) a student. He (to study) at the University.
- 5) She (not to help) her mother about the house yesterday.

V Translate the sentences into English:

- 1) Обычно я встаю в семь часов утра.
- 2) Где ты вчера был? Я был дома.
- 3) Через два часа я буду в Лондоне.
- 4) На стене висят картины.
- 5) На окне висят занавески.

Контрольная работа №2

Variant II

I Rewrite the following sentences using personal pronouns instead of the italicized words:

- 1) Their grandfather and grandmother will come tomorrow.
- 2) Mary works in a shop.
- 3) My friend reads the book to his sister.
- 4) I don't know the answer.
- 5) Father asked his son to wash his car.

II Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives:

- 1) large
- 2) big
- 3) silly
- 4) interesting
- 5) bad

III Insert articles where necessary:

- 1) ... Hyde Park is very famous all over ... world.
- 2) ... Black Sea is in ... South of Russia.
- 3) ... capital of ... United States is ... Washington.
- 4) In ... spring ... sky is blue and ... sun is bright.
- 5) I went to ... Smirnovs.

IV Put the verbs in brackets into The Present Simple, The Past Simple and The Future Simple:

- 1) I usually (to watch) TV in the evening. And my brother (to play) computer games.
- 2) We (to go) to Egypt last winter.
- 3) My cousin (to pass) the exam in two weeks.
- 4) My father (to be) a doctor. He (to work) in a hospital.
- 5) I (not to work) last summer.

V Translate the sentences into English:

- 1) Я всегда делаю домашнее задание.
- 2) Он не был вчера в колледже. Он был болен.
- 3) Завтра мы пойдём в театр.
- 4) На полу лежит ковёр.
- 5) Наша квартира на четвёртом этаже.

ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНАЯ АТТЕСТАЦИЯ

СРЕДСТВА КОНТРОЛЯ

для промежуточной аттестации студентов

Форма оценивая – пятибалльная система

Билеты для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету

Билет №1

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.
2. Устная тема «Обо мне»

Билет №2

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.
2. Устная тема «Мой рабочий день»

Билет №3

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.
2. Устная тема «Покупки»

Билет №4

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.
2. Устная тема «Мой друг»

Билет №5

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Моя семья»

Билет №6

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мой любимый праздник»

Билет №7

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мой дом»

Билет №8

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мое любимое время года»

Билет №9

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мое хобби»

Билет №10

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Моя будущая профессия»

Билет №11

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Путешествия»

Билет №12

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мой любимый вид спорта»

Билет №13

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Музыка в нашей жизни»

Билет №14

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Средства массовой информации»

Билет №15

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

2. Устная тема «Мои каникулы»

1. Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this

direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Questions:

6. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now?
 7. Are there any organizations that pay attention to the protection of the environment?
 8. When did the Chernobyl tragedy happen?
 9. What are the results of the Chernobyl tragedy?
 10. What can we do to protect our environment?
2. Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie was sure the world's best-selling crime writer. Moreover, she was an immensely prolific writer. 79 short stories, 4 non-fiction ones and 19 plays were written by that strange woman. They were translated into 136 languages. Over 3 billion books by Agatha Christie were sold worldwide. She is popular for ingenuity of plots, which are classical murder mysteries: marooned places and a well-mannered murderer. Her way to present the stories was quite different from that of her colleagues. In the first place, her stories appealed to the readers inside, so you can't find much blood and violence in her stories.

Agatha Christie created two major characters for her stories. Hercule Poirot, a Belgian, used to work in the Police, but by the time of the action he already retired. He can be described as a funny little man taken by many readers as a comic personage. He had a luxurious moustache and he was really proud of it.

Miss Marple was the complete opposite of Poirot. She wasn't a professional and had never been one. She was just an old spinster, very modest but perceptive and not a flamboyant personality, who acted as a detective just by virtue of taking thought.

Agatha Christie's favourite way of murdering was poisoning. She accurately described the process because she had learned a lot about poisons and other chemicals during World War II, while working in a hospital.

The reader has to solve the mystery and decide who the murderer is together with the author. Most of the crimes were committed in some closed surroundings with a limited number of people to suspect. Finally the identity of the murderer is revealed and the reader is hooked and starts looking for another book by Agatha Christie.

Agatha Christie lived between 1890 and 1976. She started writing stories at a very early age, at first to entertain herself. However, she managed to become famous. Not many people know that she used to write under a pen-name of Mary Westmacott. Later, already as a world-known writer, she tried to avoid publicity and stayed out of the public eye.

Questions:

1. Why was Agatha Christie famous?
 2. When was she born?
 3. What kind of books did she write?
 4. What characters were the most popular?
 5. What was her favourite way of murdering?
3. Christopher Columbus

300-400 years ago a big part of the world was remaining unknown. But now there seems little more to explore, the wild north was conquered, the jungle was conquered too. And it seems that all the pages of the great book called “The Earth” has been filled in, but exploration still goes on. In the 15th century people knew only 3 continents: Europe, Asia and Africa. They knew nothing about America. The man who was thought to be the discoverer of America was born in 1451 in Italy. His name was Christopher Columbus.

Knowing that the earth was round he decided to reach India by sailing to the west. It was very difficult for him to organize an expedition as nobody wanted to help him. At last the Spanish government gave him some money. In the 1492 he sailed with 3 small ships into the Atlantic ocean. They had been sailing for more than 2 months and at last they saw land. Columbus was certain that the lands he discovered were part of India and he called these islands “The West Indies”. He made 3 voyages to America. His last voyage was made in 1502-1504. After that, heavily ill, he remained in Spain until his death. He died believing that Cuba was part of Asia. These voyages gave Europe the first information about the new world. Many places have been named in his honor. America however was named after another explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

Americus Vespucius (or Amerigo Vespucci, as the name is spelled in Italian) was born in Florence, Italy, in 1454. He was in Spain at the time of Columbus' first and second voyages. In a letter, written in 1504 and printed in 1505, he claimed to have made four voyages, on the first of which, in 1497, he explored the South American coast. This would make him the first European to land on the American continent, for at that time Columbus had only reached the outlying islands. Most scholars reject his version of this voyage. Vespucci perhaps did accompany a Spanish expedition that of Alonzo de Ojeda to South America in 1499, and in 1501 and 1503 he probably went with Portuguese expeditions. Probably he never commanded an expedition himself and, of course, was not the first person to set foot on the continents to which his name is given. Vespucci died in Seville, Spain, in 1512.

Questions:

1. What was Christopher Columbus famous for?
2. Where did he decide to go?
3. How did he call his discovery?
4. When did it happen?
5. Who was America named after?
4. Isaac Newton — the Great English Scientist

Isaac Newton was a great English scientist. He was born in 1642 in a little village in Lincolnshire: Newton's father was a farmer and died before his son's birth. When Newton was 15, his uncle removed him from school because he wanted to make a farmer of him. But a young Isaac was a bad farmer and his uncle sent him to the University of Cambridge. After graduation from the University he became a professor of Mathematics and lectured at Cambridge for more than 30 years.

In 1665 the great plague broke in England and Cambridge was closed — Newton had to return home for eighteen months. It was the most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries— those of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light and of the law of gravitation. He advanced an idea that light consisted of small particles — corpuscles (today the scientists call them photons). Later on he, however, came to the conclusion that light had a dual nature, namely, it was a combination of the corpuscles and the ethereal waves. Newton was also interested in the problem of what was the cause of the motion of the planets. He came to the conclusion that the force that kept the planets in the orbits round the Sun was the same force that

caused objects to fall onto the ground, namely, the force of gravity. A popular legend says that he made this discovery while observing the fall of an apple from a tree in his garden. But only in 1684 Newton published his famous book the “Principia” in which he explained the movement of the planets and laid down the law of universal gravitation. This book made a great contribution to Physics and Mathematics: the publication of the “Principia” was compared to a sunrise, but Newton himself was always modest.

Newton was not only theorist but a great inventor, too: he invented a mirror telescope. The demonstration of the mirror telescope made a great impression on the contemporaries and in 1672 Newton was elected a member of the Royal Scientific Society. In 1695 Newton was appointed an inspector at the Royal Mint; there he was in charge of coining new English money. In 1703 Newton was elected a President of the Royal Scientific Society. For the last time he attended its meeting in February, 1727. On March 20, the same year he died and was buried in Westminster Abbey. There is a monument to Newton in Trinity College at Cambridge with the inscription: “Newton Who Surpassed All Men of Science”

Questions:

1. What was Isaac Newton famous for?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Where did he study?
4. What is the force of gravity?
5. What did Isaac Newton invented?
6. What book did he write? What was it famous for?

5. Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway is one of the greatest 20th-century American writers. The legend which developed around his impressive personality was that of a man of action, a devil-may-care adventurer, a brave war correspondent, an amateur boxer, a big-game hunter and deep-sea fisherman, the victim of three car accidents and two plane crashes, a man of four wives and many loves, but above all a brilliant writer of stories and novels.

Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. His father was a doctor who initiated the boy into the outdoor life of hunting, camping, and fishing. While at school, Hemingway played football and wrote articles for the school newspaper.

In 1917, when the United States entered the World War I, Hemingway left home and schooling to become a reporter for "The Kansas City Star". He wanted to enlist for the war but was rejected because of an eye injury from football. Finally he managed to go to Europe as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross. He joined the Italian army and was seriously wounded.

His war experience and adventurous life provided the background for his many short stories and novels. He achieved success with "A Farewell to Arms", the story of a love affair between an American lieutenant and an English nurse during the World War I.

Hemingway actively supported the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War and wrote another successful novel of war, love and death. It was "For Whom the Bell Tolls".

During the World War II Hemingway was a war correspondent first in China and then in Europe. He fought in France and helped to liberate Paris. In his later years Hemingway lived mostly in Cuba where his passion for deep-sea fishing provided the background for "The Old Man and the

Sea". He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

Unwilling to live with the inevitable physical aging, Hemingway committed suicide, as his father had done under similar circumstances.

Questions:

1. What was Ernest Hemingway famous for?
2. When and where was he born?
3. What were his hobbies at school?
4. Did he want to enlist the war? And why was he rejected?
5. What books did he write?
6. What did he work as?
7. Where did Hemingway live in his later years?
6. USA Holidays

Memorial Day is a legal holiday, observed annually on the last Monday in May in most of the United States, It honours the nation's armed services killed in wartime. The holiday, originally called Decoration Day, is traditionally marked by parades, memorial speeches and ceremonies, and the decoration of graves with flowers and flags. Memorial Day was first observed on May 30, 1868, on the order of General John Alexander Logan for the purpose of decorating the graves of the American Civil War dead. It was observed on May 30 until 1971, when most states changed to a newly established federal schedule of holiday observance.

Independence Day is an annual holiday commemorating the formal adoption by the Continental Congress of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia. Although the signing of the Declaration was not completed until August, the Fourth of July holiday has been accepted as the official anniversary of United States independence and is celebrated in all states and territories of the U.S.

The Fourth of July is traditionally celebrated publicly with parades and pageants, patriotic speeches, and organised firing of guns and cannons and displays of fireworks. Family picnics and outings are a feature of private Fourth of July celebrations.

Thanksgiving Day, a legal holiday in the U.S., was first celebrated in early colonial times in New England. The actual origin is probably the harvest festivals that are traditional in many parts of the world. After the first harvest was completed by the Plymouth colonists in 1621, Governor William Bradford proclaimed a day of thanksgiving.

In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln appointed a day of thanksgiving, and since then each president has issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation, generally designating the fourth Thursday of November as a holiday.

New Year's Day is the first day of the year, January 1 in the Gregorian calendar. In the Middle Ages most European countries used the Julian calendar and observed New Year's Day on March 25, called Annunciation Day and celebrated as the birth to the Son of God. With the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, Roman Catholic countries began to celebrate New Year's Day on January 1.

The custom of visiting friends, relatives and neighbors on New Year's Day is one of the Old World traditions that has taken on a new form in the United States. A favourite place to see the old year out is New York City's Time Square.

Christmas is an annual festival, held on December 25, to celebrate the Nativity, or birth of Christ. The Christmas tree, an evergreen trimmed with lights and other decorations, is derived from the so-called paradise tree, symbolizing Eden.

Saint Valentine's Day, a holiday honouring lovers, is celebrated on February 14. There is a custom of sending greeting cards or gifts to express affection. The cards, known as valentines, are often designed with hearts to symbolise love. The holiday probably derives from the ancient Roman

feast of Lupercalis (February 15). The festival gradually became associated with the feast day (February 14) of two Roman martyrs, both named St. Valentine, who lived in the 3rd century. St. Valentine has traditionally been regarded as the patron saint of lovers.

7. Customs and Traditions

There are many customs and traditions in England. First tradition is called "Wrong side of the bed". When people are bad tempered we say that they must have got out of bed on the wrong side. Originally, it was meant quite literally. People believe that the way they rose in the morning affected their behavior throughout the day. The wrong side of the bed was the left side. The left always was linked with evil.

The second custom is called "Blowing out the candles". The custom of having candles on birthday cakes goes back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, goddess of the moon and hunting, used to place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon. This custom was next recorded in the middle ages when German peasants lit tapers on birthday cakes, the number lit indicating the person's age, plus an extra one to represent the light of life. From earliest days burning tapers had been endowed with mystical significance and it was believed that when blown out they had the power to grant a secret wish and ensure a happy year ahead.

"The 5th of November". On the 5th of November in almost every town and village in England you will see fire burning, fireworks, cracking and lighting up the sky. You will see too small groups of children pulling round in a home made cart, a figure that looks something like a man but consists of an old suit of clothes, stuffed with straw. The children will sing: "Remember, remember the 5th of November; Gun powder, treason and plot". And they will ask passers-by for "a penny for the Guy" But the children with "the Guy" are not likely to know who or what day they are celebrating. They have done this more or less every 5th of November since 1605. At that time James the First was on the throne. He was hated with many people especially the Roman catholics against whom many sever laws had been passed. A number of catholics chief of whom was Robert Catesby determined to kill the King and his ministers by blowing up the house of Parliament with gunpowder. To help them in this they got Guy Fawkes, a soldier of fortune, who would do the actual work. The day fixed for attempt was the 5th of November, the day on which the Parliament was to open. But one of the conspirators had several friends in the parliament and he didn't want them to die. So he wrote a letter to Lord Monteagle begging him to make some excuse to be absent from parliament if he valued his life. Lord Monteagle took the letter hurriedly to the King. Guards were sent at once to examine the cellars of the house of Parliament. And there they found Guy Fawkes about to fire a trail of gunpowder. He was tortured and hanged, Catesby was killed, resisting arrest in his own house. In memory of that day bonfires are still lighted, fireworks shoot across the November sky and figures of Guy Fawkes are burnt in the streets.

Questions:

1. What customs and traditions do English people have?
2. What is the Russian analog of "Wrong side of the bed"?
3. What was the history of "Blowing out the candles"?
4. What do English people usually do on The 5th of November?

8. Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It occupies northern part of North American continent and borders on the United States in the south and in the north-west. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The climate of Canada is rather cold: winters are usually long and snowy and summers in Northern Canada are short and cool. Summers in Southern Canada are longer and warmer. Canada is mostly covered by forests which are one of the most important resources of the country.

Canada is divided into ten provinces. The biggest provinces are Quebec (which is the largest

province of Canada), British Columbia and Ontario.

The capital of Canada, Ottawa, is situated in Ontario. It is mainly a government city but it also has a lot of places of interest such as The Chateau Laurier, Notre Dame Cathedral and the Parliament Buildings which are the symbol of Ottawa.

English and French are the two official languages of the country. English is the first language for most Canadians, but in Quebec province French is the main language.

The flag of Canada has two red vertical stripes and a big middle white vertical stripe with a red maple leaf in the centre. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth. It is a confederation with parliamentary democracy. Queen Elizabeth II is not only the Queen of Great Britain, but of Canada as well. Every Canadian province has its own government.

Canada has numerous cities and towns. Montreal which is situated in the province of Quebec is the largest city in Canada. It is divided into two parts: the English part and the French part. The heart of Montreal offers some excellent restaurants, shops and a lot of leisure activities.

Toronto, which is the capital of the province of Ontario, is the second largest city in Canada, it is an international commercial and business centre and it has always been an artistic and cultural centre as well. The CN Tower, the world's tallest free-standing building, is the symbol of Toronto.

Niagara Falls is the most beautiful city in Canada. Tourists from all over the world come here to enjoy the view of the Canadian Falls or the Horseshoe. The city is a big entertaining centre with a lot of bars, restaurants, small shops, hotels and a big casino.

Canada is a very interesting country to visit!

Questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. What country does Canada border on?
3. What oceans is the country washed by?
4. What can you say about the climate of Canada?
5. What is the capital city of Canada?
6. What languages do the Canadians speak?
7. Describe the flag of Canada.
8. What is the commercial and business centre of Canada?
9. Would you like to visit this country?

9. Australia

Australia is an island continent in the southern hemisphere. It is washed by the Indian Ocean in the west and the Pacific Ocean in the east. The territory is not very big with the population more than eighteen million people.

The climate of the country is very hot. The biggest part of Australia lies in the tropical belt. It rains heavily in summer, but it's very hot, too.

Northeast coast of the country is protected by the Great Barrier Reef, and in the east there is the Great Dividing Range with Mount Kosciusko, the highest mountain of Australia.

The deepest river in Australia is the Murray River and the Darling is the longest one. In desert regions there are salt lakes like Lake Eyre. The inner part of Australia is occupied by deserts. The most famous ones are Desert Victoria and Gibson's Desert. In the west semi-deserts turn into savannahs.

The plant life of Australia varies. There are desert grasses, scrub, eucalyptus, acacias and others. Australia animals are unique, they can not be found in any other place of the Earth. For example, kangaroos, koalas, Tasmanian devils, echidnas, platypuses, dingos and others.

Australia is a member of the Commonwealth. It is a federation of 6 states and 2 territories. A governor heads each state. Australia is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen of Great Britain (Elizabeth II) as the head of the state. The head of government is Prime Minister. The national

currency is the Australian dollar.

English is the official language of Australia. There are also a lot of aboriginal languages and dialects in Australia.

The capital of Australia is Canberra which is often called the Garden City because of its streets lined with trees. Other world famous cities are Sydney and Melbourne. Sydney is the largest city-port called the Queen City of the South. It is Australian main commercial and industrial centre. Sydney Opera House in Sydney is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Australia is an industrial country rich in coal, gas, oil, ores, gold, opals. It is an agricultural country, too. Most food products are produced for exporting. Australia is number one in producing lamb meat and sheep wool. Bee-keeping is developed as well.

Australia is a very interesting country with rich culture and strange animals. I would love to go there one day.

Questions:

1. Where is Australia situated?
2. What oceans is the country washed by?
3. What can you say about the climate of Australia?
4. What is the name of the highest mountain of Australia?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. Would you like to visit this country?
10. New Zealand

New Zealand is situated in southwest Pacific. The country consists of two large islands, North and South and several smaller islands. The two main islands are separated from each other by the Cook Strait. New Zealand is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Tasman Sea in the west. The territory is small with the population more than three million people.

The relief of each of the islands is mostly hilly and mountainous. There are active volcanoes, geysers and hot springs in New Zealand. The highest peak is Mountain Cook in the Southern Alps on South Island. The climate of the country is mostly temperate with moderate rainfall.

The country has unusual animals and birds. The most interesting one, the kiwi, the non-flying bird, can be found only in New Zealand. It has become the national emblem of the country.

The national currency of New Zealand is dollar. The official language is English, but there is also the Maori language spoken by the natives. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with the Queen of Great Britain as the head of the country. Queen Elizabeth II is represented by Governor-General and the head of government is Prime Minister.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington which is situated on North Island. It is the political centre of New Zealand because the House of Representatives and the residence of the Governor-General are situated there. There are several museums in Wellington. The Dominion Museum and the National Art Gallery are the most famous ones. Horse racing is very popular among the citizens of Wellington.

Auckland is the largest city-port in New Zealand. It is a big commercial and business centre of New Zealand. The city is full of parks and gardens. Most of them are situated on hills and give a beautiful view on the city.

New Zealand is an agricultural country. It specializes in sheep-breeding and exports lamb meat, sheep wool and butter.

This country is sometimes called Green Paradise because of its nature: green hills, clean water and air.

Questions:

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What oceans is the country washed by?
3. What can you say about the geography of New Zealand?
4. What rare animals do there live?
5. What is the capital of the country?
6. What products does New Zealand produce?
7. Would you like to visit this country?

11. Mass Media

The press, the radio and TV play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. Mass media shapes public opinion. Millions of people in their spare-time read newspapers. It is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day.

Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers, others buy newspapers on the news-stands. There are national daily newspapers such as "The News" and "The Economic newspaper". There are also national weekly newspapers such as "The arguments and the facts". Most national newspapers express a political opinion and people choose them according to their political beliefs. Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of book are and TV-shows. Many of them cover sport events. There are local newspapers in every city and town of Russia.

One can also find newspapers for teenagers and children, for sportsfans and people of different professions. In Britain there are great differences between the various daily newspapers - in the type of news they report and the way they report it. On the one hand there are "quality" newspapers: "The Times", "The Guardian", "The Daily Telegraph". These concern themselves, as far as possible, with factual reports of major national and international events, with the world of politics and business, and with the arts and sport. On the other hand there are the popular and tabloids, so-called because of their smaller size. The tabloids - the most widely read of which are "The Daily Mail", "The Daily Express" and "The Sun" - concentrate on more emotive reporting of stories often featuring violence, the Royal Family, film and pop stars and sport. The tabloid press is much more popular than the quality press.

In addition to the national daily newspapers there are some national papers which are published on Sundays. Most of the Sundays contain more reading matter than daily papers. Besides, nearly every area in Britain has one or more local newspapers. The British are one of the biggest newspaper-reading nations in the world.

Millions of people watch TV. In our technological age TV has become a part of daily life. It broadens our horizons and enriches our mind because there are different programs on the arts, history, archeology, technical inventions. The strength of our television lies in its high quality, in its willingness to experiment and its ability to please most tastes. But a peculiar feature of modern TV is a soap-opera. It is a sentimental serial drama dealing with domestic problems. Most people find soap-operas boring. There is a lot of advertising on TV. The same advertisements are repeated dozens of times every day which bores the viewers. In my opinion some new American films pull the rest of the people down to their own intellectual level. But it hardly fair to say that our media do not try to raise the cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste. Many of the TV programs are excellent, they are made in a good taste and with a great professional skill. The radio is turned on most of the time. It doesn't interfere with your activities. You can listen to the radio while doing some work about the house, reading a book or driving a car. On the radio one hear the music, plays,

news and various commentaries and discussions. Radio and TV bring into millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs. For instance you can take a TV course in history, political, economy, management and many other subjects, learn a foreign language by radio. My favorite is "Current affairs". This program deals with political and social problems of modern society. Its aim is to give an analysis of the problems and to show different viewpoints.

Questions:

1. What kind of mass media do you know?
2. What's the difference between "quality" newspapers and tabloids?
3. What are the advantages of TV?
4. Do you find soap operas boring?
5. What do you think about adverts?

12. Life of Shakespeare

The great poet and dramatist William Shakespeare is often called by his people "Our National Bard", "The Immortal Poet of nature" and "The Great Unknown". More than two hundred contemporary references to Shakespeare have been located among church records, legal records, documents in the Public Record Office, and miscellaneous repositories.

After assembling all these references, we have a basic timeline of Shakespeare's life, beginning with his baptism on April 26, 1564, in Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, and ending with his burial there on April 25, 1616.

Shakespeare's native place was Stratford-on-Avon, a little town in Warwickshire, which is generally described as being in the middle of England. Shakespeare's father, John, was a prosperous glove maker of Stratford who, after holding minor municipal offices, was elected high bailiff of Stratford. Shakespeare's mother Mary Arden, came from an affluent family of landowners.

Shakespeare probably received his early education at the excellent Stratford Grammar School, supervised by an Oxford graduate, where he would have learned Latin and a smattering of Greek.

In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, who lived in a neighboring hamlet. The first child born to Ann and William was their daughter Susanna. In about two years Ann had twins a boy and a girl, Hamlet and Judith.

Then life in Stratford became intolerable for William Shakespeare and he decided to go to London where he began a theatrical career. Shakespeare's major activity lay in the field of drama. He became a full shareholder in his acting company, he was part-owner of "The Globe Theatre" and later of "The Blackfriars Theatre", and in 1597 he purchased property in Stratford.

This property included one of the largest houses in the town. In all, 154 sonnets sequences. The sonnets were probably written in the 1590 but were first published in 1609.

Questions:

1. What was William Shakespeare famous for?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Who did he marry? Did he have any children?
4. What Shakespeare's plays did you read?
5. Where did Shakespeare work?
6. When did he die?

13. Robin Hood

In the 11th century England was conquered by the Normans who had come from the North of France. They began to take away lands and homes from the Saxons, the native population of the British Islands. The Saxons suffered very much from the Normans and hated their new masters. Many of them ran away into the forests and become outlaws. There are many legends and songs about one of these outlaws - Robin Hood.

Robin Hood with his 300 men, so the legends say, lived in the Sherwood Forest, not far from the town of Nottingham. He often attacked the rich Normans, but he was a friend of the poor and helped them as much, as he could.

The Sheriff of Nottingham wanted to catch Robin Hood. He journeyed to London to ask Prince John for help. Prince John told him that it was his work and he must do it quickly.

He decided to have a shooting match and hoped that Robin Hood and his men would appear there to try their luck. He decided to make a beautiful gold arrow as the prize for the best archer.

The Sheriff did not argue but went back to Nottingham, angrier than ever. He was worried by what Prince John had said. As he was not a brave man, his thoughts soon turned to trickery. He was right. When the news of the golden arrow travelled to Sherwood, Robin decided to enter the competition. But his friend David told him that it was only a trick of the Sheriff. Then Little John, Robin's great friend said that he had a plan. He decided to dress in different colours, because the Sheriff expected to see them in green. And so, dressed in many colours Robin Hood and his men went to Nottingham. The sheriff was really looking for people in green. He thought Robin Hood wasn't brave.

The archery went on and Robin Hood, fine shot that he was, was better than all the rest, and carried off the golden arrow.

Some days later, the Sheriff sat at his dinner table boasting that Robin was afraid to show his face in Nottingham. Suddenly, an arrow flew in the window and came to rest in the big fat goose. It had a message. The Sheriff read the message and understood that once again Robin Hood outwitted him.

Questions:

1. What was Robin Hood famous for?
2. Where and when did he live?
3. What did he do?
4. How did he get a beautiful gold arrow?
5. What do you think? Who has written the stories about Robin Hood?
14. Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. They are held once every four years. The Olympic Games began in Olympia nearly 1,200 years ago in Olympia. They were for men only. In 1896 the first International Olympic Games were organized in Olympia. The Games opening ceremony is celebrated by lighting a flame called the "Olympic flame". The Olympic motto is "Faster, Higher, Stronger." The Olympic symbol is five interlocking circles colored blue, yellow, black, green and red. In 1980 the Olympic Games were organized in our country in the Moscow. The first Winter Olympic Games were hold in France in the city Shamoni in 1924. Last Winter Olympic Games were hold in the USA in the Salt-Lake city, state UTA from 8th to 24th February 2002. Russian athletes took part in this sports competition. Russia won all in all 16 medals (6 gold, 6 silver, 4 bronze). It is the 4th result. The first result achieved Germany with 35 medals.

Sport is a very important part of life in Great Britain. The most popular of the team games are football and cricket, and the most popular individual game is lawn tennis.

Rugby. One type of football, in which the players carried the oval ball in their hands, appeared 140 years ago at Rugby School. That is why the game took the name of Rugby, or "rugger". The

rules of the game are different from football, and there are 15 players instead of 11, in a team.

Cricket. Cricket is England's national summer game. Nobody knows exactly how old the game is. Most matches last one day, but important matches (such as international ones) can last six days. In England cricket is played in schools and universities, and almost all villages and towns have their cricket teams which play regularly at least one match a week during the season - from May to September.

Lawn tennis. The number of people who can play lawn tennis is great. The tennis championships held at Wimbledon.

Swimming. Many children in Britain learn to swim at school, or during holidays at the seaside, and swimming as a summer pastime is enjoyed by millions of people. There are also indoor swimming pools, which makes swimming possible all-the-year-round.

Questions:

1. How often are the Olympic Games held?
2. Where and when were the first International Olympic Games organized?
3. What are the most popular team games in Great Britain?
4. What's the difference between football and rugby?
5. Do you go in for sports?

15. Medicines and health

Medicines are not meant to live, an English proverb says. Yes, that's true and we may add that good health is better than the best medicine. If your health is good, you are always in a good mood. You have a sound mind in a solid body, as an Old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind, expresses the similar idea, but from the different point of view.

The profession of a doctor is one of the most noble, respected and needed in the world, as we turn to a doctor for advice at the hardest moments of our life, when we fall ill or suffer from pain or some disorder in our body and soul. We complain of low medical treatment, poor equipment of hospitals, difficulties in getting this or that medicine and so on. What a pity we start to value our health only when it is necessary to take medicine. Taking medicine is an unpleasant thing of course, and if we want to avoid it, we should go in for sport and keep ourselves fit. Physical exercises are necessary. Physically inactive people catch cold more often than those who do plenty of exercises. Physical exercises are good pastime. That is true that good health is better than the best medicine. If you do early exercises you feel refreshed.

Here some rules for good health.

1. Take long walks in the open air as often as you can.
2. Keep your body clean.
3. Keep your teeth clean.
4. Wear clean clothes.
5. Sleep with your window open.
6. When you are reading or writing let the light come from your left shoulder.
7. Have plenty of fruits and vegetables all the year round "An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Of all things people probably have diseases most. There is nothing more unpleasant than being taking ill. If you are running a temperature, have a splitting headache feel dizzy or cough you go and see a doctor or send for him at once. She or he will come and feel your pulse, take your temperature, listen to your heart, tested your lungs, measure your blood pressure, etc. Certainly, he or she will prescribe some medicine which you can get made up at chemists [drug-store] At chemist's shop you can get different kinds of medicines: pulls, tablets, ointments and many other things.

Questions:

7. Our health is very important? Isn't it?
8. What do people usually complain of?
9. What is the best way to keep your health?
10. What advices are very useful?
11. What can you buy at the chemist's?
12. How often do you consult the doctor?