

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

49.02.01 Физическая культура

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2026

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 11.11.2022, № 968, примерной образовательной программой.

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Рассмотрена на заседании ЦМК Филологии
Протокол № 9 от «15» мая 2026 г.

Председатель ЦМК _____



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1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности является частью социально-гуманитарного учебного цикла основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура.

1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

По итогам освоения дисциплины, обучающиеся должны продемонстрировать результаты обучения, соотнесённые с результатами освоения ООП СПО, приведенные в таблице.

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

2 СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	212
в том числе:	
– практические занятия (если предусмотрено)	176
– самостоятельная работа	24
– консультации	12
– промежуточная аттестация – дифференцированный зачет	

2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Коды компетенций, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
1	2	3	4
Раздел 1 Вводно-коррективный курс		24	
Тема 1.1. Социально-бытовые ситуации. Знакомство. О себе. Разговорные клише.	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 1 Входной тест.		
	Практическое занятие № 2 Модели приветствий, обращений, представления, прощания, поздравлений; выражения согласия/несогласия.		
	Практическое занятие № 3 Отработка произношения гласных и согласных звуков, чтения слов по транскрипции.		
	Практическое занятие № 4 Знакомство. Речевые клише.		
	Практическое занятие № 5 Составление сообщения о себе. Составление диалога с использованием разговорных клише.		
	Практическое занятие № 6 Выполнение упражнений на употребление личных местоимений и глаголов to be, to have и конструкции there is/ are.		
Тема 1.2. Рабочий день. Оказание помощи, Решение стандартных ситуаций	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 7 Лексика по теме «Рабочий день». Модели просьб, обращений, извинения; выражения благодарности.		
	Практическое занятие № 8 Грамматика. Настоящее простое время. Имя существительное: множественное число существительных, притяжательный падеж существительных, исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Неопределенный артикль a (an). Определенный артикль the.		
	Практическое занятие № 9 Отработка произношения дифтонгов, чтение дифтонгов по транскрипции, постановка интонации и ударения.		
	Практическое занятие № 10 Знакомство. Речевые клише. Чтение текста «Рабочий день». Составление сообщения о своем рабочем дне.		
	Практическое занятие № 11 Выполнение грамматических упражнений на употребление артикля с существительными в единственном и во множественном		

	числе; образование притяжательного падежа; образование утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложений в настоящем простом времени.		
	Практическое занятие № 12 Revision		
Раздел 2. Система образования в России и стране/странах изучаемого языка		24	
Тема 2.1. Система образования в России	Содержание учебного материала	10	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 13 Система общего образования в России		
	Практическое занятие № 14 Система дополнительного образования в России		
	Практическое занятие № 15 Становление системы физического воспитания в России		
	Практическое занятие № 16 Физическая культура и спорт в системе общего и дополнительного образования		
	Практическое занятие № 17 Занятия по физической культуре будущего. Презентация буклета		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: составить сравнительный кластер систем образования	4	
Тема 2.2. Система образования в стране/странах изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	14	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 18 Система школьного образования в стране/странах изучаемого языка		
	Практическое занятие № 19 Система СПО и ВПО в стране/странах изучаемого языка.		
	Практическое занятие № 20 Ознакомительное и поисковое чтение: тексты «Образование в странах изучаемого языка»		
	Практическое занятие № 21 Известные колледжи страны/стран изучаемого языка		
	Практическое занятие № 22 Рейтинг самых престижных вузов мира		
	Практическое занятие № 23 Сравнительная характеристика систем образования в России и в стране/странах изучаемого языка. Кластер		
	Практическое занятие № 24 Изучающее чтение: текст «Конвенция о правах детей»		
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Тема 3.1. Развитие физической культуры и спорта в РФ	Содержание учебного материала	18	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 25 Развитие спорта и физической культуры в моем городе»: обсуждение уровня и перспектив развития физической культуры и спорта в родном городе		
	Практическое занятие № 26 Развитие олимпийских видов спорта в России. Достижения российских спортсменов		

	Практическое занятие № 27 Спорт и физическая культура в России. Новые виды физкультурно-спортивной деятельности		
	Практическое занятие № 28 Работа со статьей профессиональной направленности. Аннотация		
	Практическое занятие № 29 Перевод профессионального текста. Инструкция к выполнению задания. Условия выполнения задания. Критерии оценивания		
	Практическое занятие № 30 Техника работы со словарем. Особенности перевода аутентичного текста, содержащего профессиональную лексику. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 31 Ответ на вопросы к тексту - часть практического задания «Перевод профессионального текста». Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 32 Перевод аутентичного текста «Спорт и физическая культура в России», ответы на вопросы к тексту		
	Практическое занятие № 33 Поисковое чтение «Развитие олимпийских видов спорта в России »		
Тема 3.2. Развитие физической культуры и спорта в стране/странах изучаемого языка	Содержание учебного материала	12	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 34 Спорт и физическая культура в странах изучаемого языка		
	Практическое занятие № 35 Традиционные виды спорта в странах изучаемого языка		
	Практическое занятие № 36 Достижения стран на зимних и летних Олимпийских играх современности»		
	Практическое занятие № 37 Работа со статьей профессиональной направленности. Аннотация		
	Практическое занятие № 38 Перевод аутентичного текста «Спорт и физическое образование в США», ответы на вопросы к тексту		
	Практическое занятие № 39 Глагольные конструкции в изучаемом языке		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: составить презентацию о своих достижениях в спорте	4	
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Тема 4.1. Профессиональное образование	Содержание учебного материала	26	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 40 «Моя будущая профессия». Портрет современного педагога по физической культуре и спорту		
	Практическое занятие № 41 «Моя будущая профессия». Портрет современного		

	педагога по физическому культуру и спорту		
	Практическое занятие № 42 Работа со статьей профессиональной направленности. Аннотация		
	Практическое занятие № 43 Перевод профессионального текста. Инструкция к выполнению задания. Условия выполнения задания. Критерии оценивания		
	Практическое занятие № 44 Перевод профессионального текста. Инструкция к выполнению задания. Условия выполнения задания. Критерии оценивания		
	Практическое занятие № 45 Техника работы со словарем. Особенности перевода аутентичного текста, содержащего профессиональную лексику. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 46 Техника работы со словарем. Особенности перевода аутентичного текста, содержащего профессиональную лексику. Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 47 Ответ на вопросы к тексту - часть практического задания «Перевод профессионального текста». Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 48 Ответ на вопросы к тексту - часть практического задания «Перевод профессионального текста». Выполнение тренировочных упражнений		
	Практическое занятие № 49 Выполнение упражнений на использование неличных форм глаголов в различных функциях; длительные временные формы глаголов в активном залоге; образование глаголов с помощью суффиксов.		
	Практическое занятие № 50 Подготовка презентаций по темам, связанным с особенностями ведения бизнеса в англоязычных странах.		
	Практическое занятие № 51 Подготовка презентаций по темам, связанным с особенностями ведения бизнеса в англоязычных странах.		
	Практическое занятие № 52 Revision.		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: аннотирование статьи/текста	4	
Тема 4.2. Спорт и игры	Содержание учебного материала	38	OK 01 OK 04 OK 09
	Практическое занятие № 53 Sport; Sporting, Sports; Games		
	Практическое занятие № 54 Sport; Sporting, Sports; Games		
	Практическое занятие № 55 Sportsmen and Teams, Scores; Supporters		
	Практическое занятие № 56 Sportsmen and Teams, Scores; Supporters		
	Практическое занятие № 57 Summer and Winter Sports, Heavy Athletics, Aero Sports, Gymnastics, Water Sports, Games, Table Games		

	Практическое занятие № 58 Summer and Winter Sports, Heavy Athletics, Aero Sports, Gymnastics, Water Sports, Games, Table Games		
	Практическое занятие № 59 Summer and Winter Sports, Heavy Athletics, Aero Sports, Gymnastics, Water Sports, Games, Table Games		
	Практическое занятие № 60 Summer and Winter Sports, Heavy Athletics, Aero Sports, Gymnastics, Water Sports, Games, Table Games		
	Практическое занятие № 61 The Village Sports		
	Практическое занятие № 62 The Village Sports		
	Практическое занятие № 63 Skiing, Ski-jump		
	Практическое занятие № 64 Skating and Figure Skating		
	Практическое занятие № 65 Gymnastics		
	Практическое занятие № 66 Boxing		
	Практическое занятие № 67 Cycling		
	Практическое занятие № 68. Swimming		
	Практическое занятие № 69 Weight-lifting		
	Практическое занятие № 70 Track-and-field		
	Практическое занятие № 71 Revision.		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: подготовка к интервьюированию, написание жизнеописания.	4	
Раздел 5. Профессиональная документация на иностранном языке		34	
Тема 5.1. Корреспонденция	Содержание учебного материала	24	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09 ПК 3.1
	Практическое занятие № 72 Особенности построения предложений в изучаемом языке		
	Практическое занятие № 73 Правила оформления личных писем		
	Практическое занятие № 74 Правила оформления личного письма. Составление личного письма.		
	Практическое занятие № 75 Правила оформления сопроводительного письма		
	Практическое занятие № 76 Правила оформления делового письма		
	Практическое занятие № 77 Составление различных видов деловых писем (письмо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 78 Составление различных видов деловых писем (письмо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 79 Составление различных видов деловых писем (пись-		

	мо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 80 Составление различных видов деловых писем (письмо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 81 Составление различных видов деловых писем (письмо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 82 Составление различных видов деловых писем (письмо-запрос, отказ, заявление, благодарственное письмо, акцепт, коммерческое предложение, ответ)		
	Практическое занятие № 83 Revision.		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: составить электронное письмо, образцы изученных видов писем	4	
Тема 5.2. Оформление документов и заполнение бланков	Содержание учебного материала	10	
	Практическое занятие № 84 Структура резюме. Составление резюме		ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09
	Практическое занятие № 85 Заявление. Виды заявлений		
	Практическое занятие № 86 Автобиография		
	Практическое занятие № 87 Анкетирование. Составление анкеты по заданной теме		
	Практическое занятие № 88 Заполнение заявки на конкурсы профессионального мастерства		
Консультации		12	
Всего		212	

3 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение

Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины предусмотрено наличие следующих специальных помещений:

Оборудование учебного кабинета Иностранного языка:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий «Страноведение»;
- грамматические таблицы;
- дидактические материалы;
- пособия для мультимедийного оборудования.
- методические рекомендации по созданию презентаций
- методические рекомендации по грамматике английского языка

Технические средства обучения:

Мультимедийный комплект (проектор CASIO XJ-V2, экран LUMIEN Eco Picture) – 1 шт., персональный компьютер Lenovo ThinkCentre – 21 шт., наушники Sanako SLHO7 – 21 шт., колонки Microlab 2.0 SOLO4C – 1 шт., стол – 21 шт., стул – 21 шт.

Лицензионное программное обеспечение:

ОС Windows 10, Microsoft Office 10, Nibelung 3.8, Toefl, словари – Multitran, ABBYY Lingvo

3.2 Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины библиотечный фонд ВВГУ укомплектован печатными и электронными изданиями.

Обучающиеся из числа инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обеспечены печатными и (или) электронными образовательными ресурсами в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья.

Основная литература

1. Английский язык: учебник для студентов средних профессиональных учебных заведений. / А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова. – Москва: Издательский центр «Академия», 2022. – 386 с.
2. Карпова Т. А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей: учебное пособие / Т.А. Карпова. — 15-е изд., стер. — Москва : Кнорус, 2022. — 282 с.

Дополнительная литература:

1. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 1 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 264 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09890-7. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/452245>
2. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 2 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 254 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09927-0. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/452246>
3. Нужнова, Е. Е. Английский язык. Professional Reading: Law, Economics, Management : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. Е. Нужнова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 149 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12993-9. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/448712>

Интернет-ресурсы

[http://engtopic.ru /](http://engtopic.ru/)
<http://factsanddetails.com /sumo history>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/ Sports in the United States>
<http://tiptoptnglish.ruhttp://yandex.ru/clck/jsredir?bu=6ofd&from=yandex.ru%3Bsearch%2F>
<http://eduDocs.net ›2029735/>
<http://englishtestsonline.com›reading-comprehension-test...>
<http://helpiks.org ›3-77519.html>
<http://textarchive.ru ›c-2124652-p8.html>
<http:// nsportal.ru›Школа›Иностранные языки›Английский язык>
<http://dropdoc.ru›doc/951368/1>
<http://lingqaleo.com ›Español›Contenidos›global-warming-415006>
<http://marthabeck.com›2011/06/riding-the-wave...up>
<http://sportacadem.ru ›files/sports...britain...practice.pptx>
<http://EduContest.net ›ru/1654524/методические-указания...>
<http://brainmdhealth.com›...your-brain-is-like...universe/>
<http:// simple.wikipedia.org›Sport psychology>
<http:// brianmac.co.uk›articles/scni2a8.htm>

4 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, презентаций.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
1	2
Умения:	
<u>говорение:</u> – вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия
– рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
–создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
<u>аудирование:</u> – понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	практические занятия, просмотр учебных фильмов
– понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	практические занятия, просмотр видеофильмов
– оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;	практические занятия ситуативная беседа
<u>чтение</u> – читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	практические занятия, просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря)
<u>письменная речь</u> – описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;	практические занятия реферат, презентация

– заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	практические занятия
Знания:	
– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь
– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, диалогическая речь, полилог
– новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	практические занятия, тестирование
– лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь, полилог
– тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	практические занятия, письмо
	По всем темам программы осуществляется текущий контроль, рубежный и итоговый. Оценка результатов обучения производится при помощи бально-рейтинговой системы

Для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по дисциплине разработаны контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, которые прилагаются к рабочей программе дисциплины.

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
по учебной дисциплине
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
49.02.01 Физическая культура

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2026

Контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработаны в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 11.11.2022, № 968, примерной образовательной программой, рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Разработчик: И.А. Трушкина, преподаватель

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии

Протокол № 9 от «15» мая 2026 г.

Председатель ЦМК _____



И.А. Трушкина

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

КОС включают в себя контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, которая проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта (с использованием оценочного средства - устный опрос в форме ответов на вопросы билетов, устный опрос в форме собеседования, выполнение письменных заданий, тестирование и т.д.)

2 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие результаты освоения образовательной программы

Код ОК	Код результата обучения	Наименование
ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 09	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы
	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности
	34	особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы

3 Соответствие оценочных средств контролируемым результатам обучения

3.1 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня практической подготовки

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Раздел 1 Вводно-коррективный курс				
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 1	32	Способность использовать основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое /поисковое)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 входной тест)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
	У3	Способность структурировать полученную информа-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		цию, выделять главное		
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 2	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 1)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
	У1	Способность воспроизводить монологическую, диалогическую речь по теме, составить топик	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 1)	
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 3	33	особенности произношения правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.3 ex-s 1-7)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 4	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 2)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
	У1	Способность воспроизводить монологическую, диалогическую речь по теме, составить топик	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 2)	
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 5	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1. Theme 1)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
	У3	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности		
Тема 1.1 Практическое занятие № 6	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 4)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1)
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 3, в 4)	
Тема 1.2	31	правила построения простых	Выполнение	

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Практическое занятие № 7		и сложных предложений на бытовые и профессиональные темы	упражнений (п. 5.2.в 6) Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 5)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 2,3)
	У3	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности		
Тема 1.2 Практическое занятие № 8	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 8) Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 5)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 4)
	У4	кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 1.2 Практическое занятие № 9	34	особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.3, ex. 15)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 5, 10)
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 6)	
Тема 1.2 Практическое занятие № 10	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 7)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 6, 11)
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 7)	
Тема 1.2 Практическое занятие № 11	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 8)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 7, 12)

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 8)	
Тема 1.2 Практическое занятие № 12	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 1, п. 5.2 в 9)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 8-9)
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
Тема 2.1 Практическое занятие № 13 - 17	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.1 Theme 3)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 13)
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 10)	
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Тема 2.2. Практическое занятие № 18 - 24	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 11)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 14)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
Тема 3.1. Практическое занятие № 25-33	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 12)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 15)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 15)
Тема 3.2. Практическое занятие № 34-39	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 13)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 16)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
Тема 4.1. Практическое занятие № 40-52	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 14)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 17)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 15)	
Тема 4.2. Практическое занятие № 53-71	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 16)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 18)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
Тема 5.1. Практическое занятие № 72-83	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 17)	
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию		Выполнение упражнений

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		(п. 6 в 19)
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 17)	
Тема 5.2. Практическое занятие № 84-88	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5.2 в 18)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 20)
	33	лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		

5. Примеры оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

5.1 Вопросы для собеседования (устного опроса):

Theme 1. My Family

1. Is your family large?
2. What members does it consist of?
3. What is your mother's name? (father's)
4. How old is she? (he)
5. What is your name?
6. What are you?
7. Where do you live?
8. Is your college far from your house?
9. What do you do in your spare time?
10. What do the members of your family like to do in the evening?

Theme 2. Different kinds of hobbies.

1. What is hobby?
2. Why do people choose a hobby?
3. What categories are hobbies divided into?
4. What can you say about art?
5. What is the most widespread kind of hobby?
6. Whom attract handicrafts?
7. Who likes games and sports?
8. What do people like collecting?
9. What does hobby offer?
10. What is your hobby?

Theme 3. Education

1. What is education?
2. Are there two types of education?
3. When do people enter a system of formal education?
4. Do learners have to pass the exams?
5. What do the learners earn at the end of their learning?
6. What education do the school systems of all modern nations provide?
7. When does informal education involve people in learning?
8. What does general education aim?
9. What does vocational education aim?
10. What are adult education programs provided for?

Theme 4. Science and technology

1. What is science?
2. What is technology?
3. Are they interconnected?
4. When did industrial technology begin?
5. When was the steam engine invented? Who invented it?
6. When was radio invented? Who invented it?
7. When was television invented? Who invented it?
8. When was the first car invented?
9. When was the first digital computer invented? Who invented it?
10. What famous scientists do you know?

Theme 5. Mass media

1. What kind of mass media do you know?
2. Why is TV one of the important mass media?
3. What is the reason for the widespread use of radio?
4. What do newspapers provide?
5. What kind of mass media do you prefer?

6. How much time a day do you watch TV?
7. What are your favourite TV programmes? Why?
8. What is your favourite radio station? Why?
9. Do you buy newspapers? What kind of?
10. Do you use Internet? What for?

Theme 6. Different kind of arts

1. What does the word “theatre” come from?
2. What does theatre include?
3. What forms of drama do you know?
4. What kind of theatres do you know?
5. Where is the theatrical centre in the UK?
6. Have you ever been to Bolshoi Theatre?
7. What kind of music do you like?
8. What kind of classical music do you know?
9. Why does music play a major role in other arts?
10. What does music provide people with?

Theme 7. Problems of our planet

1. What does the term “environmental pollution” mean?
2. How do people pollute the surroundings?
3. What does environmental pollution cause?
4. What can badly polluted air cause?
5. What does polluted water cause?
6. Why is the pollution problem complicated?
7. Where does nuclear radiation come from?
8. Do you know the influence on people of the small amounts of radiation?
9. Where do you live? Are your surroundings clear?
10. How can we reduce the pollution of the surroundings?

Theme 8. Famous people

1. Which member of the Royal Family opened a building with the words: “I declare this thing open, whatever it is”?
2. What relation is Viscount Althorp to Princess Diana?
3. Which of the present Royals said: “There are lots of new stars to fill the centre stage. I’m in the back row of the chorus”?
4. Which regiment did Prince Edward join up with when he was 18?
5. In a TV interview, she was asked what she would like to be in another life, she answered: “A long distance lorry driver”. Who was it who said this?
6. Which members of the Royal Family said: “If men had to have babies, they would only have one”?
7. Who gave this unforgettable piece of gardening advice: “To get the best result, you must talk to your vegetables”?
8. What was original about the birth of Prince William?
9. Whose favourite dogs are corgis?
10. Who is the author of Budgie’s children books?

5.2 Примеры тестовых заданий

Входной тест

Choose the right variant.

1. I don’t remember ... that I’m sure you’re mistaken.
a) to say; b) say; c) saying; d) to have said.
2. There were two answers, and ... was right.
a) neither; b) no one; c) no; d) not any.
3. This dress is ... as the one I had before.

- a) plenty the same; b) very similar; c) very same; d) much the same.
4. He ... here from 1955 to 1960.
a) worked; b) works; c) has been working; d) has worked.
5. He's... his sister.
a) much taller that; b) much more taller than; c) much taller than; d) more taller than.
6. Be careful you don't... your keys!
a) lost; b) loosen; c) lose; d) loose.
7. What they say may be true; you never can...
a) say; b) tell; c) remember; d) recognise.
8. He didn't move, but just... where he fell.
a) lain; b) lay; c) laid; d) lied.
9. I haven't had a reply to the invitation I sent you last week. ... to my patty?
a) Shall you come; b) Are you coming; c) Do you come; d) Should you come,
10. That man reminds me ... my history teacher.
a) from; b) of; c) about; d) on.
11. The children hadn't met ... their grandparents or their uncle before.
a) or, b) neither; c) nor, d) either.
12. Before she started university, Jane ... in the States for six months working as a nanny.
a) lives; b) has been living; c) has lived; d) had lived.
13. He was ... tired to go on.
a) to; b) enough; c) so; d) too.
14. I ... saw Michael two years ago.
a) lastly; b) last time; c) last; d) the last time.
15. I like the red dress and the pink shoes. The trouble is that they don't ...very well.
a) match not each other; b) match themselves; c) go with each other; d) go on with the other.
16. He's as polite as his brother is ...polite. (подобрать префикс)
a) im; b) non; c) dis; d) un.
17. It's been quite a long time ... I had a holiday abroad,
a) ago; b) since; c) for; d) when.
18. You ... pay for this information. It's free.
a) oughtn't to; b) don't have to; c) shouldn't to; d) mustn't.
19. ... quite a lot of rain forecast for today.
a) It has; b) Is; c) It's; d) There's.
20. I'm free this evening. ... we go out to dinner?
a) Will; b) Would; c) Shall; d) Won't.
21. I need a holiday, ... I?
a) need not; b) aren't; c) don't; d) need.
22. Most of the cattle ... under the trees.
a) is laying; b) is lying; c) are lying; d) are laying.
23. Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to ... with microtechnology.
a) work; b) working; c) a work; d) the work.
24. Parents were made ... the school reconstruction,
a) finance; b) to financing; c) to finance; d) financing.
25. The children have made lots of new friends since we ... to this town.
a) have moved; b) moving; c) moved; d) have been moved.
26. I don't understand this sentence. Could you tell me what ...?
a) this word means; b) means this word; c) does mean this word; d) does this word mean.
27. ... of the three boys got a prize,
a) A few; b) Both; c) Each; d) Every.
28. The agency intended to let each applicant... in the interview.
a) participate; b) to participate; c) so as to participate; d) participating.

29. All the children in this family are gifted, but this one is ... gifted of all.
a) little; b) the less; c) the least; d) un- .
30. He enjoyed ... computer games at first, but after a while he got bored with them.
a) to play; b) playing; c) make play; d) having played.
31. We haven't managed to meet... three years.
a) since; b) for; c) after; d) last.
32. Nothing is wrong,...?
a) can it; b) is it; c) isn't it; d) can't be.
33. A meeting of the society will be ... on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.
a) made; b) taken; c) held; d) placed.
34. May I apologize ... being so late?
a) myself for; b) for; c) -; d) myself.
35. All the furniture in this room ... antique.
a) are; b) are made of; c) have; d) is.
36. ... traffic in the city center.
a) There's always many; b) It is always heavy; c) There's always heavy; d) It is always much.
37. You'll find the travel agency ... the end of the street.
a) by; b) in; c) on; d) at.
38. She ... the piano since she was ten.
a) has been playing; b) is playing; c) has played; d) had played.
39. Doing these exercises may be good ... me, but I hate every minute of it.
a) to; b) for; c) on; d) at.
40. She heard Miss Drake ... that Ann was really happy.
a) tell; b) to tell; c) say; d) to say.
41. You have bought a FIAT. You ... a BMW.
a) should have bought; b) would have bought; c) had better buy; d) would rather have bought.
42. Poor Jack — he lost his homework, and he ... do it again,
a) needs; b) ought; c) shall; d) has to.
43. The food at the party was horrible, I've never eaten ... awful food!
a) such a; b) such; c) such an d) so.
44. "I'm not very hungry". — "..."
a) Neither do I; b) I am; c) So am I; d) Nor I am.
45. The... from London to Bristol takes two hours by car.
a) travel; b) journey; c) voyage; d) driving.
46. Open the window, ... you?
a) must; b) need; c) will; d) do.
47. You must try not to ... so many mistakes.
a) do; b) tell; c) make; d) perform.
48. Helen asked me if... the film called "Star wars".
a) have I seen; b) have you seen; c) had I seen; d) I had seen.
49. I promise that I... to work on time every morning in future,
a) get; b) am getting; c) will get; d) would get.
50. I'm not going to tell you the reason ... my decision,
a) to; b) with; c) on; d) for.

USE OF GRAMMAR answers.

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-a; 5-c; 6-c; 7-b; 8-b; 9-b; 10-b; 11-d; 12-d; 13-d; 14-c; 15-c; 16-a; 17-b; 18-b; 19-d; 20-c; 21-c; 22-c; 23-b; 24-c; 25-c; 26 — a; 27-c; 28-a; 29-c; 30-b; 31-b; 32-b; 33-c; 34-b; 35-d; 36-c; 37-d; 38-a; 39-b; 40-c; 41-a; 42-d; 43-b; 44-b; 45-b; 46-c; 47-c; 48-d; 49-c; 50-d.

Вариант 1

Read the dialogues and dramatize them in class

1. – Can you do me a favor, Jim? Would you mind introducing me to Miss Jones?
 - Oh, yes, with pleasure, though it's rather strange you don't know each other yet.
 - I just didn't have a chance to get acquainted with her. Is she a nice girl?
 - Yes, of course, and she has a very nice dog.
2. – James, may I introduce Henry Brown? Mr. Smith, a friend of mine.
 - How do you do, Mr. Richardson?
 - How do you do, Mr. Brown?(They shake hands)

Вариант 2

Expand the situation introduced by the opening

1. – How do you do, Mr. Jones?
 - How do you do, Mr. Hardy?
 - Sit down, please. What can I do for you?

Вариант 3

Вставьте в предложения подходящую форму местоимения, переведите предложения:

A – I	B – you	C – he	D – she	E – it	F – we	G – they
H – him	I – her	J – me	K – us	L – them	M – our	N – your
O – his	P – my	Q – their				

1. Mr. Stanley has a very friendly family. ... sons live with
2. Men's health depends upon ... life style.
3. Susan likes ... friends.
4. The students have practice now. ... plant different trees.
5. Alice asked ... brother where ... had to meet ... friends.
6. Jane and ... friend are painting the ceiling now. ... are going to finish this work tomorrow.
7. Who is speaking? It's, Peter
8. The teacher has corrected ... composition.
9. Mary's parents went to see ... friends.
10. Have ... been to Niagara Falls? Yes, ... have been there twice.
11. Is Pete at home? Can ... speak to ...?
12. Richard has passed his entrance examinations successfully and now ... is a student.
13. Look up into the sky! ... is so marvelous.
14. Primrose didn't know what to give grandfather on ... birthday.
15. The man was very old, but ... was strong and worked a lot.
16. ... parents are so old. Who will look after?
17. Jessica can never see the blackboard because the tall boy always sits in front of
18. Mother said: "... spent all ... money on ... children's education."
19. Gregory met ... wife when ... was working at ... hospital.
20. Don't worry! All ... expenses will be paid.

Вариант 4

Дополните предложения необходимой формой глагола to be (am, is, are) /to have (has), переведите предложение:

1. Philip ... a student
2. In the evening he ... dinner with his mother.
3. For breakfast she ... tea, bread and butter and bacon and eggs.
4. We ... English classes twice a week.

5. In front of the cottage there ... a tennis court.
6. Stop talking. Our lesson ...not over.
7. I ... tired today.
8. You ... a teacher, ... not you?
9. All will agree that the dog ... the best companion for children.
10. Your sister ... not come yet.
11. Your new dress ... nice, your shoes ... nice too.
12. We ... many interesting books on geodesy.
13. My mother ... a very nice hat.
14. How old ... you?
15. Excuse me, I ... very late.
16. ... you going to become a good specialist?
17. Her brother ... two children.
18. This girl ... many friends at university.
19. My younger son's name ... Michael.
20. These rooms ... very light.

Вариант 5

Form the plural of the nouns in brackets.

В. Поставьте данные в скобках существительные во множественное число.

“(Woman) and (cat) will do as they please, and (man)
and (dog) should relax and get used to the idea.”

(Robert Heinlein)

How do the following nouns form their plural?

Как образуют множественное число следующие существительные?

shelf..... ,	bus.....
church,	lorry
sheep,	photo
foot,	baby
hero..... ,	berry
tomato,	pony
radio..... ,	toy.....
thief,	video
tooth..... ,	wife

Tick (✓) the words which normally have plurals in English.

Отметьте слова (✓), которые в английском языке имеют форму множественного числа.

- ☐ wall ☐ air ☐ picture ☐ machine
☐ tea ☐ time (раз) ☐ hour ☐ river
☐ friend ☐ copper ☐ cheese ☐ teacher
☐ glass ☐ glass ☐ paper ☐ paper
 (стакан) (стекло) (бумага) (газета)
☐ music ☐ coffee ☐ armchair ☐ gold
☐ ship ☐ milk ☐ ice ☐ furniture
☐ butter ☐ happiness ☐ tree ☐ ink
☐ money ☐ coin ☐ university ☐ meat
☐ assistance ☐ assistant ☐ darkness ☐ time (время)
☐ wood ☐ wood

(древесина) (лес)

Complete the sentences with the noun in brackets using A/AN or a plural form of the noun where possible.

Поставьте существительное в скобках во множественное число или используйте артикль A/AN, где это возможно.

1. You never have (time) to talk to me. I called you several (time) yesterday.
2. Could you give me (glass) of water, please? My husband has to wear (glass). I can't send this thing to you by post, it is made of (glass).
3. I need a piece of (wood). The cottage is located nicely. There is (wood) and a lake in the walking distance.
4. I'm allergic to (chicken). I'll draw you (chicken) if you eat your porridge, Mary.
5. (beauty) is a great force. Your younger daughter is going to be real (beauty). All my daughters are (beauty).
6. Anne doesn't eat (cake), it's too fattening, but she brought (cake) and (bottle) of wine to the party.
7. Is it made of (iron) or plastic? I need (iron) to press the suit.

Match the words. Make possessive forms of the words in List 1 to combine them with the words in List 2.

Образуйте формы притяжательного падежа от слов в списке 1, в списке 2 найдите слово, сочетающееся с ним по смыслу.

List 1 teachers □ actress □ Tom □ hairdresser children □ our dog □ doctor □ women girls □ Anne and Oliver □ Doris parents □ sheep

List 2 phone number □ habit □ last name toys □ surgery □ school □ club □ home wool □ room □ career □ name □ car

Underline the correct noun group.

Подчеркните правильное сочетание существительных.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a cake of chocolate / a chocolate cake | 6. the company office / the company's office |
| 2. bar soap / a bar of soap | 7. the cat tail / the cat's tail |
| 3. Russia's history / the Russia history | 8. disks of a computer / computer disks; |
| 4. a telephone's box / a telephone box | 9. Mr Green music lesson / Mr Green's music lesson |
| 5. soup of vegetables / vegetable soup | 10. industry of oil / oil industry |

Rewright each phrase using the correct genitive form.

Напишите фразы, используя в каждой из них соответствующую форму, обозначающую принадлежность предмета.

1. (Oliver) son – Oliver's son;
2. (Canada) national football team
3. (the frame) picture
4. (a week) holiday
5. (bus) station
6. (Jeremy and Jessica) elder sister
7. (children) toys
8. (space) rocket
9. (the women) changing room
10. (the Walkers) party
11. (the key) the car
12. (fruit) tea
13. (the managers) meeting
14. (leather) shoe

Вариант 6**Complete the sentences with the appropriate words and phrases from the box.**

a. cleans the room	1. Welcome to my house!!											
b. fond of chatting	2. My sister is over the phone.											
c. feel at ease	3. Our relatives are											
d. considerate and helpful	4. My mother is very ..., she is the brain of our family.											
e. have my duties about the house	5. Our parents arrange.....											
f. to be tidy	6. My friend me in everything I do.											
g. a professional	7. In my family the elder children the younger ones.											
h. look after	8. All members of our family....., so we are always busy.											
i. supports	9. My favorite pastime is											
j. do a lot work about the house	10. Ann seldom on Sundays.											
k. to go shopping	11. We like our house											
l. intelligent	12. Our college group is											
m. united	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
n. East or West, home is best												
o. our free time												

Вариант 7**Read and translate the text. MY WORKING DAY**

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small business company.

They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organisation at school. And besides, I passed my English school-leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to memorise it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock.

During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk.

Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can

do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

Vocabulary

to be an early riser рано вставать	entrance examinations вступительные экзамены
excellent отличный	a fax message сообщение по факсу
especially особенно	a secretary место секретаря
to waste time терять время	a company компания
to do morning exercises делать утреннюю зарядку	abroad за границей
to retell (retold) пересказать	typewriting машинопись
to get dressed одеваться	to answer a phone call ответить на телефонный
to come across встретить, натолкнуться	computing работа на компьютере
unfortunately к сожалению	besides к тому же, кроме того
to memorize запомнить	a break перерыв
to fail [fell] не сдать, провалить (об экзаменах)	occasionally время от времени
	experience опыт

Вариант 8

1. Поставьте глаголы в 3 лице единственного числа (HE, SHE, IT).

Come, go, play, write, wash, stress, begin, catch, cut, eat, hang, get, relax, meet, ring, think, understand, work, change, open, push, kiss, study, copy, say, carry, watch.

2. Раскрыть скобки, в соответствии с числом и лицом.

- He (go) to school.
- I (eat) cakes.
- My friend (watch) TV.
- My mother (cook) breakfasts.
- His dog (want) to sleep.
- Her sisters (drive) a car.
- We (walk) around the park.

3. -Поставьте слова в скобках в нужное место в предложении.

- Поставьте общий вопрос к каждому предложению
- John cleans his room (never).
- My granny says the truth (always).
- Our daddy buys bread & butter (seldom). He buys beer (often).
- Mary visits us (sometimes).
- Almost all Englishmen read "The Times" (usually).
- Sasha washes his car (rarely).

4. Образуйте отрицательные предложения, учитывая лицо и число.

- Ann gives me a book.
- Peter & Nike watch new films about monsters.
- You do your homework.
- The weather is cold.
- My friend has many pen-friends.
- I can speak French, English & Russian.

Вариант 9

Task 1 Put the words under the following headings. Some words can go under several headings. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

Watercolors, spoon, exhibition, wool, salt, album, frying pan, canvas, pattern, gas cooker, pencil, needle, food processor, sewing machine, cutting board, button, magnifying glass, brush, scissors, knife, fabric, forceps, eraser, measuring tape, fork, mannequin, sketch, cotton, pepper, thread, paper, catalogue.

Knitting & Sewing	Drawing & Painting	Stamp Collecting	Cooking

Task 2 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

Music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programs, compact discs, museums

Rich people often _____ paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to _____. Therefore I collect _____. I like different music _____. I collect discs of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch music _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of music.

Task 3 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

a. buzzes b. wealth c. busy d. goal e. hard f. takes a shower g. lazybones h. cold water i. canteen j. gathers k. flash by l. to organize m. health n. lasts o. to stay in bed	1. Life is impossible without work. 2. Alexander tries his working day well. 3. At 6:15 my alarm clock 4. I usually try as long as possible. Am I a? 5. Good is better than 6. I wash my face with 7. In a common school every lesson 40 minutes. 8. This weekend I am doing my project. 9. At dinner all our family at the kitchen table. 10. At 11 o'clock he and goes to bed.
--	---

Вариант 10

Text Education in Russia and abroad

Ex. 1. Memorize the words and word combinations to text 1.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) foreign – иностранный | 7) to continue – продолжать |
| 2) a language – язык | 8) trade training – профобучение |
| 3) basic – базовый | 9) forth – далее |
| 4) the secondary education – среднее образование | 10) currently – сейчас |
| 5) incomplete – незавершенный | 11) advanced – продвинутый |
| 6) compulsory – обязательный | 12) fee-paying – платный |
| | 13) higher education – высшее образование |

Ex. 2. Read and translate text 1.

Text 1. Education in Russia

1. Russian children usually start to go to school when they are seven years old. Children begin learning at the elementary school. They visit the elementary school for four years. Children get there the elementary education: they learn to count, to read and to write. In the most schools the children also learn a foreign language beginning from the second form.

2. The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary education. Children learn different subjects, for example biology, literature, chemistry, physics, informatics. In Russia nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory. After that children have to decide what they will do from now forth. On the one hand, they can continue their schooling and get complete eleven-year secondary education. On the other hand, they can enter a college giving them complete secondary education and trade training. After graduating from college young people become financially independent and can start to work.

3. Currently there are different types of schools in Russia. Children and their parents can choose a regular school, a school with advanced study of some subject or a private school. Private schools in Russia are always fee-paying.

4. After graduating from school or college our young people can enter universities or institutes, where they get higher education.

(<http://online-teacher.ru/study/education-in-russia>)

Ex. 3. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. When do Russian children usually start to go to school?
2. How long do they visit the elementary school?
3. What do they learn there?
4. When do secondary education begin?
5. What subjects do children learn?
6. In Russia nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory, isn't it?
7. What different types of schools in Russia do you know?
8. What can young people enter after graduating from school or college?

Ex. 4. Give English equivalents.

- 1) начальная школа
- 2) среднее образование
- 3) неоконченное среднее образование
- 4) продолжать учебу
- 5) обязательный
- 6) законченное среднее образование
- 7) поступить в колледж
- 8) профобучение
- 9) частная школа
- 10) закончить школу
- 11) платный

Ex. 5. Give written translation of paragraphs 2 and 3.

Ex. 6. Ask questions to the sentences of paragraph 1.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences :

1. Russian children go to school when they are
2. Children learn to
3. The fifth form means
4. ... is compulsory.
5. They can continue their schooling
6. After graduating from college
7. Children and their parents can choose
8. Private schools in Russia are always fee-paying.
9. After graduating from school or college our young people

Ex. 8. Make an outline of the text.

Ex. 9. Retell the text according to the outline.

Вариант 11

Ex. 10. Memorize the words and word combinations to text 2.

- 1) compulsory – обязательный
- 2) free – бесплатный
- 3) primary – начальный
- 4) curriculum – учебный план
- 5) to be available – быть в наличии
- 6) to withdraw – выводить, забирать
- 7) fee-paying – платный
- 8) private – частный
- 9) a public school – (брит.) частная школа; (амер.) бесплатная средняя школа
- 10) boarding – пансионат
- 11) majority – большинство
- 12) successful – успешный
- 13) a choice – выбор
- 14) advanced – продвинутый

- 15) a level – уровень
- 16) the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts – степень бакалавра искусств
- 17) a Master's Degree – степень магистра
- 18) a Doctor's Degree (PhD) – степень доктора

Ex. 11. Read and translate text 2.

Text 2. Education in Great Britain

1. Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children. Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools babies don't have real classes, they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of 7.

2. Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years. Pupils in England and Wales begin studying subjects under the National Curriculum. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

3. About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester. The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.

4. The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken at the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can make their choice: they may either go to a Further Education College or a Polytechnic or they may continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to enter one of British universities. Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview. After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

(<http://s-english.ru/topics/education-in-great-britain>)

Ex. 12. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Is education in Britain compulsory and free for all children?
2. When does primary education begin?
3. What do babies learn in nursery schools?
4. When does compulsory secondary education begin?
5. How many children attend fee-paying private or public schools?
6. What is the main school examination?
7. Why do children study for two more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams?
8. After five years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering, doesn't he?
9. What is the most respected degree?

Ex. 13. Give English equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) обязательный | 8) сделать выбор |
| 2) бесплатный | 9) продвинутый уровень |
| 3) начальное образование | 10) выпускник университета |
| 4) среднее образование | 11) степень бакалавра |
| 5) учебный план | 12) степень магистра |
| 6) платная частная школа | 13) степень доктора |
| 7) школьные экзамены | |

Ex. 14. Give written translation of paragraphs 1 and 4.

Ex. 15. Ask questions to the sentences of paragraph 2.

Ex. 16. Complete the sentences.

- 1) ... is compulsory and free for all children.
- 2) Primary education begins
- 3) In nursery schools babies
- 4) ... at the age of 7.
- 5) Compulsory secondary education begins
- 6) About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend
- 7) The most famous British public schools are
- 8) The main school examination is
- 9) If pupils are successful, they can go to
- 10) Universities usually select students
- 11) A university graduate gets

Ex. 17. Make an outline of the text.

Ex. 18. Retell the text according to the outline.

Вариант 12

Ex. 2. Read and translate text 1.

Text 1. Sports in Russia

Russia has its own history of sports. In 1951 our country became a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). In 1952 our athletes participated in the Olympic Games for the first time. In 1980 the 22nd Olympic Games were held in Moscow.

The country has 19 higher educational establishments for training highly qualified specialists in the field of sports. The names of great athletes are well-known not only in Russia but abroad: Golovanov V., Saveliyev S., Chepalova Yu., Karelin A., etc.

A lot of sports are popular in Russia: basketball, volleyball, football, bandy, track-and-field athletics, swimming, water-skiing, gymnastics, karate, wrestling, boxing, tennis. They are cultivated all over the country. Russian fans like to watch figure-skating competitions, horse-racing, sports dancing, etc. Some sports appeared recently, such as billiard, karate-do, arm-wrestling. One can find sports clubs and sports voluntary societies in any city.

The system of physical education must serve the interests of people of different ages. The main aim of physical culture movement is to improve people's health, make them strong and healthy.

Ex. 3. Read and translate text 2 into Russian using your dictionary.

Text 2. Famous Russian Athletes

A. Olympic Icons: Olga Korbut, Gymnastics

Liz, New Media Producer, 19 May 2009

In 1975 Olga Korbut was named Athlete of the Year and Mother of Gymnastics by the Women's Sport Foundation. She was 20 years old. Olga's career was phenomenal, marked with 6 Olympic medals, along with a variety of world and Soviet championships. She also received 20,000 pieces of fan mail from little girls around the globe in the year after she won her first Olympic medals at the 1972 Games in Munich.

What got everyone so excited? Why did a 20 year-old win the title of "Mother of Gymnastics?" I'm sure there are lots of reasons, after all she was clearly very, very good. To me, though, the main reason for her huge fame is that she moved gymnastics towards being a sport of acrobatics as well as grace and agility. Prior to Olga, no woman had ever performed a back somersault on either the uneven parallel bars or the balance beam. I always knew she

was famous, and very, very good, but it never fully realised just how much she changed the entire dynamic of the sport.

B. Isinbayeva Makes Sports History

Oleg Liakhovich

Russia's Yelena Isinbayeva kept her promise on Friday when she became the first woman pole vaulter to break the five meters barrier. The Olympic champion smashed her world record, sailing over the height on her first attempt to the delight of the 18,000 sell-out crowd at the London Grand Prix at Crystal Palace. Isinbayeva said last year she was confident of breaching the mark. It was just a matter of time but it still came sooner than expected.

Dubbed "Sergei Bubka in a skirt" broke with tradition and added four to the best of 4.96 which she set on her previous effort on July 22.

She delighted fans after last year's Golden League meeting in Brussels by jumping on stage and singing her national anthem with the Black Sea Cossacks Choir.

A relatively new discipline in women's athletics, Isinbayeva has taken the event to new heights since the first world record of 4.05 meters was set by China's Sun Caiyun in 1992. Last year, the Russian won the Olympic title after staring defeat in the face. Isinbayeva raised the bar to 4.80 which she cleared majestically. She went on to win gold with a then world record of 4.91.

C. Alina Kabaeva: "I Haven't Reached My Goal Yet ..."

Alina Kabaeva is the all-round World champion in 1998–1999, the all-round Europe champion in 1998, 1999 and 2000, the winner of the Good Will Games of 1998, the bronze winner of the Sidney Olympics 2000.

— **Alina, what does the participation in the Olympics mean to you?**

— My goal, that I haven't reached yet, is to win the Olympics. In sports I always set a goal for myself and try to reach it, because it makes training easier. I had a hard time – after the Sydney Olympiad 2000. I was so upset after such a defeat. These were my first Olympic Games – nevertheless. I want to leave sports as an Olympic Champion.

— **Which Games did you take part in?**

— Sydney Olympics 2000. I wasn't in Atlanta in 1996 and the Games of 2004 in Athens are in the future.

- **How long can one train in calisthenics?**
- Well, as long as you are able to. I'm very happy for Lena Vetrichenko. She attended two Olympics: she was third in Atlanta and I think she is the fifth or the fourth now. She is already 24, but she is so great and self-confident.
- **What is your favorite kind of sports, except calisthenics, of course?**
- I love hockey and enjoy watching it. I attended matches played by "Dinamo", "CSKA" and Russian national team, when they played for the Baltika Cup. I liked it a lot. I enjoy tennis, which I played for the first time not long ago. The hardest thing is to find time for this.

D. Absolute Valuev

Camden Pierce

Russian Giant Valuev takes WBA Crown. In a thundering clash of boxing titans, 7-foot Nikolay Valuev emerged victorious over John Ruiz of the United States at the Max Schmeling Halle in Berlin, Germany on Saturday in a nationally televised 12-round fight.

Valuev, who outweighed Ruiz by 85 pounds, became the first Russian to win the heavyweight championship.

The final decision from the three judges gave Valuev a majority decision. The Russian won 116–113 and 116–114 on two judges' cards, while the third judge scored the fight an even match 114–114.

E. Aleksandr Dityatin

Handsome Aleksandr Dityatin first appeared at the Olympics in 1976, winning a silver medal in the gymnastics team event. He also placed fourth in the individual all-around event, missing a medal by only five hundredths of a point. In Montréal, Dityatin qualified for two apparatus finals, earning a silver medal on the rings and placing sixth on the pommel horse. Competing before a hometown crowd in Moscow at the 1980 Olympics, Dityatin led the Soviet Union to the team championship and then won the individual all-around title. He also qualified for all six apparatus finals. On 25 July, 1980, Dityatin won six medals in one day, taking the gold on the rings and silvers on the horizontal bar, parallel bars and pommel horse and in the vault event. He also earned a bronze medal in the floor exercise. Dityatin is the athlete in Olympic history to win eight medals in one Olympic Games. He was also the first male gymnast to be awarded a perfect score of ten in an Olympic competition, a feat he accomplished in the long horse vault.

Вариант 13

Read, translate the texts, and write the annotations

IN-LINE ROLLER-SKATING

Children and grown-ups are doing it. Skiers and ice hockey players are doing it.

Athletes and acrobats are doing it. What is "it"? In-line skating!

In-line roller skates are more and more popular. Millions of people in Europe and the USA are putting on their skates and doing the strangest things.

Ice-hockey players and skiers use them in summer. Some have stopped playing ice hockey and play roller hockey with in-line skates instead. Why? It's more fun! Roller hockey combines elements of hockey and basketball. Even women play in-line roller hockey.

The streets of America are full of children playing hockey on their skates. In London parks there are now special skating sections so that skaters don't frighten joggers and walkers when they whizz past at 50 kilometres per hour!

Of course, some people like competition, so there are in-line speed-skating championships with different distances.

Joseph Merlin, a Belgian inventor and musical instrument maker, invented the roller skates in about 1760. He was also the first person to wear them. He wore his new metal skates to a party in London, where he crashed into a very expensive mirror.

He wasn't very interested in skating after this experience.

In 1863, James Plimpton, an American businessman, invented a roller skate that could turn. Plimpton opened a skating club in New York where gentlemen enjoyed showing off for the ladies by doing fancy figures, steps and turns.

Within 20 years, roller skating had become a popular pastime for men and women.

Indoors, wealthy gentlemen played "roller polo," a hockey game. Others held contests in dance and figure skating. Outdoors, men and women were racing in speed contests.

The more the public saw of skating, the more they wanted to try it themselves. Roller skating was soon enjoying its first boom. Roller hockey teams were playing throughout Europe as early as 1901.

In the 1970s, the first plastic skate wheels were made. Such wheels were quieter than those made of wood or metal, and skaters could move faster and easier.

In 1980s, a new kind of roller skates appeared. They are called in-line roller skates.

They were invented by two brothers in Minnesota, USA, who wanted to practice icehockey in the summer.

Everybody liked the invention and soon the two brothers started to produce in-line skates commercially. In 1984, Rollerblade, the first in-line skate company was born.

Today, there are lots of companies and lots of skates.

(from Speak Out, abridged)

SNOWBOARDING

Snowboarding is the fastest-growing winter sport. It's catching on all over the world and is now included in the Olympic Games.

Did we say sport? Snowboarding is also a way of life, with its own equipment, style, music, clothing and even language.

The "father" of snowboarding is Jake Burton. He became hooked on the idea when he was a teenager and took 15 years to develop the perfect snowboard. Now he owns the largest snowboard business in the world.

Snowboarding is different from skiing. "The only thing skiing has in common with snowboarding is the snow," says one snowboarding fan.

A snowboard looks like a big skateboard without wheels. While standing up with both feet on a board, a snowboarder slides down a slope, controlling the direction with the same small movements that a skateboarder uses. The most difficult thing is, of course, to keep balance.

Skiers, however, aren't happy about the latest craze. They say that snowboards ruin the surface of the snow, and snowboarders can be intimidating as they fly down hills at amazing speeds. Besides, their baggy trousers, baseball caps, bright shirts and Walkmans playing Hip Hop music are not what traditional, conservative skiers are used to.

But snowboarders will give you a long list of reasons why snowboarding is better than skiing.

Snowboarding is especially popular with teenagers and college students (some say as many as 90% of snowboarders is between the ages 10 and 25). "Skiing is for old people," says a student from Colorado. "Snowboarding is for the young. You can go crazy when you snowboard and that's cool."

(from Speak Out, abridged)

SURF'S UP!

Surfing is popular all over the world. It's practised on lakes and rivers, seas and oceans — anywhere with good wind.

Some people think that it's a new kind of sport. But it is not. It was first reported by the British explorer Captain Cook in 1778. It became popular with the introduction of mass-produced, lightweight boards made of fibreglass in the 1960s.

The birthplace of surfing is Hawaii and today it's home of the most famous surfing competition. Huge waves crash along mile after mile of beautiful sand, and every surfer dreams of experiencing surfing in Maui or Oahu.

The best time for surfing is when the waves are high. Serious surfers must be very brave, love adventure and have lots of energy. Once they've experienced the excitement of a ride on top of the waves, they never want to stop.

It takes time to learn to catch a wave at the right moment, stand up on your board and stay there. But during a hot summer day, who minds practising?

(from *Speak Out*, abridged)

SPORT AND COMPETITION IN BRITAIN

Think of your favourite sport. Whatever it is, there is a good chance that it was first played in Britain, and an even better chance that its modern rules were first codified in Britain. The public schools of the Victorian era believed that organized competitive games had many psychological benefits. These games appealed to, and developed, the British sense of "fair play". You had to be a "good loser". To be a cheat was shameful, but to lose was just "part of the game". Team games were best, because they developed "team spirit".

Modern sport in Britain is very different. "Winning isn't everything" and "it's only a game" are still well-known sayings, but to modern professionals, sport is clearly not just a game. These days, top players in any sport talk about having a "professional attitude" and doing their "job" well, even if, officially, their sport is still an amateur one.

Sport probably plays a more important part in people's lives in Britain than it does in most other countries. For a very large number, this is especially true for men, it is their main form of entertainment. Millions take part in some kind of sport at least once a week. Many millions more are regular spectators and follow one or more sports. There are hours of televised sport each week. Every newspaper, national or local, quality or popular, devotes several pages entirely to sport.

Sometimes the traditions which accompany an event can seem as important as the actual sporting contest. Wimbledon, for instance, is not just a tennis tournament. It means summer fashions, strawberries and cream, garden parties and long, warm English summer evenings.

Many of such events have become world-famous. Therefore, it is not only the British who tune in to watch. The Grand National, for example, attracts a television audience of 300 million. The cup finals of other countries often have better quality and more entertaining football on view — but more Europeans watch the English Cup Final than any other. The standard of British tennis is poor, and Wimbledon is only one of the world's major tournaments. But if you ask any top tennis player, you find that Wimbledon is the one they really want to win. Every footballer in the world dreams of playing at Wembley, every cricketer in the world of playing at Lord's.

Wimbledon, Wembley and Lord's are the "spiritual homes" of their respective sports.

Sport is a British export!

(from *Britain*, abridged)

BASEBALL

Baseball is America's most popular sport. In a baseball game there are two teams of nine players. Players must hit a ball with a bat and then run around four bases. A player who goes around all the bases scores a run for his team. The team that finishes with more runs wins the game.

Where did baseball come from? No one knows for sure. Many people believe that the idea came from a game played by children in England. Other people believe that a man named Abner Doubleday invented the game in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839. But the first real rules of

baseball were written in 1845 by Alexander Cartwright. Two teams from New York played a game following Cartwright's rules.

The rules worked well. Soon there were many teams.

These early teams were not professional. They played only for fun, not money. But baseball was very popular from the start. Businessmen saw that they could make money with professional baseball teams.

The first professional team was started in 1869. This team was the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Within a few years there were professional teams in other cities. In 1876 these teams came together in a league, or group, called the National League.

The teams in the National League played one another.

In 1901 a new league, called the American League, was formed. To create some excitement, in 1903 the two leagues decided to have their first-place teams play each other. This event was called the World Series.

Each year since then the National League winner and the American League winner play in the World Series. And, each year, millions of people look forward to this exciting sports event.

(from All about the USA)

Вариант 14

Read, translate the texts, and write the annotations

The Teaching Profession

Teaching is not like inducing a chemical reactions it is much more like painting a picture or making a piece of music, or on a lower level like planting a garden or writing a friendly letter. You must throw your heart into it — you must realize that it cannot all be done by formulas, or you will spoil your work, and your pupils, and yourself. (G.A.Highet, "The Art of Teaching", Lnd, 1951)

What kind of men and women do we want in the teaching profession? There is a good deal of relevance in the old gibe that "Those who can - do, those who can't - teach", There is relevance because it reveals the fact that teaching, even today is scarcely a profession. There "(are university lecturers whose discourses reveal that they know nothing whatever about teaching; there are educational administrators who act in a way that shows that they have never stopped to consider for a moment the obligations due to members of a profession; there are teachers whose actions sometimes indicate little of the sense of responsibility which is the mark of a professional person.

What kind of people do we want? The two essential qualities are intellectual distinction and sympathetic understanding of young people. One of teacher's jobs is to help pupils to believe in themselves. He should be versatile both in mind and hand and have administrative gifts besides.

Teachers have another advantage if they clearly people who live in the macrocosm of the outer world as well as in the microcosm of the school world.

(Abridged, from "Educating the Intelligent" by M.Hutchinson and Ch.Young, Lnd, 1972)

Teacher's Work

The teacher's job involves many roles besides that of instructing students. At times, a teacher serves as a parent surrogate, entertainer, psychotherapist, and record keeper, among other things. All of these are necessary aspects of the teacher's role. However, they are subordinate to, and in support of, the major role of teaching.

Some teachers become more concerned with mothering or entertaining students than with teaching them. In these classes, much of the day is spent in reading stories, playing games, singing and listening to records. Such teachers do not like to spend much time teaching the curriculum and feel they must apologize to children or bribe them when lessons are conducted. These

teachers are meeting their own needs, not those of the students. By the end of the year, the pupils will have acquired negative attitude toward the school curriculum, and they will have failed to achieve near their potential.

The teacher is in the classroom to instruct. This involves more than just giving demonstrations or presenting learning experiences. Instruction also means giving additional help to those who are having difficulty, diagnosing the sources of their problems, and providing remedial assistance. For the teacher we see that it means finding satisfaction in the progress of slower students as well as brighter ones. If a teacher's method of handling students who finish quickly is to assign them more of the same kind of exercises, students will learn to work more slowly or hid the fact that they have finished. Teachers would do much better to assign alternate activities of the students' choice or to allow them to move on to more challenging problems of a similar type.

Another important indicator is the way teachers respond to right and wrong answers. When teachers have the appropriate attitude, they accept either type of response for the information it gives about the student. They become neither overly elated about correct answers nor overly disappointed about incorrect answers. They use questions as a way to stimulate thought and to acquire information about a student's progress.

Although praise and encouragement are important, they should not interfere with basic teaching goals. If a teacher responds with overly dramatic praise every time a student answers a simple question, the class will likely be distracted from the content of the lesson. A better strategy is to follow a simple correct answer with simple feedback to acknowledge that it is correct. Criticism, of course, should be omitted. In general, the teacher's behaviour during question-and-answer sessions should say, "We're going to discuss and deepen our understanding of the material," and not, "We're going to find out who knows the material and who doesn't."

Ideal Teacher: What Is He Like?

Few of those engaged in training teachers would conceive of a teacher who would be ideal for all and any teaching circumstances. The art and craft of teaching is so diverse that no such paragon would be likely to exist. What is possible, however, is to conceive of an ideal which is redefined in terms of the particular kinds of teaching situations the teacher actually proposes to engage in. Such an "ideal" teacher would possess personal qualities, technical abilities and professional understanding of the following kinds:

1) Personal qualities. These include both inherent qualities and other qualities acquired through experience, education, or training. Equally, it is obvious that the teacher must be intelligent, have a non-discouraging personality, and display emotional maturity. Among the acquired qualities are to be included a wide experience of life, an adequate level of personal education and sufficient command of the subject he is teaching.

2) Technical abilities. These are of three kinds: first ability to discern and assess the progress and difficulties of his pupils, an unhesitating control of the teaching in his class so as to maximize the role of learning; secondly a fluent and responsive grasp of classroom skills and techniques; and thirdly a "creative familiarity" with the syllabus and materials being used in his classes.

3) Professional understanding. This refers to a sense of perspective that sees the teacher's own particular task in relation to all types of teaching situations, to an awareness of trends and developments in methods of teaching, and to an acceptance that it is in his professional duty to go on improving his professional effectiveness throughout his career.

Read, learn the dialogue by heart

FUTURE PROFESSION

- Good morning, Ann! It's an age since I saw you. How are you?
- Fit as a fiddle. How is the world using you?
- I can't complain. I'm taking my final examinations now.
- And what Institute do you study at?
- Well, even as a girl I dreamed of becoming a teacher. Five years ago I entered our Pedagogical Institute.
- Did you?
- Yes, and now my dream has come true. Of course, I realize that the work will be difficult but responsible and very interesting
- And what subjects are you going to teach?
- You know, my specialty is Russian, Literature and History. I like all of them and I haven't yet made up my mind (decided) which one to choose. I suppose it will be History.
- And children? Aren't you afraid of them? Do you remember us when we were schoolboys and schoolgirls?
- Oh, it's not a problem for me. While at my teaching practice I almost fell in love with my class. We were great friends and spent a lot of time together. Their discipline (BEHAVIOUR) at my lessons was good and I put them only excellent and good marks.
- You are lucky. It's your vocation, then.
- And I hope that our teachers will enjoy the greatest respect of our society because children is our future.
- Success attends you in your work!
- Many thanks. Good-bye!
- Good-bye!

Вариант 15

I. Point out what part of the sentence the Infinitive is and whether it has a noun or a verb function:

1. I have done all I could to help him.
2. He agreed to help us.
3. What makes you look like that?
4. To invite friends and to go with them for a walk was his favourite entertainment.
5. The next evening I went to see his house.
6. The old woman's favorite occupation is to watch the children play.
7. I am too busy to go there more than once a week.
8. This is a good place to rest.

II. Fill in the blanks with the particle to wherever necessary:

1. I want — sing the new song, but I cannot — do it, because I have no ear for music.
2. Can't you — make your boy — prepare his lessons well?
3. She wanted me - go there immediately.
4. You may — do it when you like; only remember that this is — be done well.
5. We asked him — tell us the story in detail.
6. He watched the old man —walk slowly uphill.
7. I never meant — offend you.
8. Let her — play as long as she wants.

III. Use Infinitive Constructions instead of the italicized subordinate clauses:

1. The boys were the first who met us.
2. We expect that she will come and help us.

3. Take another pencil that you may write better.
4. Write down all their names lest you should forget them.
5. He is so tall that he can't go through this low door.
6. She saw that we drank the tea.
7. This is a good poem which you must learn by heart.
8. They invited their friends so that they might celebrate together that wonderful event.

Вариант 16

Text 1 Archery

Have you heard of a thrilling sport that is used for hunting and for fun? Well, have you? We have. It's called archery. People (men, women and even children) have to shoot an arrow at a target that is 70 m away. The target face has ten bright and colourful rings. If you're lucky and your arrow lands in the center ring, you score 10 points! According to Greek history, archery was an event even in the ancient times though it was originally used for hunting. In order to play, special equipment is needed. They are listed below.

- Bow
- Arrows
- Target
- Quiver (the basket that holds the arrows)
- Arm guards
- Chest guards
- Finger tabs

And now for the rules:

Each archer shoots six ends of three arrows at a time, with a maximum of 40 seconds allowed per arrow. Winners go through to the next rounds (1/16, 1/8) until there are only eight archers left. The following round is the quarter final, and in it four ends of three arrows are shot at a time, again with a maximum of 40 seconds allowed per arrow. Four winners then compete in the semi finals and the finals for the bronze, silver and gold medals.

Archery became a part of the Olympic competition in 1900. After the 1920 games archery was not an Olympic sport. It returned in 1972. In 1988 team competition was added. In the Olympics there are individual events and team events for men and women.

Vocabulary

a thrilling sport	захватывающий вид спорта
an archery	стрельба из лука
an arrow	стрела
a bow	лук
a quiver	колчан

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

To shoot an arrow, the target face, bright and colourful rings, to land in the center ring, to score points, to be used for hunting, arm guards, chest guards, finger tabs, to go through to the next rounds, to become part of the Olympic competition, to be added.

II. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases:

Применялся для охоты, выпустить стрелу, десять ярких и цветных кругов, попала в центр круга, даже в древние времена, защита грудной клетки, набирать очки, стала частью Олимпийских игр, была добавлена, командные соревнования, бронзовые, серебряные и золотые медали.

III. Is it true or false?

- 1) People have to shoot an arrow at a target that is 50 m away.
- 2) The target face has eight bright and colourful rings.
- 3) In order to play, special equipment is needed.
- 4) Archery became part of the Olympic competition in 1901.
- 5) In the Olympics there are only individual events.
- 6) After the 1920 games archery was not an Olympic sport.

IV. Insert the missing words given in brackets:

(to have to shoot an arrow, to land in the center ring, to be an event, to shoot, to compete)

- 1) If your arrow _____, you score 10 points!
- 2) People _____ at a target that is 70 m away.
- 3) Archery _____ even in the ancient times
- 4) Each archer _____ six ends of three arrows at a time.
- 5) Four winners then _____ in the semi finals.

V. Complete the sentences:

- 1) In order to play, you need the special equipment: _____.
- 2) If you're lucky and your arrow lands in the center ring, you ____.
- 3) The target face has _____.
- 4) Archery became part of the Olympic competition in _____.
- 5) In the Olympics there are _____.

VI. Fill in the blanks with prepositions if necessary:

- 1) All archers have to shoot an arrow ____ a target.
- 2) The arrow lands ____ the center ring
- 3) Archery was originally used ____ hunting.
- 4) The winners go ____ to the next rounds.
- 5) Archery became part ____ the Olympic competition in 1900.

VII. Say it in one word.

- 1) the basket that holds the arrows (q _____)
- 2) the circle with 10 colourful rings (t_____)
- 3) you need it to shoot an arrow (b_____)
- 4) it has a tip and plumage (a_____)
- 5) the special outfit for sportsmen (e_____)

VIII. Translate into English:

Стрельба из лука - один из древнейших видов спорта. Современный спортивный лук состоит из древка и тетивы. Общая длина лука 1580—1770 мм. Для изготовления стрел (стержня, наконечника, хвостовика, оперения) используются алюминий и пластик. Длина стрелы 600—800 мм. Масса лука 1,5—1,6 кг, стрелы — 15—32,5 г

IX. Translate into Russian:

The use of bow and arrow for hunting and for war dates back to the Paleolithic period in Africa, Asia, and Europe. It was widely used in ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Americas, and Europe until the introduction of gunpowder. Arrowheads were first made of burnt wood, then stone or bone, and then metals. Various woods and bones were used for the bow itself. However, it was not a powerful weapon until the invention of the compound, or composite, bow around 1500 B.C. on the steppes of the Central Asia. A composite bow is made of various materials (wood, horn, sinew) glued together so as to increase their natural strength and elasticity. Bows and arrows were among the dominant weapons used by Assyrian chariots, Parthian cavalry, Mongol horsemen, and English longbowmen. At other times they have been used more as auxiliary weapons for massed infantry or cavalry.

X. Speak on archery.

Text 2 Shooting

Shooting was a part of the first Olympic games in 1896 but shooting goes back to the invention of gun powder. Women's shooting was not part of the Olympic games until 1984. Olympic history abounds with tales of athletes who overcame crippling adversity to win gold medals, but Karoly Takacs' comeback may be the best. Takacs was a part of Hungary's world-champion pistol-shooting team in 1938 when an army grenade exploded in his right hand. Ten years later, he won the first two golds in rapid-fire pistol - after teaching himself to shoot left-handed. In a sport where the bullseye looks about the size of the full stop at the end of this sentence, a sport where shooters compete amid a cacophony of noise and still concentrate on firing between heartbeats, Takacs' achievement tests the imagination. From just three shooting events at the 1896 Olympic Games to 15 today, the sport has grown steadily. In part this leap can be ascribed to advances in the technology of firearms and equipment, which have led to constant changes in the shooting competition. But it can also be ascribed to the passion shooters have for their sport.

There are many different shooting events. In the Olympics there are seventeen shooting events, ten for men and seven for women. There is rifle, pistol, running target, and shotgun events. Some of the events require special clothes. In the rifle events you have to have a shooting jacket, shooting pants, shooting shoes, and a shooting glove. In the Clay Target and Running Target events the athlete must wear a special jacket.

Shooting athletes are sometimes young and sometimes older.

Vocabulary

a gun	оружие
to abound	изобилловать
cripple	калечить
overcome	преодолеть
a rifle	винтовка
a pistol	пистолет, револьвер
clay target	наземная цель

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

The invention of gun powder, to abound with tales of athletes, a world-champion pistol-shooting team, rapid-fire pistol, to explode in the hand, a cacophony of noise, to concentrate on firing between heartbeats, to grow steadily, to be ascribed to, a running target, a shooting glove, to wear a special jacket.

II. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases:

Изобретение пороха, изобилловать рассказами, чемпион мира, скорострельный пистолет, наземная цель, движущаяся цель, взрываться в руке, шум, сконцентрироваться между биением сердца, приписывать, носить специальный жакет.

III. Is it true or false?

- 1) Shooting was a part of the first Olympic games in 1896.
- 2) Women's shooting was a part of the Olympic games until 1984.
- 3) Takacs was a part of Dutch's world-champion pistol-shooting team when an army grenade exploded in his right hand.
- 4) In the Olympics there are seventeen shooting events, ten for men and seven for women.
- 5) In the Clay Target and Running Target events the athlete mustn't wear a special jacket.

IV. Insert the missing words:

- 1) Olympic history _____ who overcame crippling adversity to win gold medals.
- 2) Ten years later, Takacs _____ in rapid-fire pistol - after teaching himself to shoot left-handed.
- 3) A sport where shooters _____ and still concentrate on firing between heartbeats.

- 4) There is _____ events.
- 5) In the rifle events you have to _____ and a shooting glove.

V. Complete the sentences:

- 1) Shooting was a part of the first Olympic games in 1896 but shooting goes back to the _____.
- 2) Olympic history abounds with tales of athletes who overcame _____.
- 3) In a sport where the bullseye looks about _____.
- 4) Takacs' achievement tests _____.
- 5) From just three shooting events at the 1896 Olympic Games to 15 today, the sport _____.

VI. Make the following sentences 1) interrogative 2) negative:

- 1) Shooting was a part of the first Olympic games in 1896.
- 2) Olympic history abounds with tales of athletes.
- 3) He won the first two golds in rapid-fire pistol.
- 4) The sport has grown steadily.
- 5) There are many different shooting events.
- 6) In the Clay Target and Running Target events the athlete must wear a special jacket.
- 7) Shooting athletes are sometimes young and sometimes older.

VII. Point out nouns, adjectives and adverbs and write them down in three columns:

Invention, world-champion, pistol-shooting, rapid-fire, left-handed, achievement, imagination, steadily, passion, sometimes.

nouns	adjectives	adverbs

VIII. Match the words from the two columns:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. pistol | a) target |
| 2. rapid | b) shooting |
| 3. world | c) handed |
| 4. left | d) fire |
| 5. running | e) champion |
| 6. fire | f) arms |

IX. Answer the following questions:

- 1) When was shooting a part of the Olympic Games?
- 2) Who was Takacs?
- 3) What is he famous for?
- 4) How many events are there in the Olympic shooting?
- 5) What shooting events do you know?
- 6) What special clothes must the athlete wear?
- 7) What Russian shooting champions do you know?

X. Ask questions to the underlined words.

Takacs was a part of Hungary's world-champion pistol shooting team in 1938. (3)

Text 3
Aquatics

Aquatics are a combination of 4 sports: Diving, Water polo, Synchronized swimming, and Swimming.

Synchronized swimming is for women only. It is like dancing in water. In order for swimmers to stay underwater they have to put a clip on their noses. Women compete as a pair or as part of a team. There are speakers in water so swimmers can hear the music better.

Diving has several events. There is 10m platform diving for men and women, 3m springboard diving for men and women, and Synchronized diving for men and women from both the 10m

platform and 3m springboard. Divers do many different kinds of dives. The synchronized diving is done by two divers at a time. Judges score the dives and the diver with the best score wins.

Water Polo is like handball in water. There are six players on each side and one goal keeper. They are not allowed to touch the bottom of the pool at any time. The offense has 35 seconds to score a goal. If they are not successful the defense will get the ball. There are 4 quarters in a game, each is seven minutes long. The winner is the team that scores the most goals.

In the Olympics Swimming has 26 individual events and six relay or team events for both men and women. They take place in a 50 meter pool. There is backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, freestyle, and individual medley for men and women in different distances. The relays are the freestyle and the medley. In the 1972 Olympics US swimmer Mark Spitz won seven gold medals.

Swimming was one of the sports at the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Water polo was included in 1900, Diving in 1904, and Synchronised swimming was added in 1984.

Vocabulary

Aquatics	водные виды спорта
a clip	зажим
a springboard	трамплин
a judge, to judge	судья, судить
to backstroke	плавать на спине
to breaststroke	плавать на животе
medley	смешанный

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

To stay underwater, to put a clip on the nose, to hear the music better, different kinds of dives, to be done by two divers, to be like handball in water, to touch the bottom of the pool, to score a goal, to take place in a 50 meter pool, freestyle and the medley, to be included in.

II. Suggest the English for:

Синхронное плавание, оставаться под водой, надевать зажим на нос, могут слышать музыку, разные виды погружений, забивать гол, дотрагиваться до дна бассейна, баттерфляй, защитник, нападающий.

III. Insert the missing words:

- Aquatics are a _____ of 4 sports. Synchronized _____ is for women only.
- The synchronized diving is done by two _____ at a time.
- Judges _____ the dives.
- Water Polo is like _____ in water.
- Synchronized swimmers have to put a _____ on their noses.

IV. Is it true or false?

- 1) Synchronized swimming is for men only.
- 2) In order for swimmers to stay underwater they have to put a cap on their heads.
- 3) The synchronized diving is done by three divers at a time.
- 4) There are 4 quarters in a game, each is seven minutes long.
- 5) In the Olympics Swimming has 27 individual events.
- 6) In the 1972 Olympics US swimmer Mark Spitz won seven gold medals.

V. Complete the sentences:

- 1) Aquatics are a combination of 4 sports: _____.
- 2) In order for swimmers to stay underwater they have _____.
- 3) There are speakers in water so swimmers can _____.
- 4) Water Polo is like _____.
- 5) They are not allowed to touch _____.
- 6) The relays are _____.

VI. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are Aquatics?
- 2) Who can participate in synchronized swimming?
- 3) What do swimmers have to put on their noses?
- 4) What events do you know in diving?
- 5) Water polo team consists of six players and one goal keeper, doesn't it?
- 6) What is the object of the game?
- 7) What is the area of the swimming pool?

VII. Guess the Crossword.

a	q	u	a	t	i	c	w	r	b
e	v	e	n	t	s	l	o	p	a
d	i	v	e	r	a	i	q	e	t
f	e	p	o	o	l	p	p	y	t
b	a	c	k	s	t	r	o	k	e
f	r	e	e	s	t	y	l	e	r
d	e	f	e	n	s	e	o	k	f
c	t	e	a	m	d	g	o	a	l
h	b	d	f	m	e	d	l	e	y

VIII. Translate into English:

Существует 4 водных вида спорта: синхронное плавание, водное поло, погружение (прыжки в воду), плавание. Соревнования по плаванию проводятся в 50- метровом бассейне. Олимпийское плавание включает 26 индивидуальных видов соревнований и 6 командных. Существуют такие виды, как: баттерфляй, плавание на спине, плавание на животе, смешанный и свободный стиль на разных дистанциях.

IX. Insert the missing words without using the text above:

(1) is like handball in water. There are six players on each side and one (2). They are not allowed to touch (3) of the pool at any time. (4) has 35 seconds to score a goal. If they are not successful the defense will get the ball. There are (5) in a game, each is seven minutes long. The winner is the team that scores the most goals.

Words: the bottom, the offense, the goal keeper, 4 quarters, water polo

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

X. Speak on one of aquatics.**Text 4****Judo & Taekwondo**

Jigoro Kano introduced judo to Japan in 1882. He devoted his life to promoting the sport and training new athletes. Kano was a member of the International Olympic Committee and an associate of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic movement. Men's judo was not added to the Olympic Games until 1964 and women's judo became an Olympic event in 1992.

The uniform for judo is called judogi. These outfits are made of heavy cotton to allow athletes to grab on to their opponent's collar, chest, and belt. The colour of your belt tells how good

you are at the sport. Beginners wear white belts and they work their way up to yellow, orange, green, blue, brown, black, red and white (or black), and red (or black).

Judo takes place on a mat about 26 feet by 26 feet. Competitors bow to each other at the beginning and at the end of the contest to show respect to each other. The winner is the person who has scored more points at the end of a five minute period. There is a referee and two judges who award the points.

In the Olympics there are seven weight categories for men and seven weight categories for women.

Taekwondo came from Korea about 2000 years ago. It is a defensive art of self defense. Do you know that the uniform in Taekwondo is really called a dobok? The belts are white, yellow, orange, green, blue, purple, red, brown, red black, yellow black, black blue and finally black belt. It takes two to three years to get good enough to earn a black belt.

In the Olympics the contestants must wear body protector, forearm protection, shin guards and tooth brace that protects your mouth from getting hit. You wear a head brace too. It protects the head from damage. Then it's time to fight!

There are three rounds of three minutes each for men and three rounds of two minutes each for women. There is one minute between rounds. You can kick your opponent in face or body but you can only punch the body. You can't kick or punch below the belt. The winner is decided by knock out, by points, or by penalties.

In the Olympics there are competitions for men and women. They are divided up according to weight. Taekwondo became an official Olympic sport in the 2000 Olympics.

Vocabulary

judo ['dʒu:dəu]	дзюдо
taekwondo [taikwo'dəu]	тайквандо
an outfit	снаряжение
to grab on	захватить
a collar	воротник
a chest	грудная клетка
a belt	пояс, ремень
a defensive art	искусство самозащиты
to earn	заслужить
a shin guard	голенная защита
a brace	скрепа, связь

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

To devote one's life to, modern Olympic movement, to be made of heavy cotton, to grab on to the opponent's collar, to take place on a mat, to bow to each other, to show respect to each other, to get good enough to earn a black belt, to award the points, a defensive art of self defense, a body protector, to protect the head from damage, to punch the body, according to weight.

II. Give English equivalents to the following words and phrases:

Современное олимпийское движение, быть сделанным из грубого хлопка, показывать свое уважение, заслужить черный пояс, присуждать очки, искусство самозащиты, защищать голову от удара, в соответствии с весом, налокотники, схватить за воротник, стать олимпийским видом спорта, снаряжение.

III. Is it true or false?

- 1) Jigoro Kano introduced judo to Japan in 1885.
- 2) Kano was a member of the London Committee.
- 3) The outfits for judo are made of heavy cotton.
- 4) Beginners wear red belts.
- 5) Judo takes place on a mat about 26 feet by 26 feet.

- 6) Judo is a defensive art of self defense.

IV. Insert the missing words without using the text above:

The (1) for judo is called judogi. These (2) are made of heavy (3) to allow athletes (4) to their opponent's collar, chest, and (5). The colour of your belt tells how good you are at the sport. Beginners wear (6) belts and they work their way up to yellow, orange, green, blue, brown, black, red and white (or black), and red (or black).

Words: outfits, cotton, uniform, white, to grab on, belt

- V. Complete the sentences:**
- 1) Jigoro Kano devoted his life to promoting the sport and _____.
 - 2) Kano was a member of the International Olympic Committee and an associate of _____.
 - 3) The uniform for judo _____.
 - 4) Competitors bow to each other at the beginning and the end of the contest _____.
 - 5) Taekwondo came from _____.
 - 6) In the Olympics the contestants must wear _____.
 - 7) In the Olympics the competitions are divided up according _____.

VI. Make the following sentences 1) interrogative 2) negative:

- 1) Jigoro Kano introduced judo to Japan in 1882.
- 2) The colour of your belt tells how good you are at the sport.
- 3) Women's judo became an Olympic event in 1992.
- 4) It is a defensive art of self defense.
- 5) In the Olympics the contestants must wear body protector, forearm protection, shin guards and tooth brace that protects your mouth from getting hit.

VII. Give three degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and adverbs. Translate them into Russian:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
heavy		
good		
many		
new		
bed		
far		
difficult		
big		
short		

VIII. Give the Past Participle of the following verbs. Translate them:

To devote, to promote, to train, to add, to bow, to tell, to become, to take place, to show, to win, to award, to score, to wear, to fight, to kick, to divide.

IX. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who introduced judo to Japan in 1882?
- 2) What does the colour of your belt show your opponent?
- 3) When was men's judo added to the Olympic Games?
- 4) Where does judo take place?
- 5) What clothes must the contestants wear in the Olympics?
- 6) When did taekwondo come from Korea?
- 7) How many weight categories are there for men and for women in the Olympics?
- 8) In Taekwondo you can kick your opponent in face or body but you can only punch the body, can't you?

X. Ask questions to the underlined words.

Taekwondo came from **Korea** about **2000 years ago**.

Text 5

Rowing & Sailing

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was really fond of Rowing and included it as an Olympic sport in 1896 at the first modern Olympic Games. The weather was bad and those events had to be cancelled. The first rowing events were actually held for men in 1900 but women were not included until 1976.

Rowing boats used to be made of wood. Today they are made of plastic or fiberglass. They can be 23.5 cm to 24.5 cm wide and 9 yards to 21 yards long. The boats weight between 39 and 211 pounds.

Rowers are also divided into categories by weight. There are two categories of boats in the Olympic Games and there are races for both men and women.

In Sculling athletes hold two oars, one oar in each hand. Divided into lanes, rowing races cover a distance of 1.25 miles in a river, canal or lake. If you have friends in college you may have heard them use the word "crew" to describe rowing.

Sailing has been around since 1715. The biggest international sailing race is called The America's Cup. It is named after the first yacht to win the competition in 1851, a 101 foot schooner named America.

At the Olympics there are two categories of races. One is fleet racing where all boats race at once. The other is match racing where two boats race against each other at one time.

There are nine Olympic sailing categories. The sailing field is four waterways marked by buoys for the competitors compete in. Wind and the weather are important factors in sailing.

In the Olympics there are men's, women's, and mixed events. Sailing became an Olympic sport in 1900.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	
a boat – лодка	a crew – экипаж корабля
a fiberglass – стекловолокно	a yacht [jot]– яхта
a scull – байдарка	a schooner ['sku:nə]– шхуна
to hold – владеть	a fleet – флот, флотилия
an oar – весло	a buoy [boi]– буй, бакен, буюк

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations::

To be fond of rowing, to be cancelled, to be held, to be made of wood, two categories of boats, to hold an oar, to cover a distance, the first yacht, to win a competition, fleet racing, important factors, to be marked by buoys.

II. Suggest the English for:

Проводились для мужчин, сделаны из пластика и стекловолокна, лодки весят, разделены на весовые категории, по веслу в каждой руке, открывать дистанцию, названо в честь, шхуна, 4 дорожки, важные факторы, стало олимпийским видом.

III. Insert the missing words given in brackets:

- 1) Pierre de Coubertin _____ of Rowing.
- 2) The first rowing events _____ for men in 1900.
- 3) Today boats are made of _____ .
- 4) There are _____ in the Olympic games.
- 5) Sailing _____ since 1715.
- 6) The sailing field is four waterways _____ for the competitors compete in.
(to be held, two categories of boats, to be really fond of, marked by buoys, plastic and fiberglass, to be around)

IV. Insert the prepositions:

- 1) The rowers are divided _____ categories _____ weight.
- 2) Pierre de Coubertin was fond _____ rowing.

- 3) The biggest sailing race is named ____ the first yacht.
- 4) Two boats race ____ each other at one time is match racing.
- 5) The sailing field is marked ____ buoys ____ the competitors compete ____ .
- 6) Wind and the weather are important factors ____ sailing.

V. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) The weather was bad and those events
- 2) Rowing boats used to be made
- 3) In Sculling athletes hold two oars, ...
- 4) The biggest international sailing race is called
- 5) Rowing races cover a distance of 1.25 miles
- 6) The biggest international sailing race is named after a 101 foot

VI. Is it true or false?

- 1) Baron Pierre de Coubertin was really fond of Rowing and included it as an Olympic sport in 1896.
- 2) Rowing boats used to be made of wood.
- 3) Rowers are also divided into categories by weight.
- 4) In Sculling athletes hold two oars, one oar in each hand.
- 5) At the Olympics there are two categories of races: the fleet racing and the match racing.

VII. Translate into Russian:

Rowing is a sport in which athletes race against each other on river, lakes or on ocean, depending upon the type of a race and the discipline. The boats are propelled by the reaction forces on the oar blades as they are pushed against the water. The sport can be both recreational, focusing on learning the techniques required, and competitive where overall fitness plays a great role. It is also one of the oldest Olympic sports. In the United States and Canada, high school and collegiate rowing is sometimes referred to as crew.

VIII. Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous:

- 1) Sailing (to be) around since 1715.
- 2) Lately most people (to enjoy) sailing as a recreational activity.
- 3) How long you (to know) about rowing?
- 4) It (to show) since early morning.
- 5) They (to row) for two hours.
- 6) "How long your friend (to participate) in sailing competitions? For three years."

IX. Form adverbs from these adjectives and translate them: real, actual, wide, bad, international, happy, slow, bright, useful, helpful.

X. Speak on rowing and sailing.

Text 6 Canoeing

Canoeing is one of the oldest activities on earth. As far back as there were men, there were canoes. Eskimos used kayaks to get across lakes and Indians used canoes to get around too. The origins of canoeing and kayaking stretch back centuries, where South and North American Indians and Eskimos used these craft as a mode of transport, fishing and battle. They were propelled through water by single-bladed paddles usually made from wood. The earliest known archaeological evidence of a canoe was unearthed at the tomb of a Sumerian king near the Euphrates River. This relic is estimated to be around 6000 years old. The counterpart of the American Indian canoe is the kayak which was introduced by Eskimos many years ago. These people inhabited the land to the Far North of the American continent and Greenland.

In Olympic canoeing there are two kinds of races. One is canoe/kayak flatwater racing. That is when the water is calm and the race is to see who finishes first. There are teams of one or more that race together. The other event is canoe/kayak slalom racing. In this event the race happens on a natural (usually a river) or man-made course in which the racers have to go through a series of gates without touching them with their boat, paddle, or any part of their body. Canoes

can have one- or two-person crew. Kayaks can have a one, two, or four person crew. Both men and women can race in the Kayak flatwater and kayak slalom racing but there are only men's competitions for canoe flatwater and slalom racing.

Men's canoeing was added to the Olympic competition in 1936 and women's one in 1948.

Vocabulary

a canoe [kə'nu:]	– каноэ, челнок, байдарка
a kayak [kaɪæk]	– байдарка
a craft	– судно, корабль, лодка
to propel	– 1) грести, 2) продвигать вперед, приводить в движение
a single-bladed paddle	– однолопастное весло
an evidence	– свидетельство
a tomb [tu:m]	– захоронение, могила
to estimate	– оценивать
a gate	– ворота, шлагбаум

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

One of the oldest activities, to get across lakes, the origin of canoeing, to stretch back, a mode of transport, to propel through the water, to make from wood, archaeological evidence, to be estimated, a flatwater racing, a slalom racing, a man-made course, four -person crew.

II. Suggest the English for:

Сколько существуют люди, переплывать озера, происхождение каноэ, тянуться через века, как вид транспорта, рыболовство, грести с помощью однолопастного весла, археологическое свидетельство, надгробие, оцениваться, в противовес, водная гладь, не прикасаясь к лодке.

III. Insert the missing words:

- 1) The _____ of canoeing stretch back centuries.
- 2) People used this _____ as a mode of transport.
- 3) Canoes and kayaks were propelled through the water by _____ usually made from wood.
- 4) In Olympic _____ there are two kinds of races.
- 5) The other event is Canoe _____ racing.
- 6) Kayaks can have one-, two- or four- person _____ .

IV. Insert the prepositions and conjunctions:

- 1) _____ far back _____ there were men, there were canoes.
- 2) Ancient people used canoes to get _____ lakes.
- 3) The earliest archaeological evidence _____ a canoe was unearthed _____ the tomb _____ a Sumerian king.
- 4) In Canoe slalom racing the race happens _____ a natural _____ man-made course.
- 5) _____ men _____ women can race _____ the Kayak flatwater racing.

V. Is it true or false?

- 1) Canoeing is one of the modern sport activities on earth.
- 2) The origins of canoeing and kayaking stretch back centuries.
- 3) The earliest known archaeological evidence of a canoe was unearthed at the tomb of a Sumerian king near the Nile River.
- 4) This relic is estimated to be around 600 years old.
- 5) Eskimos inhabited the land to the Far North of the European continent and Greenland.
- 6) In Olympic canoeing there are two kinds of races.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) South and North American Indians and Eskimos used _____.
- 2) The earliest known archaeological evidence of a canoe was _____.
- 3) In Olympic canoeing there are _____.

- 4) Both men and women can race in the Kayak flatwater and Kayak slalom racing but there are _____.
- 5) Men's canoeing was added to the Olympic competition in _____.

VII. Give the Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them into Russian: to know, to estimate, to introduce, to add, to use, to propel, to make.

VIII. Translate into Russian:

Canoeing improves cardiovascular endurance and muscular strength. Canoeing reduces fat but does not tend to build muscle in itself, though the associated weight training may do this. High-performance rowers tend to be tall and muscular: although extra weight does increase the drag on the boat, the larger athlete's increased power tends to be more significant.

IX. Translate into English:

Каное появились много веков назад. Индейцы использовали каное как средство передвижения, рыболовства и войн. Самое раннее археологическое доказательство каное – надгробие шумерского короля. Этой находке около 6000 лет.

X. Speak on canoeing.

Text 7

Cycling & Triathlon

You may think your bicycle is a toy. But bicycles are also one of the world's most important forms of transportation. In many parts of the world there are more bicycles than cars. Today it is also a favourite sport for children and grown ups.

French Count Sivrac built the first bicycle in 1790. The first bicycles were made of wood and had no steering wheel or pedals. You used your feet to push yourself along. It was like walking and sitting on wheels at the same time. Cycling was a part of the first modern Olympic games in 1896 in Athens, Greece. Now In the Olympics there are three different kinds of cycling.

Track cycling is more complicated than the other events. There are short, medium and long distance events. It is not just speed that is important in Track cycling.

Road cycling has two events. They are called road race and individual time trial. The men's road race covers 142 - 155 miles, for women it covers 62 - 87 miles. The winner is the one who finishes first. In individual time trial the distance is shorter and racers race against the clock, against not each other.

Mountain biking started in the California in the 1970s. It was a way to have fun and get some exercise. It became an Olympic sport in 1996. The course is outside and includes forest, field roads, with uphill and downhill areas. Everyone starts together and the first one finished wins.

In the Olympics there are events for women and men in all the Cycling events.

Triathlon

The very first triathlon was in California in 1974. The Olympic committee announced that the triathlon would become an Olympic event in 2000. Triathlons have three parts swimming, cycling, and running, and they happen one right after the other.

To be in the triathlon you need a swimming suit, a pair of swimming goggles, a bicycle helmet, a bicycle and a pair of running shoes and a running vest. Some athletes also wear a wet-suit and cycling shoes. The Olympics triathlon is a distance triathlon. The athletes swim for about one mile, cycle for about 25 miles, and then run for about six miles.

That's all you need so ... Swim your best! **Don't give up on swimming!** You also have to run up the mountains. Run your best! **Don't give up on running!** Cycle your best! **Don't give up on cycling!**

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

A favourite sport, to be made of wood, to have no steering wheel, to push oneself along, to be more complicated, a time trial, to race against the clock, mountain biking, uphill and downhill areas, to happen one right after the other.

II. Suggest the English for:

Средство передвижения, больше велосипедов, чем машин, дети и взрослые, сделан из дерева, не было руля и педалей, как прогулка, более сложный, чем, победитель тот, кто финиширует первым, гонщики едут на время, горный велосипед, включает лесные и полевые дороги, пара защитные очки.

III. Insert the missing words given in brackets:

- 1) The first bicycles _____ wood.
- 2) Track cycling _____ than the other events.
- 3) In individual _____ the distance is shorter.
- 4) Mountain biking was a way _____ and get some exercise.
- 5) The course is _____ and includes forest and field roads.
- 6) Triathlons have 3 parts: swimming, _____ and running.
- 7) To be in the triathlon you need a swimming suit, a pair of _____, a bicycle helmet, etc.
(swimming goggles, to be more complicated, to be made of, to have fun, time trial, cycling, outside)

IV. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) The first bicycle hadn't
- 2) Road cycling has two events:
- 3) Mountain biking started in
- 4) Mountain biking became an Olympic sport in
- 5) The Olympic committee announced that the triathlon
- 6) Some athletes also wear
- 7) Athletes swim for about

V. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the first bicycle built?
2. Who was the inventor of the first bicycle?
3. The first bicycle was made of steel, wasn't it?
4. What kind of cycling do you know?
5. How many miles does the men's road race cover?
6. When and where did the mountain biking start?
7. What kind of roads does the course include?
8. When did the Olympic committee announce that the triathlon would become an Olympic event?
9. What do sportsmen wear in triathlon?
10. How many miles do athletes run in triathlon?

VI. Give the Present Participle of the verbs: to cover, to complicate, to swim, to run, to cycle, to estimate, to race.

VII. Insert the pronouns "some", "any", "no", "every" and their compounds.

- 1) There are ... parts in the triathlon.
- 2) Are there ... new sportsmen in your team?
- 3) ... is all right, the athlete is much better today!
- 4) Is there ... interesting in the program of the Olympic Games?
- 5) You must find ... who can help you.
- 6) ... knows that water is necessary for life.
- 7) Is there ... who can swim?
- 8) Did he say ... about competitions? - - No, he said
- 9) I put my mountain bike ... yesterday and now I can't find it.
- 10) I cannot find my swimming goggles.... I always put them ... and then look for them for hours.

VIII. Guess the Crossword:

h	v	o	d	t	r	i	a	l	t
z	r	a	g	r	a	c	e	i	w

c	y	c	l	i	n	g	s	f	k
r	w	w	j	t	x	n	a	m	y
u	e	h	m	h	e	l	m	e	t
n	t	e	b	l	g	j	v	r	u
n	s	e	g	o	g	l	e	s	s
i	u	l	p	n	d	s	s	i	e
n	i	p	e	d	a	l	t	q	p
g	t	s	w	i	m	m	i	n	g

IX. Translate into Russian:

Mountain bikers have faced land access issues from the beginnings of the sport. Areas where the first mountain bikers have ridden have faced serious restrictions or elimination of riding.

Many trails were originally fireroads, animal paths, hiking trails, or multi-use paths that were simply used for these new trail users. Single-track mountain biking creates more conflicts with hikers, particularly in forested areas. There are also some concern single-track biking leads to erosion. Because of these conflicts, the interpretation of the Wilderness Act was revised by the National Park Service to be able to exclude bicycles in certain areas.

Opposition to the sport has led to the development of local, regional, and international mountain bike groups. The different groups that formed generally work to create new trails, maintain existing trails, and help existing trails that may have issues. Groups work with private and public entities from the individual landowner to city parks departments, on up through the state level at the DNR, and into the federal level. Different groups work individually or together to achieve results.

X. Speak on cycling or triathlon.

Text 8 Equestrian

In the Olympics, men and women can ride together for the same team and against each other in the same events. The rider and the horse both win medals. They are considered a team. There are different kinds of ways to ride. In the Olympics they ride English style. Here are some of the events.

Show Jumping

Jumping events are held in a grass or sand ring. The horse and rider are judged for speed and accuracy. Contestants jump over 12 to 15 jumps in a certain order and have to do it in a certain amount of time. The horse and rider are penalized if they refuse a jump, knock down a jump, fall off, or go over the time limit. There are several rounds to the competition and the rider and horse with the most points win.

Dressage

Dressage events are also held in a sand ring 60m x 20 m. Dressage has three rounds. Grand Prix, Grand Prix special and Grand Prix Freestyle- sounds like Grand Pree- (classes in Dressage). Riders will choose the music they perform to and they choose the actions they perform. In Dressage the riders wear top hats.

Eventing

Eventing is part Dressage, part cross-country, and part Jumping. Rider uses the same horse for three days with one event on each day. The cross country race tests endurance, speed, and jumping ability.

Equestrian event became a part of the Olympics in 1900. In 1976 Princess Anne of Great Britain was a member of her country's Equestrian team.

Vocabulary

Equestrian [ik'westriən] – конный спорт

to ride – скакать
a sand ring – песчаная арена
to penalize – наказывать
a dressage – объездка лошадей

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Can ride together, the rider and the horse, to be considered, show jumping, a grass or sand ring, to be judged for speed and accuracy, the contestants jump, to be penalized, to refuse a jump, to go over the time limit, to choose the music, to wear top hats.

II. Suggest the English for: Могут скакать вместе, судить за скорость и точность, считаться командой, наказываются, отказаться от прыжка, выйти за пределы времени, выбирать музыку, одевать высокие шляпы, травяная или песчаная арена, наездник и лошадь, показательные прыжки, конкурсный прыжок.

III. Insert the missing words:

- 1) _____ and the horse both win medals.
- 2) _____ events are held in a grass or _____ ring.
- 3) The horse and the rider _____ for speed and _____ .
- 4) Dressage events _____ in a sand ring.
- 5) The cross-country race tests _____, speed and jumping ability.
- 6) The _____ events became a part of the Olympics _____.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) Men and women can ride together for the same team and
- 2) In the Olympics they ride....
- 3) Horse and rider are penalized if they....
- 4) Rider chooses the music they perform to and
- 5) The rider uses the same horse for

V. Is it true or false?

- 1) Equestrian is for men only.
- 2) In the Olympics the participants ride German style.
- 3) Jumping events are held in a grass or sand ring.
- 4) Dressage has two rounds.
- 5) The riders mayn't choose the music they perform to.
- 6) The cross-country race doesn't test endurance, speed and jumping ability.

VI. Make your own sentences with modal verbs should, may, must, need, can. Use new words and word combinations.

VII. Guess the Crossword.

e	q	u	e	s	t	r	i	a	n
j	r	o	u	n	d	i	m	b	m
u	h	o	r	s	e	d	e	i	u
m	b	m	k	a	y	e	d	l	s
p	o	s	h	n	p	r	a	i	i
s	p	e	e	d	r	a	l	t	c
d	r	e	s	s	a	g	e	y	z

VIII. Translate into English: Соревнования по объезде лошадей (дрессуре) проводятся на песчаной арене. Они состоят из 3 раундов: гранд при, особый гранд при, гранд при в свободном стиле. 25 лучших наездников проходят во второй раунд. В третий раунд проходят только 15.

IX. Translate into Russian

Harness

Horses, mules and donkeys are driven in harness in many different ways. For working purposes, they can pull a plough or other farm equipment designed to be pulled by animals. In many parts of the world they still pull wagons for basic hauling and transportation. They may draw carriages at ceremonies, in parades or for tourist rides. As noted in "horse racing" above, horses can race in harness, pulling a very lightweight cart. At the other end of the spectrum, some draft horses compete in horse pulling competitions, where single or teams of horses and their drivers vie to determine who can pull the most weight for a short distance.

Vocabulary

a harness	упряжь, сбруя
a donkey	осел
a plough	плуг
to pull	тянуть, тащить
a carriage	коляска
to vie	соперничать

X. Speak on equestrian.

**Text 9
Fencing**

Fencing was known in Egypt, China, India, and Greece. Homer, a famous Greek author, wrote about a fight with swords in his book, «The Illiad». There are four sports that have been included in each modern Olympic Games since 1896 and fencing is one of them.

To be a fencer you need a sword, a protective vest and a jacket, a mask, and a glove. Fencers also wear breeches and special fencing shoes. There are three different kinds of swords. The foil is the lightest, the épée was the sword used for dueling years ago, and the sabre is the heaviest sword. Fencing is an indoor sport. Fencers use a special surface about 46 feet long and 5 feet wide.

Each bout has three rounds that last three minutes each, with one minute between rounds. The winner is the first fencer to score 15 hits on the opponent or the fencer who scores the greater number of hits by the end of the bout. If the players are even by the end of regular match time, one minute extra time will be fenced and the winner will be the first to score a touch on the opponent.

In the Olympic Games there are six disciplines of fencing that include six individual and four team events.

- Men's foil - individual & team events
- Women's foil - individual event
- Men's épée - individual & team events
- Women's épée - individual event
- Men's sabre - individual & team events
- Women's sabre - individual event

Vocabulary

fencing	фехтование
a sword [so:d]	меч
breeches	штаны, бриджи
a foil	рапира
an épée	шпага

a sabre	сабля
a bout	1) круг; 2) схватка, борьба

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Fencing, a fight with swords, a protective vest and a jacket, to use for dueling years ago, an indoor sport, a special surface, each bout has three rounds, to score 15 hits, a touch on the opponent, to include six individual and four team events, men's foil, women's sabre, men's épée.

II. Suggest the English for:

Было известно в Египте, бой на мечях, использоваться на дуэлях, каждый бой состоит из трех раундов, касание соперника, включать 6 индивидуальных и 4 командных соревнования, фехтование, защитный жилет, специальное покрытие, существует три вида мечей, рапира самая легкая.

III. Insert the missing words:

- 1) Fighting with swords _____ thousands of years.
- 2) Homer, _____ wrote about a fight with _____ in his book, "The Illiad".
- 3) To be a fencer you need _____, a protective _____ and jacket, a mask, and a glove.
- 4) The _____ is the lightest, the _____ was the sword used for dueling years ago, and the sabre is the heaviest sword.
- 5) The winner is the first fencer to score _____ hits on the opponent.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) There are four sports that have been included in each modern _____.
- 2) Fencers also wear _____.
- 3) The épée was the sword used for _____.
- 4) Fencers use a special surface about _____.
- 5) Each bout has three rounds that last three minutes each, with _____.

V. Is it true or false?

- 1) Fencing is a modern sport.
- 2) Homer, a famous Roman author, wrote about a fight with swords in his book, "The Illiad".
- 3) There are five sports that have been included in each modern Olympic Games since 1896 and fencing is one of them.
- 4) To be a fencer you needn't any special equipment.
- 5) The sabre is the heaviest sword.
- 6) The winner is the fencer who scores the greater number of hits by the end of the bout.
- 7) Fencing is an outdoor sport.

VI. Give the Past Perfect form of the verbs: to go back, to know, to write, to include, to be, to score, to hit.

VII. Give three degrees of comparison of the following adjectives and adverbs. Translate them into Russian:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
protective		
different		
light		
heavy		
great		
long		

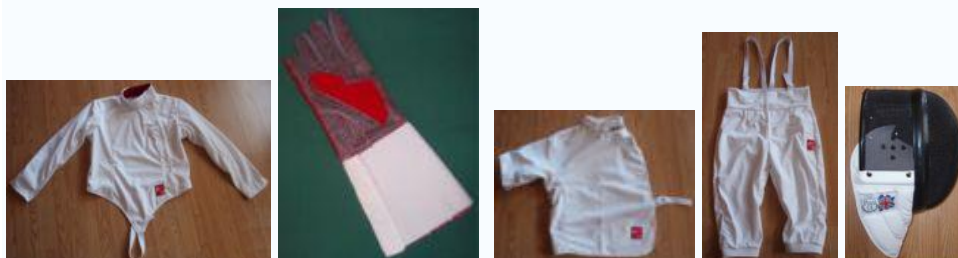
VIII. Open the brackets and put the verbs into Past Simple or Past Perfect

- 1) When the fencer (to come) into the gym, his coach already (to be) there.
- 2) When I (to take) my sabre, my opponent already (to hit) me.
- 3) When the referee (to see) the fall, fans already (to shout).
- 4) My opponent (to give) me the foil which he (to pick up) the floor.

5) Nick (to show) the epee which he (to buy).

IX. Translate into Russian:

Epee was invented in the second half of the 19th century by a group of French students, who felt that the conventions of foil were too restrictive, and the weapon itself too light. They wanted an experience closer to that of an actual duel. At the point of its conception, the epee was, essentially, an exact copy of a small sword but without the needle-sharp point. Like the foil, the epee is a thrusting weapon: to score a valid hit, the fencer must fix the point of his weapon on his opponent's target. However, the target area covers the entire body, and there are no rules regarding who can hit when.



Jacket

Glove

Plastron

Breeches

Mask

X. Speak on fencing.

Text 10 Softball

Softball was invented in 1887 as an indoor sport by George Hancock of the Chicago Board. In 1895 Lewis Rober invented outdoor softball and called it Kitten League Ball. Softball is played by men, women, and children. There is fast pitch and slow pitch softball. Eight teams compete at the Olympic Games in the discipline of women's fast pitch. The host country automatically has a spot because they are the host team, and the other seven teams qualify through world championships and various regional Olympic Qualifiers.

Softball is a fun sport. It's like baseball but different in some ways. You need a softball, a bat, a glove, a helmet, and most women wear a slider on their sliding legs. Catchers wear special equipment to protect themselves behind home plate. The field is shaped like a "diamond" because home plate and the three bases form a diamond. The bases are called first base, second base, third base, and home plate. The bases are 60 feet apart and are actually a square turned on its side. The thing you have to do is hit the ball and run to all three bases before your team makes three outs.

Softball is played by two teams at a time, nine players per team on the field. The teams take turns at bat. The game is divided into innings with each team playing the field while the other team is at bat.

Softball became an Olympic sport in 1996 and in the Olympics there is only fast pitch and it is played by women.

Vocabulary

softball – софтбол
a pitch – бросок, подача; бросать, подавать
a bat – бита
a catcher – ловец
a host team – хозяева поля
to qualify – квалифицировать, определять

Exercises

I. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

To be invented, an indoor sport, a fast pitch, to compete at the Olympic Games, a host country, a fun sport, to wear special equipment, a catcher, to be shaped, to hit the ball, to make three outs, an inning, to take turns, to become an Olympic sport.

II. Suggest the English for:

Был изобретен, принимающая страна (страна-устроительница), отличаться по нескольким признакам, специальное оборудование, ловцы, бита и шлем, форма напоминает бриллиант, бить по мячу, пробежать по всем базам, по 9 игроков в команде.

III. Insert the missing words:

- 1) Softball _____ in 1887.
- 2) There is _____ pitch and _____ pitch softball.
- 3) Catchers wear special equipment _____ themselves.
- 4) The bases are _____ apart and a square turned on its side.
- 5) The thing you have to do is _____ to all three bases.
- 6) Softball is played by _____ teams.
- 7) You need _____ to play softball.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) Softball is played by
- 2) It's like baseball but
- 3) You need
- 4) Catchers wear
- 5) The field is shaped like
- 6) The thing you have to do is
- 7) Softball became an Olympic sport in

V. Guess the crossword:

1					s								
2					o								
					f								
3					t								
4					b								
	5				a								
					l								
			6		l								

VI. Make up 6 questions to the text and answer them.

VII. Ask questions to the underlined words.

The first version of softball was invented in Chicago, Illinois on Thanksgiving Day, 1887 by George Hancock as a winter version of baseball (4).

VIII. Translate into Russian:

The first version of softball was invented in Chicago, Illinois on Thanksgiving Day, 1887 by George Hancock as a winter version of baseball. It was intended to be a way for baseball players to keep in practice during the winter. At the time, the sport was called "Indoor Baseball". Yale and Harvard alumni had gathered at the Farragut Boat Club in Chicago to hear the score of the annual football game. When the score was announced and bets were paid, a Yale alumnus threw a boxing glove at a Harvard supporter. The other person grabbed a stick and swung at it. Hancock called "Play ball!" and the game began. Hancock took a boxing glove and tied it into a ball. A broom handle was used as a bat. The first softball game ended with a score of 44-40. The ball, being soft, was fielded barehanded rather than with gloves like those which had been introduced to baseball in 1882. Hancock developed a ball and an undersized bat the next week.

Vocabulary

to intend	намереваться, хотеть
alumnus (pl. alumni) [ə'λmnəs]	бывший питомец (учебного заведения), выпускник
annual	ежегодный, годовой
a bet	пари
a bat	бита

to grab	хватать, захватывать
to swing (swung)	качаться, колебаться
a broom handle	рукоять метлы
bare	голый
undersized	недостаточного размера, карликовый, маленький

IX. . Translate into English:

Софтбол напоминает бейсбол, но отличается от него по нескольким признакам. Чтобы играть в него, вам нужно специальное оборудование: мяч, бита, шлем, перчатка и так далее. Поле для игры своей формой напоминает бриллиант. Софтбол стал олимпийским видом спорта в 1996 году.

X. Speak on softball.

Вариант 17

Задание №1. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке:

1. John L. Davis, President
Autocomp. Inc.
8100 South Jackson Street
Detroit, MI 48220
2. We recently purchased \$ 250,000 worth of automated material-handling equipment from your company. This equipment was purchased from you because of the fine reputation you have for quality and service to your customers.
3. We look forward to doing business with your company in the future.
Sincerely,
Victor Boyd,
Plant Manager
4. Dear Mr. Davis:
5. Rusk Seed, Inc.
400 National Highway
Decatur, Illinois 62525
April 15, 2007

1. Расположите части письма в правильном порядке:

- 1) 7 Maple Estate, Hlarbour Road, Melbourn, Australia. (Sender's address)
Ref. JK/RS
Telephone 041-336-3692
7 May 2007
- 2) Dear Sirs,
- 3) We await your instructions, which shall have our careful attention
Yours faithfully
Richard Smith
Sales Manager
- 4) We recently had the honour of sending you a catalogue of our goods, and trust that you duly received the same.
As we have not yet been favoured with your order, we venture to enquire if you have reached a decision, and whether you require further information about our product.
- 5) Purchasing Department
Sunrise Boulevard
Riverton, MI 44444 (Addressee's address)

Read and translate the dialogues. Learn the dialogues by heart.

1. - Could you possibly give me a lift to the station?
- Sorry, there's something wrong with my car.
2. - But it's only half past ten. Stay and have a cup of coffee.
- We'd better be going. It's getting late.
3. - How do you feel today?
- So-so
4. - I'm sorry to trouble you, but could you lend me your car for the weekend?
- Yes, certainly. With pleasure.

Задание №1. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company

3638 North 25 Road

(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346

(3) Mr. Paul Brown

Director of Purchasing Department

Smith Electronic Company

360 (5) Fifth Avenue

Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?
3. Who is the addressee?
4. What town does the letter come from?
5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

Задание №2. Перед вами конверт:

Amtorg Trading Corporation

5695 South 23 Madison Avenue

(1) New York, (2) NJ 08887

(3) Mr. R. Calvert

Director of Marketing

(4) Smith Printing Company

590 (5) Lincoln Street

Chicago, WI 53216

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает:

- 1) the addressee's company name
- 2) the town the letter comes from
- 3) the addressee
- 4) the ZIP Code in the return address
- 5) the street name in the mailing address

Задание №3. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте:

New Jersey Power Company

5695 South 23 Road

(1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887

Mr. Frederick Wolf

Director of Marketing

(3) Smith Printing Company

590 (4) Sixth Avenue

Milwaukee, (5) WI 53216

- 1) What is the ZIP code in the return address?

- 2) What is the ZIP code in the mailing address?
- 3) What town does the letter come from?
- 4) What is addressee's company name?
- 5) What is the street name in the mailing address?

Вариант 18

Проанализируйте образец резюме

Образец резюме:

Alexander Bermann
376 West 186th Street, Apartment #6-3
New York, N.Y. 10033
Tel.(212) 973-6792

OBJECTIVE	A position as a mechanical engineer
SUMMARY	15 years varied experience in mechanical engineering. Designed and developed both automatic and special machines. Installed machinery and equipment. Familiar with use of industrial engineering techniques and machine shop practices.
EXPERIMENTENCE 1986-1988	BROWN MMANUFACTURING Co Paterson,N.J. Design Engineer. Planed and designed both automatic and special machines, instrumental system, and pneumatics .
1974-1986	KHARKOV MACHINE WORKS Kharkov,USSR. Design Engineer at the Automation Department Designed various automatic machines. Installed machinery and equipment
EDUCATION 1969-1974	KRARKOV POLYTECHIC INSTITUTE. Kharkov,USSR M.S. in Mechanical Engineering.
PERSONAL	Arrived in the United States August 1989. Permanent US resident. Married, two children.
REFERENNCES	Furnished upon request

5.3 Фонетический практикум

Ex. 1. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на тип слога:

blame, melt, be, had, five, my, run, bite, best, spoke, stock, hill, meet, cut, send, bed, style, side, plan, miss, bitter, typist, nut, use, us, plane, lake, lye, fat, biter, better, mist, six, style, tube, dust, lunch, space, bottle, rise, raze, symbol, mutton, vote, office, luck, bad, long, no, note, just, club, shelf, summer, subject, pencil.

Ех. 2. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на чтение гласных в ударных открытых и закрытых слогах перед r:

star, pure, birch, hire, turn, short, severe, born, birth, lyre, care, prepare, torn, spare, parent, far, person, mere, merge, bar, cure, wire, admire, bare, shore, lord, north, bird, hurt, verse, tired, term, forty, hard, hare, rare, core, care, large, share, harm, spur, girl, dirty, satire, fork, charm, scare, morning, first, turtle, more, skirt.

Ех. 3. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на правила чтения буквы c:

crystal, teacher, fetch, cubic, chorus, place, cut, cap, cat, nice, cent, inch, mice, clean, came, cattle, space, fancy, nice, cent, clap, pick, pocket, price, prick, record, recite, cony, church, face, chuck, care, core, charm, cure, deck, chalk, ticket, topic, French, chess, fact, cinema, children, choice, child, chill, choose, pitch, chip, Jack, catch, scale, cost, chemistry, school.

Ех. 4. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на правила чтения буквы s:

[s] – Mike's flat, student's decision, accountant's, papers;

[z] – girl's doll, engineer's map, country's flag, this year's plan, people's will, this family's friends;

[iz] – Max's books, Mr Fox's car, Mrs Patch's husband;

[s] – speaks, helps, sits, breaks, costs, eats, writes, fights, keeps, makes, sleeps, translates;

[z] – reads, leaves, gives, goes, becomes, says, drives, flies, knows, pays, spoils, sends, tells;

[iz] – teaches, freezes, kisses, discusses, loses, watches, sneezes;

Ех. 5. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на правила чтения буквы s:

shave, smoke, choose, stage, finish, shape, nose, use, fuse, books, lags, sea, spare, less, towns, factories, west, rules, flash, push, pencils, maps, forks, shows, mash, hooks, as, bees, speak, disk, seas, has, sake, deeds, notes, bells, slope, so, stock, say, says, sells, likes, tins, seats, seeds, state, nose, tables, close, is, lessons, days, rose, stress, lives, reads, goes, begins, teaches, writes, plays, studies, does, boys, gives, listens, works.

Ех. 6. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на правила чтения буквы g:

big, bag, dog, grey, grow, cage, general, glad, gem, gold, page, gin, gypsy, night, nought, bought, high, gas, globe, fog, age, flag, glide, ginger, glad, go, egg, glim, bridge, gate.

Ех. 7. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на особенности чтения согласных:

a) what, young, chalk, page, switch, social, knife, what, quarter, union, why, parents, experiment, yesterday, pleasant, accept, space, keeps, exam;

b) see, reads, please, keeps, teacher, three, easy; space, climate, mice, guide, gate; general, guest, liquid, centre;

c) girl, third, turn, furniture, surname, party, dark, morning, before, town, air, tired, here, chair;

d) chalk, which, who, wrong, know, phase, comb, science, listen, lecture, discussion, initial, Russian, bought, debt, foreign, chemistry.

Ех. 8. Прочтите, обращая внимание на правила чтения гласных и согласных букв:

Which is which?

We were very worried.

She was wearing silver ear-rings.

Where's the railway timetable?

What are you waiting for?

Out of sight, out of mind.

Fight fire with fire.

It's never too late to learn.

Never judge from appearances.

Why do you cry, Willy?
Why do you cry?
Why, Willy? Why, Willy?
Why, Willy? Why?

Ex. 9. Прочтите следующие предложения с правильной интонацией:

- A. Is this a ↗pencil? 'Is this a ↗black pencil? 'Are 'these ↗pens? 'Are 'those 'pens ↗too? 'Is this ↗salt? 'Is there any ↗butter on the plate? 'Do you 'want to ↗eat? 'Have you ever 'been to St. ↗Petersburg? 'Did you 'come 'home ↗late yesterday?
- B. A ↗picture, a ↗book and a ↗pen are on the ↘table. There is a ↗table, six ↗chairs and an ↘armchair in this room. I 'like to play ↗football, ↗volleyball, ↗basketball and ↘handball. In the ↗South I'll ↗swim, 'lie in the ↗sun and 'play ↘volleyball.
- C. On the ↗wall opposite the ↗window 'there is a 'large ↘map. On the ↗shelves you can 'find many ↗books in 'all 'foreign ↘languages. The ↗apples that are on the ↗plate are ↘ripe. ↗Canada which is situated to the 'North of ↗America is a ↘big country.
- D. 'Is this a ↗bed or a ↘sofa? Are these ↗books or ↘notebooks? 'Is this a ↗good car or a ↘bad car? Are these ↗big houses or ↘small houses? 'Is the 'day ↗long or ↘short? Is the 'school ↗new or ↘old? Is there a – ↗TV set or a ↘radio set in the room?
- E. He is a ↘foreigner, ↗isn't he?
You are ↘not a Londoner, ↗are you?
Your 'friend has just 'returned from ↘London, ↗hasn't he?
You'll 'do your ↘best, ↗won't you?

Ex. 10. Прочтите с правильной интонацией:

Our classroom

We are in our ↘classroom. We are at an English ↘lesson. The classroom is ↗light and ↘clean. There is much ↘air in the room. The ceiling is ↗white, the walls are ↗blue, the door and the floor are ↘brown. They are ↘not yellow.

There is a ↘blackboard in the room. It is on the ↘wall. It is big and ↘nice. There are many tables and ↘chairs there. Is there a ↗map on the wall? ↘No, there ↘isn't. There is no ↘map on the wall. There is a ↘picture there. It is a picture of a ↘town.

How many chairs and ↘tables are there in the room? There are ten ↗tables and twenty ↘chairs there. They are ↘brown. There is a ↘bookcase there, too. It is full of Russian ↘books. There are a few ↘English books there, ↘too.

Ex. 11. Прочтите с правильной интонацией:

My flat

My 'flat is in the 'centre of ↘Biysk. There are 'four ↘rooms in it: 'two ↗bedrooms, | a ↗dining room and a ↘study. They are 'good and ↘clean. Be↗sides| there is a 'bathroom and a ↘kitchen.

'In the ↗dining room | there is a ↗table | which is in the 'middle of the ↘room. There are some ↗chairs, | some ↗armchairs, a ↗cupboard and a '↘sofa. The 'table is ↘round. There is a 'vase with ↘flowers on it.

My 'favourite 'room is the ↘study. There are 'many ↗bookcases 'full of 'interesting ↘books there. 'Some are in the 'English ↘language. The 'bedrooms are 'very ↘light. There is 'much ↘air in them.

'In my ↗bedroom there is a ↘bed with a night-table near it | and a ↘wardrobe. 'On the ↗floor there is a 'small' ↘carpet.

'Are there any 'pictures in your ↗bedroom? No, there 'aren't ↘any. There are 'some in the ↘dining-room. 'Is there 'anything on the 'walls of your ↗study? Yes, there is a 'map on the ↘wall. 'Is there 'anybody at ↗home now? I'm afraid there is ↘nobody at home, they are 'all at '↘work now.

Ex. 12. Прочтите с правильной интонацией:

At home

At ↗night |when I 'feel ↗tired and ↗sleepy, | I 'go 'up to my ↗bedroom | and 'switch 'on the e↗lectric ↘light. I 'take 'off my ↗shoes, | 'undress | and 'put 'on my py↘jamas. 'Then I 'get in-to ↗bed | and 'switch 'off the ↘light. 'After a ↗few minutes | I 'fall a↘sleep. I 'sleep the ↗whole 'night ↘through.

'Punctually at 'seven 'thirty in the ↗morning | the a↗larm clock ↗rings and 'wakes me ↘up. I 'get 'out of bed, |'put 'on my 'dressing-gown and slippers and go into the bathroom, where I turn on the hot and cold water taps. I wash my face and neck and clean my teeth. Then I turn off the taps and have my bath. Sometimes I have a shower. Then I dry myself with a towel and get dressed.

Ex. 13. Прочтите с правильной интонацией:

Mr Payne goes shopping

Mr 'Roger 'Payne lives in ↘London. He is a 'teacher of ↘English. He 'teaches 'English to 'foreign ↗students at St. 'Giles 'School of ↘Languages. Mr 'Payne has ↑four 'classes 'four 'times a ↘week. He likes teaching English to foreign students at St. Giles School of Languages. Mr Payne has four classes four times a ↘week. He ↘likes teaching English.

Mr 'Payne has a ↗wife, a ↗daughter and a ↘son. His 'wife, 'Grace ↗Payne, is a 'teacher ↘too. She 'teaches 'French at 'London Uni↘versity. His 'daughter 'Jane is fif↗teen and his 'son ↗Dick is ↘twelve. They are at compre↘hensive school.

'Mrs ↘Payne 'usually goes 'shopping on ↗Monday and ↘Wednesday. Mr ↗Payne goes 'shopping on 'Saturday ↘morning.

It is ↘Saturday today. Mr 'Payne is 'going ↘shopping now. He 'usually 'goes to the su-permarket. He can 'buy ↑all they ↘need there. He 'walks along the ↗counters and 'puts his 'pur-chases into the ↘basket. He 'buys 'two 'white ↗loaves and 'one ↘rye loaf. The 'bread is always ↘fresh there. 'Then he 'buys some ↗meat, ↗fish, ↗bacon, ↗sausage and ↘cereals. He 'also buys 'vegetables and fruit; po↗tatoes, to↗matoes, ↗cucumbers, ↗apples, ↗oranges and ↘lemons.

Today Mr Payne must go to a department store. Tomorrow is his son's birthday. Dick is inviting a few friends to his birthday party. Mr Payne must buy a present for his son. He wants Jane to go to the department store with him.

They are going to a big department store in Oxford Street. There are a lot of departments in the store: women's clothes, men's clothes, shoes, sports goods, leather goods and so on.

On the ground floor Mr Payne buys a tie and Jane buys a pair of gloves. Then they go to the second floor, to the Men's Department and buy a blue sweater for Dick. Dick likes that col-our. They also buy a box of paints for him. They are very tired. Now they can go to a cafe and have tea.

Ex. 14. Прочтите с правильной интонацией:

Look. Look at the cook. Look at the cook, she would put the pudding on the table. Look at the cook, she would put the pudding on the table if she could.

Two. Two of you. Two of you admired the moon. Two of you admired the moon in June. It's true that two of you admired the moon in June.

I observed. I observed an absurd person. I observed the absurd person and I heard her. I observed the absurd person and I heard her recite the verses. When I returned I observed the absurd person and I heard her recite the verses.

Don't go. Don't go slow. Don't go slowly, Joe. Don't go slowly, Joe, there's no snow. Don't go slowly, Joe, there's no snow on the road.

Dear me. Dear me, I fear. Dear me, I fear I really hear. Dear me, I fear I really hear the deer quite near.

There's a flower. There's a flower near the tower. There's a flower near the tower, it's ours.

My sister. My sister and Tim. My sister and Tim will visit Jim. My sister and Tim will visit Jim who lives in a big city. My sister and Tim will visit Jim who lives in a big city, and they will eat fish and sing.

Fat man. That fat man. That fat man with a black hat. That fat man with a black hat in his hand. That fat man with a black hat in his hand sat in a tram. That fat man with a black hat in his hand who sat in the tram was not my dad.

I can't. I can't laugh. I can't laugh and dance. I can't laugh and dance in grass. I can't laugh and dance in grass in my aunt's garden after dark.

It's not. It's not my fault. It's not my fault that she called. It's not my fault that she called Paul's daughter. It's not my fault that she called Paul's daughter who played with a ball in the hall.

Noise. Noise annoys. Any noise annoys. Any noise annoys any oyster. Any noise annoys an oyster but the noisy annoys an oyster most.

Ex. 15 Прочитайте скороговорки, обращая внимание на произношение дифтонгов

- A **sailor** and a **mate** watch a **baby** whale **playing** on a **great** wave at **daybreak**.
- Take care not to **make** many mistakes, when you **bake** those **cakes**.
- James takes a **cake** from Jane's **plate**, Jane takes a **cake** from James' **plate**.
- I don't **care** whether I live **upstairs** or **downstairs**.
- The **square** was **carefully** **prepared** for the parade.

6. Примеры оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации

6.1 Примеры тестовых заданий

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. She a secretary.
a) is b)are c)have d)were
2. swine is big.
a)these b)those c)this d)its
3. He....taking his dog for a walk.
a)were b)is c)have d)shall be
4. We know their names, but they don't know
a)us b)our c)ours d) we
5. Are these coats?
a)yours b)your c)you d) us
6. Gina gave the wrong phone number just for fun.
a)he b)him c)his d) he's
7. We have a large garden. Do you know where garden is?
a)us b)our c)ours d) our's

8. I like that camera. I am going to buy
 a) she b) it c) its d) he
9. This is not my pencil; is blue.
 a) my b) mine c) me d) mines
10. My room is bigger than hers, but is nicer.
 a) she b) her c) hers d) her's
11. Will you give me his telephone number? I don't know
 a) him b) its c) it d) hers
12. I gave her my address and she gave hers.
 a) my b) mine c) me d) I
13. I don't like dogs. I am afraid of
 a) they b) them c) their d) theirs

Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is / are:

- a) 1. This city has many monuments. 2. Our town has no theatres. 3. This family has two children. 4. Our group has many good pupils. 5. Every week has seven days and every year has twelve months. 6. She has a lot of English books in her library.
- b) 1. The dog is in the room. 2. The children are in the yard. 3. The students are in the laboratory. 4. The car is near the house. 5. The bench was under the tree. 6. A lot of people will be at the stadium tomorrow.

Употребите глаголы to be или to have в нужной форме:

1. There is no school in this village and the children go to the school which ... two miles away.
 2. How old ... you? I ... 17.
 3. ... you English lessons twice a week? – Yes, we ...
 4. I ... no time to help you yesterday. I ... very sorry about it.
 5. We ... a conference tomorrow. So I ... busy with my report today.
 6. My sister ... a second-year student of the Law Faculty.
 7. What ... you fond of? My hobby ... drawing.
 8. Will you ... any lectures tomorrow?
 9. Physics ... my favorite subject at school.
 10. He ... a lot of trouble with his car yesterday.
 11. My grandfather ... short grey hair but my grandmother's hair ... long and thick.
 Your glasses ... on the table.

Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. The comes everyday.
 a) postman b) postmen c) postmans d) postmens
2. There are a lot of in the forest .
 a) deer b) deers c) a deer d) the deers
3. play in the yard.
 a) the child b) a child c) children d) childrens
4. The Browns are my
 a) neighbors b) neighbor c) a neighbor d) the neighbor
5. My works at school.
 a) sisters b) the sisters c) the sister d) sister
6. speak English well.
 a) student b) students c) he d) she
7. We work five ... a week.
 a) day b) a day c) the day d) days
8. My lives not far from her.
 a) mothers' friend b) mother friend's c) mother friends' d) mother's friend
9. Our is light.

- a)friend's rooms b)friends' room c)friend's room
 10. is not elected every four years.
 a) Britain's Queen b)Britains' Queen c)Britain Queen's d) Britain Queens'
 11. Prime Minister is the....
 a)Parliament's the head b)head's Parliament c)Parliament's head d)Parliament head
 12. was moved to Moscow.
 a) Russias' capital b)Russia's capital c)Russia capital's d)Russia capitals'
 13. The will arrive tomorrow.
 a)country's delegations b)country's delegation c)delegation's country d)delegations' country
 14. My are at home.
 a)children's brother b)brother's childrens c)brother's child d)brother's children
 15. He received his
 a)friends' letter b)friend's letter's c)letter's friend d) friend letters
 16. Our....is brown.
 a)teachers' tables b)table's teacher c)teacher's table d) table's teachers
 17. My..... is new.
 a)mothers' umbrellas b)mother's umbrella c)umbrella's mother d)umbrellas' mother
 18. The interesting thing about is all the roads that they built in Britain.
 a) Romans b) a Romans c) the Romans d) Romen

Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Present Indefinite:

1. We (read) the newspaper in class every day.
2. He always (prepare) his homework carefully.
3. We always (play) tennis on Saturdays.
4. She (speak) several foreign languages.
5. The children (play) in the park every afternoon.
6. Helen (work) very hard.
7. They (take) a lot of trips together.
8. We always (travel) by car.
9. I (eat) lunch in the cafeteria every day.

Вариант 3

Choose the right variant.

1. Have you ever visited other countries? - Yes, I... to Italy and France.
 a) was c) had been
 b) have been d) would be
2. I feel really tired. We ... to the party last night and have just returned home.
 a) went c) had seen
 b) has gone d) was going
3. At the beginning of the film I realized that I ... it before.
 a) see c) had seen
 b) saw d) have seen
4. When the bus stopped in the small square, Helen ... her magazine and didn't realized at first that she had arrived at her destination.
 a) read c) was reading
 b) reads d) had read
5. My sister's son ... in tomorrow's race, because he is too young. They do not allow riders under sixteen.
 a) won't ride c) wouldn't ride
 b) shan't ride d) doesn't ride
6. A beautiful bridge ... in our city. It will be finished next year.
 a) builds c) is being built
 b) is built d) has been built

7. It has been raining for two hours. I hope it ... raining soon.
 a) stops c) would stop
 b) shall stop d) stop
8. Television has many advantages. It keeps us informed about the latest news, and also ... entertainment at home.
 a) provide c) is provided
 b) provides d) provided
9. On the other hand television ... for the violent behavior of some young people, and for encouraging children to sit indoors, instead of doing sports.
 a) blames c) is blamed
 b) blamed d) would blame
10. Some millionaires have lots of money and ... what to do with it.
 a) don't know c) won't know
 b) didn't d) knows
11. How ... at college? You didn't say much about it in your last letter.
 a) do you get on c) will you get on
 b) are you get on d) are you getting on
12. When you ... in this city again? - In a month.
 a) arrive c) have you arrived
 b) arrived d) will you arrive
13. Every time that I miss the bus, it means that I ... walk to work.
 a) has to c) had to
 b) have to d) could
14. Every time when I missed the bus, I ... to return home late.
 a) must c) can
 b) had d) may
15. That was great! It was ... meal you have ever cooked.
 a) good c) best
 b) better d) the best
16. This exhibition is ... interesting than the previous one.
 a) little c) least
 b) less d) the least
17. We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.
 a) a c) -
 b) the d) an
18. Everybody agrees that ... happiness is very important in the life of people.
 a) - c) a
 b) the d) many
19. In the past people lived in ... harmony with the environment.
 a) a c) the
 b) an d) -
20. When they arrived ... the station, they rushed to the platform not to miss the train.
 a) to c) in
 b) at d) for

Вариант 4

Choose the right variant.

1. When you ... older, you'll change your mind about this.
 a) will grow c) have grown
 b) grow d) grew
2. By the time the police get there, the burglars
 a) vanish c) will have vanished

- b) will vanish d) vanished
3. As soon as the taxi arrives, I ... you know.
- a) let c) had let
- b) have let d) will let
4. My friend has been writing to me for years already, but he never ... a photo.
- a) sends c) will send
- b) has sent d) sent
5. Why are you busy packing? - My train ... in two hours, so we'll leave the house in an hour.
- a) is leaving c) leaves
- b) will be leaving d) left
6. When was this building finished? - They say it ... by the end of last year.
- a) had been finished c) will be finished
- b) was finished d) finishes
7. I thought that I ... my key and was very glad when I found it.
- a) lose c) had lost
- b) lost d) was losing
8. What's the matter? You look upset. Last week I lost my scarf and now I just ... my gloves.
- a) lost c) had lost
- b) have lost d) lose
- 9.1 ... for this bank for five years already but I have decided to change my job.
- a) am working c) have been working
- b) has worked d) worked
10. Martin said that he ... the tickets the next day.
- a) bought c) will buy
- b) had bought d) would buy
11. The house opposite our college ..., that's why we are using the back entrance at present.
- a) pulls down c) is being pulled down
- b) is pulled down d) pulled down
12. You ... an umbrella when you left the house, didn't you?
- a) have c) had had
- b) was having d) had
13. By the time we got to the cinema the film
- a) will begin c) had begun
- b) would begin d) began
14. Is there anything I ... do to help you?
- a) can c) am to
- b) may d) as to
15. The last film I saw was ... frightening than this one.
- a) little c) least
- b) less d) the least
16. Someone is calling you. Will you answer ... phone?
- a) a c) -
- b) the d) these
17. To tell the truth I don't like ... pair of trousers that I bought last month.
- a) those c) that
- b) this d) a
18. Whose house is it? - It's
- a) my c) her
- b) mine d) our
19. Today is ... cold than yesterday. So, I'm wearing my shorts.
- a) little c) least

- [illegible]

Choose the right variant.

- a) look c) was looking
- b) am looking d) have been looking
2. Last summer we wanted a relaxing holiday, so we ... to stay on a small island.
- a) choose c) had chosen
- b) have chosen d) chose
3. Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.
- a) are c) was
- b) is d) were
4. While we ... for the train, it started to rain.
- a) waited c) was waiting
- b) are waiting d) were waiting
5. The police officer said that every house in that street ... already by the police.
- a) search c) had been searched
- b) were searched d) searched
6. There is going to be a big art exhibition. It... a lot of visitors.
- a) attracts c) has attracted
- b) will attract d) attracted
7. The result of his investigation ... in the newspaper soon.
- a) publish c) will be published
- b) be published d) is published
8. When they arrived home, their children ... outside the door waiting for them.
- a) sit c) was sitting
- b) are sitting d) were sitting
9. We ... a new computer not long ago. Now the job will be done much more quickly.
- a) had bought c) bought
- b) was bought d) have bought
10. He was sorry that he ... to me for so long.
- a) didn't write c) hadn't been writing
- b) haven't been writing d) hasn't been writing
11. The ring you found ... be returned to an old lady who had lost it.
- a) can c) have to
- b) must d) are to
12. Everybody in our team played ... except the captain.
- a) bad c) worst
- b) badly d) the worst
13. You know much, but you know ... than your teacher.
- a) little c) least
- b) less d) much
14. Small shops are not as ... as supermarkets.
- a) more convenient c) most convenient
- b) convenient d) the most convenient
15. Sarah is a very good pianist. She plays ... piano very well.
- a) a c) the
- b) an d) -
16. We had five phone calls, but there were ... for you.

- a) no c) either
b) none d) neither

17. I didn't have much time, but I ... visit a lot of places of interest in London.

- a) can c) must
b) was able to d) had to
18. That's an easy question! ... knows the answer!

18. That's an easy question! ... knows the answer!

- a) All c) Each
b) Everybody d) Every

19. The comic told silly jokes, but nobody laughed ... him.

- [illegible]

20. We feel sorry ... Sam because he hasn't got any friends.

- a) for c) with
b) about d) by

Вариант 6 Choose the right variant.

1. If I ... some fish, will you cook it for me?

- a) will catch c) caught
b) catch d) am catching

2. She said that she ... her present flat. She tried to find another one.

- a) doesn't like c) didn't like
b) won't like d) likes

3.1 saw you yesterday from the bus. Where ... you ... at that time?

- a) was hurrying c) had hurried
b) were hurrying d) did hurry

4.1 found that everything I said on the phone ... to the police.

- a) report c) was reported
b) is reported d) had been reported

5. When I speak Italian, all the others in the class ... at me as I don't know the language well.

- a) laughed c) will laugh
b) was laughing d) laugh

6. He ... in the Army for eighteen months. This is his last month.

- a) serves c) has been serving
b) is serving d) have served

7. Don't make noise: the children ... to sleep.

- a) try c) will try
b) is trying d) are trying

8. A new museum ... in the city. What a beautiful building it will be!

- a) was being built c) is built
b) is being built d) builds

9. Two terrorists ... in New York some days ago.

- a) are arrested c) were arrested
b) have been arrested d) will be arrested

10.1 ... understand this letter. Will you translate it for me?

- a) mustn't c) may not
b) can't d) shouldn't

11. Diana's parents don't let her go to late-night disco. She ... be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening.

- a) must c) may

- b) can
12. Henry ... apologize for his bad behaviour yesterday.
a) have to c) had to
b) may d) is to
13. The children studied hard, and as a result they passed the exams ... of all.
a) good c) best
b) better d) the best
14. This is ... film I've ever seen.
a) more interesting c) most interesting
b) the most interesting d) not interesting
15. ... old, ... sick, ... unemployed need our special care.
a) - c) the
b) an d) everybody
16. Someone who saw ... robbery called the-police.
a) - c) the
b) a d) those
17. According to this song ... we need is love.
a) all c) each
b) every d) some
18. We wished the bride and groom happiness in ... new life together.
a) there c) theirs
b) their d) these
19. Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong ... you?
a) to c) at
b) for d) with
20. I listened to the radio every day to know the weather forecast but I can never rely ... it.
a) at c) in
b) to d) on

Вариант 7

Choose the right variant.

- I knew that I ... her somewhere before.
a) saw c) would see
b) had seen d) has seen
- When I finally found the house, I knocked at the door but ... the answer.
a) don't hear c) didn't hear
b) hasn't heard d) heard
- I went out into the garden to fetch my bike, but found that someone ... it.
a) stole it c) has stolen
b) would steal d) had stolen
- When I... for the keys, I remembered that I had left them at home.
a) looked c) had been looking
b) was looking d) look
- I have been working for the bank for a year already, but I ... to change my job.
a) decided c) has decided
b) have decided d) decide
- They spoke so quickly that I ... what they were speaking about.
a) not understand c) didn't understand
b) don't understand d) hadn't understood
- Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog.
a) cancelled c) had been cancelled
b) was cancelled d) has been cancelled
- I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it.

- a) lock c) had locked
b) locked d) would lock
9. As soon as you ... me, I will contact you.
a) calls c) called
b) will call d) call
- 10.1 ... him since he started working here.
a) have never trusted c) trusted
b) had never trusted d) trust
11. Mary will be ready soon. She ... coffee at the moment.
a) has c) was having
b) have d) is having
12. If we ... late for the class, our teacher will be angry with us.
a) is c) will be
b) were d) are
13. We ... in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly felt sick.
a) have been sitting c) sat
b) were sitting d) had been sitting
14. We were disappointed as the film was ... than we expected.
a) entertaining c) most entertaining
b) less entertaining d) entertaining
15. We usually ask our teacher to explain ... difficult problems to us.
a) the c) a
b) - d) this
16. Playing ... guitar is an interesting hobby.
a) - c) the
b) a d) mine
17. Our city is famous for ... beautiful ancient buildings.
a) its c) it's
b) it d) his
18. Her hair is long and fair. Everybody admires
a) them c) they
b) it d) its
19. You are very good ... dealing with people.
a) in c) on
b) at d) about
20. Last summer our neighbours decided to drive to Scotland ... a short holiday.
a) at c) on
b) to d) for

Вариант 8

Choose the right variant.

1. When the light ... I was sitting in the armchair reading a book.
a) goes out c) go out
b) had gone out d) went out
2. I thought I ... this film before, but I hadn't.
a) saw c) had seen
b) seen d) have seen
3. Why haven't you brought me the letters for signature? ... them yet?
a) Don't you type c) Haven't you typed
b) Didn't you type d) Will you type
4. She wasn't sure whether she ... the door of her flat.
a) locked c) had locked

- b) has locked d) didn't lock
5. I... my homework all morning and haven't finished it yet.
a) am doing c) have been doing
b) do d) did
6. The inspector suspected that the thief ... a special key for opening this door.
a) uses c) had used
b) has used d) will use
7. I was very tired. When I ... to bed, I fell asleep immediately.
a) got c) had got
b) has got d) will get
8. The Vikings ... to North America a thousand years ago.
a) sail c) had sailed
b) sailed d) have sailed
9. Thank you for your offer, but I ... not to accept it.
a) decide c) have decided
b) has decided d) decided
10. You ... through your old photograph album for half an hour already.
a) look c) have looked
b) are looking d) have been looking
11. Nobody knows where his picture is. Perhaps, it
a) was stolen c) has been stolen
b) will be stolen d) stolen
12. I agree. You ... apologize for not inviting him to your birthday party.
a) can't c) shouldn't
b) mustn't d) may not
13. Actually, today I feel ... than I did yesterday.
a) bad c) worst
b) worse d) the worst
14. ... people who are unemployed often feel depressed.
a) The c) A
b) - d) That
15. Who was the first astronaut who landed on ... Moon?
a) the c) a
b) - d) those
16. What happened at the end of the film? - I'm sorry to say, but I haven't seen ... film.
a) a c) -
b) the d) those
17. This is ... interesting exhibition I've ever visited.
a) more c) less
b) most d) the most
18. Would you mind waiting ... minutes?
a) few c) little
b) a few d) a little
19. I'm ... interested in languages than in mathematics,
a) much c) little
b) many d) less
20. The students often translate English texts ... Russian.
a) to c) into
b) in d) on

Вариант 9

Choose the right variant.

1. My mother ... strawberries for years but she has never had such a good crop before.
 a) grow c) has been growing
 b) grew d) had grown
2. Helen got off the bus and walked into the bank when she realized that she ... her handbag on the bus.
 a) left c) has left
 b) had left d) leaves
3. You are a great cook! This cake ... wonderful as usual.
 a) taste c) will taste
 b) tasted d) tastes
4. I cut my finger when I ... the potatoes.
 a) am peeling c) was peeling
 b) have peeled d) will peel
5. The students ... not to be late for their classes.
 a) ask c) are asked
 b) asked d) are asking
6. Yesterday, while Jane ... she broke two cups.
 a) wash up c) was washing up
 b) washes up d) has washed up
7. Be attentive and more serious. You always ... something!
 a) lose c) have lost
 b) are losing d) have been losing
8. What ... you ... when I phoned you last night?
 a) did do c) had done
 b) were doing d) had been doing
9. Our flat ... at the moment, so it doesn't look its best.
 a) paints c) is being painted
 b) is painted d) has been painted
10. My brother will be absent. He ... for his exam at this time tomorrow.
 a) will prepare c) will have prepared
 b) will be preparing d) will have been preparing
11. ... you give me some advice about the language courses?
 a) Have c) Should
 b) May d) Could
12. Why didn't you give me a call yesterday? We ... discuss everything together.
 a) can c) may
 b) must d) could
13. At college the work is harder than the work we did at school, but it is much ... interesting.
 a) more c) many
 b) most d) a few
14. A person with a good education usually gets ... better job.
 a) - c) the
 b) a d) an
15. ... poor people need help from the government.
 a)- c)A
 b) The d) This
16. The government should help ... poor.
 a) - c) a
 b) the d)that
17. You can do ... you want, but don't bother me now.
 a) anything c) some
 b) something d) any

9. We didn't know that Bill ... to Brazil the week before, and he was abroad when the burglary took place.
 a) flew c) has flown
 b) had flown d) would flow
10. I arrived in Prague in September last year. So I ... here for six months.
 a) live c) have lived
 b) lived d) will live
11. While I was wondering whether to buy the shoes or not, they ... by someone else.
 a) buy c) were bought
 b) bought d) had been bought
12. He was happy. He ... pass his driving test at the first attempt.
 a) should c) had to
 b) must d) was able to
13. At present I ... afford to go to the cinema twice a week.
 a) can't c) must not
 b) couldn't d) might not
14. We didn't think you were ... in ancient history.
 a) interested c) not interesting
 b) interesting d) less interesting
15. Every morning I listen to ... radio, but I don't like to watch TV so early.
 a) the c) -
 b) a d) these
16. ... English is the world language and the English language spoken in the USA or Australia differs from the English language spoken in Britain.
 a) the c) an
 b) - d) a
17. You are always quarreling! Stop it, ... of you!
 a) everybody c) both
 b) some d) every
18. Mr. Smith was accused of spying and put ... prison.
 a) in c) at
 b) of d) to
19. Our city succeeded ... collecting a large sum of money for charity.
 a) on c) with
 b) in d) at
20. I'm sorry ... your difficulties. Can I help?
 a) for c) about
 b) at d) on

Вариант 12

Choose the right variant.

1. It's 11 o'clock so I ... to bed now.
 a) go c) will go
 b) am going d) have gone
2. The tickets to the football match usually ... and checked at the entrance.
 a) sell c) are sold
 b) was sold d) won't be sold
3. We ... to the party today.
 a) have been invited c) have invited
 b) are invited d) had been invited
4. The baby ... because it is hungry now.
 a) crying c) cries

- b) is crying d) cried
5. There ... a lot of people waiting in the station yesterday evening.
- a) is c) was
- b) are d) were
6. Some people ... on the benches waiting for their trains.
- a) was sleeping c) have slept
- b) were sleeping d) had slept
7. By the time the train arrived, Susan ... to push her way to the front of the crowd.
- a) managed c) had managed
- b) has managed d) would manage
8. ... you ... my English book anywhere? I can find it nowhere.
- a) Did ... see c) Will ... see
- b) Have ... seen d) Had ... seen
9. He ... the text before I decided to help him.
- a) translated c) has translated
- b) had translated d) will translate
10. It ... in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation had discovered oil under the sea near the Welsh coast.
- a) announced c) had been announced
- b) would be announced d) was announced
11. If he ... when I come, I won't wake him up.
- a) sleep c) will sleep
- b) will be sleeping d) is sleeping
12. ... they leave before supper or have they time to stay until my friends come?
- a) must c) might
- b) may d) should
13. My ... brother studies at college.
- a) old c) older
- b) elder d) the eldest
14. This is ...film I have ever seen.
- a) good c) worse
- b) the best d) better
15. ... Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
- a) - c) a
- b) the d) an
16. My friends tell me that professors are people who think a lot, but say
- a) little c) a few
- b) few d) some
17. These books cost ... than my friend wants to pay.
- a) more c) most
- b) much d) the most
18. He has earned so ... money that he has decided to help the poor.
- a) much c) little
- b) many d) few
19. They go to work by car and come home ... foot.
- a) by c) with
- b) on d) in
20. The bus from Glasgow arrives ... the Central bus station.
- a) at c) in
- b) to d) for

Ключи к заданиям:

Вариант 3

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

Вариант 4

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

Вариант 5

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

Вариант 6

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

Вариант 7

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

Вариант 8

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

Вариант 9

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

Вариант 10

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

Вариант 11

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

Вариант 12

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

Критерии оценки

- оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если студент выполнил задание от 91% до 100%

- оценка «хорошо», если студент выполнил задание от 70% до 90%

-оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание от 50% до 69%

-оценка «неудовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание менее 50%

Text 1. Physical Education in the Curriculum

The Ministry of Education, the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, and the Ministry of Health participate in planning and organizing physical education programs for students in general schools. Such programs seek to improve the health of the students by developing motor skills which would be useful in their daily lives, to encourage fitness and participation in sport, to raise the level of sports achievement and to prepare students over 10 years of age to pass the GTe tests.

From grade 1 onward, students are divided into three groups for physical education according to their health and physical abilities:

- the basic group – all healthy students who exhibit normal or above normal motor development;
- the preparatory group – pupils who are in poor physical condition, overweight, or physically underdeveloped; and
- the special group – students with physical or mental disabilities.

Physical education is provided in various ways by the schools: regular classes which are included in the general education curriculum; recreational activities held during school hours; after-school recreational activities conducted within the school's general educational program; and athletic competitions and special events supervised by the school, in which participation is voluntary.

Ex. 2. Read and translate text 2.

Text 2. Physical Education in the Soviet Union

Physical education lessons are based on the requirements of the curriculum of Physical Culture for each school grade. The curriculum includes compulsory and, in later grades, elective physical education subjects to be used, depending on the qualifications of the teachers, the school's geographical location, the availability of suitable facilities and equipment, and so on. No elective subjects are offered in grades 1 to 4, whereas in the higher grades electives comprise about 10% of physical education classes.

In allocating time for different activities within the curriculum, physiological and psychological differences among children of different ages are taken into consideration. For example, during physical education classes for children between 8-9 years of age (grades 2-3) half of the instructional time is spent on games. This is because children of that age have difficulties concentrating on physical activities requiring sustained performance, and therefore the learning of motor skills is often undertaken in the context of games. Games and gymnastics take up the majority of teaching time at this age, but decrease in importance as the children get older. In the final grades of school the teacher can concentrate more on the teaching of various sports. Nevertheless, games remain an important part of the physical education program.

Physical education classes are compulsory from grades 1 through 10, with two 45 minute periods of instruction per week under the supervision of a teacher. Many schools

begin their day with eight to twelve gymnastic exercises for about 10 minutes. These are usually conducted in the school yard, auditorium, or school corridors, depending on weather conditions. Such exercises are also urged during breaks between other activities, to help reduce fatigue and to refresh the students by giving them a change in routine.

(<http://mje.mcgill.ca/article/viewFile/7442/5372>)

Ex. 2. Read and translate text 3.

Text 3. Special Schools for Sports

Students who have a desire and talent for a sport may attend special sports institutions. There are boarding sport schools where children continue their general education and perfect their mastery of a particular sport under the guidance of well-qualified coaches. To be accepted at such a boarding school a young athlete must achieve at least 1st Junior ranking in his chosen sport according to the criteria employed in the All-Union Sport Classification system. Room and board in these schools, as well as coaching fees and travel expenses to competitions, are paid by the State. Students in these schools study and practice their sport 6 days per week,

Other institutions for students who wish to be involved in high level sport are the children's sport schools. These schools are attended either in the afternoon or evenings. The local boards of education and sport societies usually operate such schools free of charge. The children are coached by professionally qualified instructors. In 1974 there were more than 4,600 children's sport schools in the U.S.S.R., with over 1.6 million children aged 9 to 14 years attending. The programs in the boarding and the children's sport schools are designed to perfect mastery in the various sports.

Вариант 14

Ex. 2. Read and translate text 3.

Text 3. Special Schools for Sports

Students who have a desire and talent for a sport may attend special sports institutions. There are boarding sport schools where children continue their general education and perfect their mastery of a particular sport under the guidance of well-qualified coaches. To be accepted at such a boarding school a young athlete must achieve at least 1st Junior ranking in his chosen sport according to the criteria employed in the All-Union Sport Classification system. Room and board in these schools, as well as coaching fees and travel expenses to competitions, are paid by the State. Students in these schools study and practice their sport 6 days per week,

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with disabilities), anatomy and physiology, coaching effectiveness, curriculum in physical education, human growth and development.

The most obvious career for students who have graduated with a degree in health and physical education is physical education teacher at an elementary school, middle school, or high school. Health and physical education programs prepare their students for careers in both school and non-school settings. Graduates might choose to go on to work for sporting associations, universities and colleges, professional associations, health promotion agencies, and in private practice. Specific positions for international students who study health and physical education include: health and physical education teachers, sports coordinator/coaches, professional coaches/director of coaching, recreation and sports development officer, health promotion officers, corporate health officers, public health nutritionists, dieticians, sports agents, coaches.

So no matter where your interests in health and physical fitness lie, a degree in health and physical education will help you achieve a career that suits your interests. (<http://www.internationalstudent.com/study-health-and-physical-education/>)

Test yourself

1. Fill in the chart

	Russia	Great Britain	the U.S.A.	Canada
Is education free?				
Is education compulsory?				
Types of schools				
Stages of education and age				
Further education				
The system of higher veducation				

2. Compare education systems of Russia, Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada.

Вариант 15

The Paralympic Games

What do you know about the Paralympic Games?

Read the bold words and their explanations. Give their Russian equivalents.

Read the text and answer the questions after the text.

The Paralympic Games are a major international multi-sport event where athletes with a physical disability compete. Athletes with disabilities did compete in the Olympic Games prior to the arrival of the Paralympics. The first athlete to do so was American gymnast George Eyser in 1904, he had one artificial leg. Hungarian Karoly Takacs competed in shooting events in both the 1948 and 1952 Summer Olympics. He was a right-arm amputee and was able to shoot left-handed. Another disabled athlete to appear in the Olympics prior to the Paralympic Games was Liz Hartel, a Danish **equestrian** (1) athlete who had contracted **polio** in 1943 and won a silver medal in the **dressage** (3) event.

The first organized athletic event for disabled athletes that coincided with the Olympic Games took place during 1948 Summer Olympics in London, United Kingdom. Dr. Ludwig Guttmann of Stoke Mandeville Hospital, who had been helped to flee Nazi Germany by the Council for Assisting Refugee Academics in 1939, hosted a sports competition for British World War II veteran patients with **spinal cord** (4) injuries. The first games were called the

1948 International Wheelchair Games, and were intended to coincide with the 1948 Olympics. Dr. Guttman's aim was to create an elite sports competition for people with disabilities that would be equivalent to the Olympic Games. The games were held again at the same location in 1952, and Dutch veterans took part along-side the British, making it the first international competition of its kind. These early competitions, also known as the Stoke Mandeville Games, have been described as the **precursors** (5) of the Paralympic Games.

Vocabulary notes

- (1) a rider or performer on horseback
- (2) an infectious viral disease that affects the central nervous system and can cause temporary or permanent paralysis
- (3) the art of riding and training a horse in a manner that develops obedience, flexibility, and balance
- (4) a long, thin, tubular bundle of nervous tissue and support cells that extends from the brain
- (5) a person, animal, or thing that goes before and indicates the approach of someone or something else: The first robin is a precursor of spring.

Answer the following questions.

1. Did athletes with disabilities compete before the appearance of the Paralympics? Give examples.
2. Who organised the first games for disabled athletes? Who participated in them?
3. What was the first international competition of this kind?

Вариант 16

Ex. 20. Read and translate text 3.

Text 3. Education in the U.S.A.

1. Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

2. The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

3. Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

4. Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. There is a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education. The students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. Every high school has a special teacher – a guidance counselor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he or she helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

5. After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in research work.

(<http://www.russiancnic.ru/english/rus/>)

Ex. 21. Read the text and answer the following questions.

- 1) Is education in the United States of America compulsory?
- 2) Does the length of the school year vary among the states?
- 3) What are basic components of the American education system?
- 4) What are aims of the preschool education programme?
- 5) What does the programme of studies in the elementary school include?
- 6) The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills, isn't it?
- 7) What is the main goal of elementary education?
- 8) Do the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects at the secondary school?
- 9) Who is a guidance counsellor?

□

- 10) What should students do in order to get a master's degree?

Ex. 22. Give English equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) обязательный | 8) основные умения |
| 2) обучение | 9) главная цель |
| 3) начальное образование | 10) двенадцатый класс |
| 4) среднее образование | 11) предметы по выбору |
| 5) высшее образование | 12) степень бакалавра |
| 6) дошкольное образование | 13) степень магистра |
| 7) первый класс | 14) заниматься исследованием |

Ex. 23. Give written translation of paragraphs 3 and 4.

Ex. 24. Ask questions to the sentences of paragraph 2.

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences.

1. Education in the United States of America is
2. A school year starts
3. The whole school year is divided into
4. The length of the school year varies
5. ... 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education.
6. The preschool education programme aims to
7. Elementary education starts
8. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes
9. The main goal of elementary education is
10. Secondary education begins
11. After the first two years of education they can
12. Every high school has a special teacher
13. After graduating from high schools the majority
14. ... to get a bachelor's degree.
15. In order to get a master's degree they must

Ex. 26. Make an outline of the text.

Ex. 27. Retell the text according to the outline.

Вариант 17

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary. potential, series, aspect, master, indifference, professional, result, contact, integral, athletic, positive, negative, to communicate, to confront, to realize.

EXERCISE 2. Translate the word combinations including international words.

true potential, in principle, ability to communicate, aspect of coaching, top class competition, an integral part of athletics, athletic performance, ideal model to follow, close emotional contact, negative comments.

EXERCISE 3. Guess the meaning of the underlined words from the context.

1. They are not professional sportsmen. They are amateurs. 2. An “intelligence test” is supposed to measure a child’s inborn “intelligence”, or “mental ability”. 3. At every lecture students learn some essential facts from this or that field of science. 4. A younger teacher must try to overcome all the difficulties in his work. 5. A good coach has to create an atmosphere of trust, to establish the relationship of trust with his sportsmen. 6. We should admit mutual understanding as one of the most important features in relations between a coach and a sportsman. Their relations should be based on mutual trust.

EXERCISE 4. Translate the derivatives given below; state what part of speech each word belongs to.

consider - considerable - considerate - consideration

determine - determinism - determination - determinate - determinative - determinant

compete - competition - competitor - competitive - competitor

communicate - communicable - communicant - communicating - communication - communicative - communicator

enjoy - enjoyable - enjoyment

confidence - confident - confidential - confidentially

cheer - cheerful - cheerfulness

EXERCISE 5. How are the following words formed? Translate them into Russian.

trust - to trust; concern - to concern; respect - to respect; demand - to demand; influence - to influence; care - to care; result - to result; earn - to earn.

EXERCISE 6. Translate the following words into Russian. Pay attention to the prefixes over- and under-.

over-familiarity, underplay, overcome, undermine.

PHONETIC EXERCISES

Difficulties in reading

amateur [ˈæmətə:] consequently [ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli]

require [rɪˈkwaɪə] honestly [ˈɒnɪstli]

circus [ˈsə:kəs] inconceivable [ɪnkənˈsi:vəbl]

patience [ˈpeɪjəns] touchiness [ˈtʌtʃɪnɪs]

Word-list

Read and remember the following words and their translation.

instil - воспитывать, прививать

patience - упорство, терпение

determination - решимость, решительность

cheerfulness - бодрость, радость

good-cheer - сердечность, доброта

inconceivable - немыслимый

setback - неудача

moodiness - плохое настроение

touchiness - раздражительность, обидчивость

undermine - подрывать, подтачивать

rift - трещина (в отношениях)

confident - уверенный

welfare - благосостояние, благополучие

indifference - безразличие, равнодушие

trust - доверие

available - пригодный, имеющийся в наличии

incompatible - несовместимый с чем-либо; противоречащий здравому смыслу

TEXT

Read the title of the text and the first sentences of each passage. Tell in Russian what this text is about.

THE ROLE OF THE COACH

1. Whatever the level, the demands placed upon a coach are considerable and the responsibilities are great. In truth, he or she is as much a teacher as anything else and therefore his knowledge of his event should be considerable and expanding all the time, for one of his greatest responsibilities is to learn along with his pupils in order that the true potential of each may be realized.

2. Although the amateur coach may not be able to meet the demands that are placed on the fulltime professional, in principle, these demands are the same and each must do his best to measure up to them to the degree that their abilities require of them. The preparation of a young athlete for competition in any sport is not simply a matter of training the body to perform a series of demanding "circus tricks".

On the contrary, the coach must train the minds of his athletes as well as the bodies. He must possess the ability to communicate with them on more than a surface level, instilling in them the patience, consistency, determination and cheerfulness of which he is the model.

3. Cheerfulness, especially, is one aspect of coaching which is often (mistakenly) underplayed. If a coach is to be successful, it is essential that he be able to create an atmosphere of enjoyment and optimism. The rigors of consistent, hard training should always be tempered with an element of good-cheer; indeed, top class competition would be virtually inconceivable without a considerable amount of optimism. In this way the defeats, setbacks and injuries which are an integral part of athletics can be more easily overcome.

4. Serious training and competition confront the coach with a myriad of situations of which he is expected to be (and indeed should be) the master. Any indication of incapability, moodiness or undue touchiness on his part will not only undermine his own authority, but also create rifts between athlete and coach which are often impossible to repair at a later date.

5. Coaching is, of course, a two-way relationship and consequently the athlete should feel close to his or her coach and remain confident in the knowledge that the coach bears a genuine concern for his

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welfare in general, as well as his athletic performance. In short, there is a friendly relationship moderated with a positive educational influence.

Indifference to any athlete under a coach's care is often accompanied by indifferent athletic performances and, of course, reflects not only on the athlete himself but also on the ability of the coach to do his job.

6. In cooperation with his athletes the coach has an opportunity to establish a relationship of mutual trust and respect despite the fact that he may only see them for a few hours each week. The time that is available for the coach and athlete to work together is often so short that it is essential their relationship be based on mutual trust if consistent improvement is to result.

7. It is often the case that the athlete looks up to his coach as the ideal model to follow in his pursuit of sporting success; this is especially true if the coach was, at one time, a successful athlete. This leads to close emotional contact between athlete and coach, helps the athlete better to cope with joys, failures and disappointment.

8. It would be a mistake to convey the impression that it is only the athlete who makes demands in the relationship between coach and pupil. The coach also makes great demands of those under his care, stemming from his genuine concern for their all-round development.

Criticism and negative comments should therefore have no effect on the relationship itself but only serve to enhance it through the gains that are made by critical appraisal.

This fundamental concern of the coach for his athletes is not something that should be feigned, as this is as incompatible with a true and steady relationship as are false-confidence and over-familiarity. The complete and utter trust of the athlete to his coach is something that can never be demanded - only earned honestly.

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Answer the questions.

1. Must a good coach be a good teacher? Why?
2. What traits must the coach train in his athletes?
3. What atmosphere has a successful coach to create?
4. What situations does the coach often confront?
5. Is coaching a two-way relationship? Why?
6. Why is mutual trust so important in relationship between the coach and the athlete?
7. What helps the athlete to cope better with joys, failures and disappointment?

EXERCISE 2. Write out the key sentences of each passage of the text.

EXERCISE 3. Find the passage where the main demands that are placed on the coach are described.

EXERCISE 4. Find the passage where the negative traits of the coach are mentioned.

EXERCISE 5. Number the demands that are placed on the athlete.

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences using the expressions from the right column.

1. The demands placed upon the coach are the minds of his athletes as well as the bodies
2. He must learn along with his pupils in considerable and are expanding all the order that time
3. To prepare a young athlete for comp create an atmosphere of cheerfulness tuition in any sport he must train and optimism when coaching thus helping his pupils to overcome defeats, setbacks and injurie
4. He must possess the ability the true potential of each may be realized
5. To be successful he coach must not to undermine his authority
6. He must be the master of any situation to communicate with them instilling the patience, consistency, determination and cheerfulness of which he is a model
7. The athlete should feel close to his coach a positive educational influence and and based on mutual trust and respect
8. Their friendly relations must be moderated remain confident in his coach's with knowledge and his genuine concern for athlete's welfare as well as athletic performance

SPEECH EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Speak on the following topics.

1. The demands placed upon a coach.
2. To train the minds as well as the bodies.
3. The role of an atmosphere of enjoyment.
4. The basis of the coach's authority.
5. Athlete's demands of the coach.
6. Mutual trust and respect in collaboration between the coach and the athlete.
7. Coach - an ideal model to follow.
8. Coaching - a two-way relationship.

EXERCISE 2. Write the annotation to the text and compare your variant with the variant given below.

The author discusses the relationship between a coach and an athlete from a philosophical point of view, emphasizing the personal qualities of the coach that can make or break the relationship with his pupils.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Choose the sentences with Participle I and translate them. State the functions of Participle I.

1. The coach's knowledge of his event should be considerable and expanding all the time.
2. The preparation of a young athlete for competition is not simply a matter of training the body to perform a series of demanding "circus tricks".
3. The coach must possess the ability to communicate with his athletes on more than a surface level, instilling in them the patience, consistency, determination and cheerfulness of which he is the model.
4. Cheerfulness is one aspect of coaching which is often underplayed.
5. The rigors of consistent, hard training should always be tempered with an element of good-cheer.
6. Often the athlete works up to his coach as the ideal model to follow in his pursuit of sporting success.
7. The coach makes great demands of those under his care, stemming from his genuine concern for their all-round development.

EXERCISE 2. Insert modal verbs or their equivalents.

1. The coach's knowledge of his event ____be considerable and expanding all the time.
2. The amateur coach ____not____to meet the demands that are placed on the full-time professional.
3. The coach ____train the minds of his athletes as well as the bodies.
4. The coach ____possess the ability to communicate with his athlete on more than a surface level.

Вариант 18

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Translate the following international words without a dictionary.

popular, record, era, sport, engineering, occupy, officially, modern, argument, club, demonstratively, opponent, form, discuss, innovation, referee, sportsman, match, national, visit, final, mark, central, flag, minute, period, interval, attack, protection.

EXERCISE 2. Read the words given below; state what part of speech each word belongs to.

Mark the suffixes. Give their Russian equivalents, please.

play - playable - playful - player

achieve - achievable - achievement

allow - allowable - allowance - allowedly

accept - acceptability - acceptable - acceptance - acceptor

add - adder - addition - additional

propose- proposal - proposition

support - supporter - supporting

train - trainer - training - trained

intercept - interception - interceptor

PHONETIC EXERCISES

Difficulties in reading

era [ˈɪərə] dangerous [ˈdeɪndʒərəs]

Japan [dʒəˈpæn] allow [əˈlaʊ]

China [ˈtʃaɪnə] circle [səˈkl]

ancient [ˈeɪnfənt] touch [tʌtʃ]

conquer [ˈkɒŋkə] push [puʃ]

Empire [ˈempaɪə] knee [niː]

score [skɔ:]

Word-list

Consult a dictionary, translate the following words and practise their pronunciation.

foot-and-ball games to leave a deep impression with smb

«feet-and-hands» rules post post

to cane crossbar

cruel to tackle

pitch to hack

kick to trip

draw to push

to make the finals to score

award

TEXT

FOOTBALL

This game is one of the most popular among other games more than a hundred years. The game itself is not new. There are many records that foot-and-ball games were known and played during many centuries before our era. In old Japan and China a game like football was very popular. The winners were awarded flowers or vases and losers... caned.

Two thousand years later in Greece a football-like game was popular among both boys and girls. Beside players there was an arbiter. When ancient Romans conquered Greece, they learned and use different Greek achievements in engineering, arts and sports too. The foot-and-ball game called «harpastum» was played all over the Roman Empire, which occupied most of Europe including England.

Football in England was widely spread among peasants. The game was cruel and dangerous, that is why football was officially banned by King Edward II and several others. In one of Shakespeare's play we learn that «footballer» was used as a swear-word. In spite of royal orders football remained the game of English common people. Sometimes football matches lasted for several days!

The history of modern football began in the end of the 19th century. At that time the football rules allowed to play by both feet and hands. There were arguments between players. One side demanded that only feet should be used, while the other insisted on “feet-and-hands” rules.

The argument was so hot that when the representatives of several football clubs gathered in October 1863 in London, their opinions parted. The supporters of the “feet-and-hands” rules demonstratively left the meeting, and their opponents formed their own “Football Association”.

A week later new rules were discussed and accepted. Those rules were changed, and many times. Almost every year there were innovations and additional rules.

The football referees appeared only in 1878. They signalled with a bell which later was changed for a whistle. The first goal nets were first seen in 1891, when sportsmen from Liverpool proposed to use them so that the ball would not fly out of the pitch. In the same year the 11-metres penalty kick was also introduced. The numbers of the player's shirts appeared in 1939.

Football found its supporters not only in England. The first international match between the teams of England and Scotland was held in 1872. The International Football Federation (FIFA) was formed in 1904 in Paris, France.

The Federation decided to hold the football world championships in 1906, but in due time there was no country wishing to send its national football team. That is why world football championships began only in 1930. Olympic championships began earlier, in 1908.

In our country first football teams appeared in 1897 in Petersburg. Before the First World War it was played in 33 Russian towns. There were 155 football clubs with more than 7 thousand sportsmen. In 1912 the national team of Russia took part in the Olympic Games and lost, because its players were not well trained. The team consisted of the players from Moscow and Petersburg who met for the first time...on the ship on their way to Stockholm.

Football became more popular in the young Soviet Republic where the first championship was held right after the end of the Civil War in 1922.

After the war the Soviet football team “Dynamo” visited England and played four matches, winning two and ending two other games in a draw. Soviet football players took their Olympic start in 1952, and at once could make the finals. They lost to the team of Yugoslavia only to win four years later in Melbourne.

During those years our famous forwards Beskov, Bobrov and Kartsev with the world-known goalkeeper Yashin and other sportsmen left a deep impression with all football fans of the world. When the European Nations Cup football competitions were held in Paris in 1960, our team was the first winner of this award.

Major international competitions are the World Cup, the Olympic championship, the European Cup-winners Cup, and the European Champions Cup.

Football is played on a pitch 90-120 m long and 45-90 m wide, usually covered with grass. In the middle of the shorter side is the goal made of two posts and a crossbar between their upper ends. The pitch is marked with chalk. There are the central circle, two goal areas and two penalty spots. In the corners there are four flags.

The object of the game is to drive a round (about 70 cm in circumference) leather ball into the goal. A football team has ten field players and a goalkeeper. A football match is played 90 minutes in two periods with a 10 minute interval. Nobody, except goalkeeper, is allowed to play or even touch the ball with hands. The play begins from the centre of the pitch. The players may pass the ball to each other or drive it with feet and other parts of the body except hands. Their opponents may either intercept the ball or tackle it from the players. Tackling must be fair.

The players should not kick, hack, trip or push the opponent who has the ball. All these tricks as well as hand playing are penalized by a free kick. If the offence happened in the penalty area, the 11 m penalty kick is given. The opposing goalkeeper must stand still without moving his feet until the kick is made. Smaller offences are penalized by an indirect free kick. The goal cannot be directly scored from such a kick.

There is an important “offside” rule in football. A player is offside (out of play) if at the moment when his team-mates play the ball there is only one member of the opposing team before him. In other words a player should have no less than two opposing players between him and the goal when he gets the ball from his friends.

When the ball crosses the side or “touch” line, it is thrown back by the player opposing those who sent it out. If it crosses the goal line (except the part between the goal posts) from the attacking team’s players, the defenders take the indirect free kick. If it was the defender who sent the ball over his own goal line, then the attackers take a corner kick from which the goal can be scored.

The goal is scored when the ball has passed over the goal line between the goal posts and under the crossbar. Three referees conduct the game: one in the field and his two assistants at the opposing touch lines.

The players wear jersey shirts, shorts, knee-socks and special boots with pikes on the soles. The goalkeeper’s shirt should be of different colour than the shirts of field players. Besides, the goalkeeper has gloves for hand-protection.

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Mark wrong and correct statements.

1. Football appeared in the last century.
2. Football in England was widely spread among peasants.
3. The rules of the game were never changed.
4. World football championships began earlier than Olympic championships.
5. Football was always very popular in Russia.
6. In 1912 the national team of Russia took part in the Olympic Games and won.
7. A football team has ten field players and a goalkeeper.
8. A football match is played 80 minutes.

EXERCISE 2. Answer the questions.

1. What kind of ancient football have you learnt?
2. When did football in its modern form appear?
3. What were the first rules of football and why were they changed?
4. When was the International Football Federation formed?
5. Was football popular in Russia?
6. How did Soviet players take their Olympic start?
7. What are the major international football competitions?
8. What is the object of the football game?
9. Who is allowed to play with hands?
10. When penalty kicks are given?
11. What is an «offside» rule?
11. When is the goal scored?

EXERCISE 3. Copy out from the text the sentences containing the words and word combinations given before the text and translate them into Russian.

SPEECH EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Use words and word combinations given before the text in the sentences of your own.

EXERCISE 2. Make up the plan of the text.

EXERCISE 3. Write a precis of the text.

EXERCISE 4. Speak on the following topics.

1. Ancient football.
2. Football rules.
3. Famous football players.
4. Football in Russia.
5. Football pitch.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1. Translate the sentences from the text including Constructions with Participle I and Participle II. What kind of Constructions are they?

1. The foot-and-ball game called «harpastum» was played all over the Roman Empire.
2. The Federation decided to held the football world championships in 1906, but in due time there was no country wishing to send its national football team.
2. After the war the Soviet football team «Dinamo» visited England and played four matches, winning two and ending two other games in a draw.

EXERCISE 2. Find in the text the sentences with modal verbs and translate them into Russian.

EXERCISE 3. Tell your friends the football joke and ask them if they get it.

A football manager died and went to heaven, where he was given charge of an ideal team. The only drawback was that there was no opposition. Then he got a call from the hell. «How about fixing a game with my team?» asked the devil. «By all means, but I must warn you that I have the greatest players of all on my side», said the honest manager. «Perhaps», replied the devil, «but I have all the referees!»

Вариант 19

1. Расположите части письма в правильном порядке:

- 1) 7 Maple Estate, Hlarbour Road, Melbourn, Australia.
Ref. JK/RS
Telephone 041-336-3692
7 May 2007

(Sender's address)

2) Dear Sirs,

3) We await your instructions, which shall have our careful attention

Yours faithfully
Richard Smith

Sales Manager

4) We recently had the honour of sending you a catalogue of our goods, and trust that you duly received the same.

As we have not yet been favoured with your order, we venture to enquire if you have reached a decision, and whether you require further information about our product.

5) Purchasing Department

Sunrise Boulevard

Riverton, MI 44444

(Addressee's address)

2. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке:

1. John L. Davis, President

Autocomp. Inc.

8100 South Jackson Street

Detroit, MI 48220

2. We recently purchased \$ 250,000 worth of automated material-handling equipment from your company. This equipment was purchased from you because of the fine reputation you have for quality and service to your customers.

3. We look forward to doing business with your company in the future.

Sincerely,

Victor Boyd,

Plant Manager

4. Dear Mr. Davis:

5. Rusk Seed, Inc.

400 National Highway

Decatur, Illinois 62525

April 15, 2007

3. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте:

New Jersey Power Company

5695 South 23 Road

(1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887

Mr. Frederick Wolf

Director of Marketing

(3) Smith Printing Company

590 (4) Sixth Avenue

Milwaukee, (5) WI 53216

1. What is the ZIP code in the return address?

2. What is the ZIP code in the mailing address?

3. What town does the letter come from?

4. What is addressee's company name?

5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

4. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

Mr. Fred North,

Purchasing Manager,

Broadway Autos,

London, Great Britain

7th July, 2007

Dear Mr. Sign,
I am writing to apologize for the late delivery of this order.
Our revised delivery date is now Friday November 22.
We hope that this revised date is suitable and we greatly regret by inconvenience that may have been caused.

Best regards,

Fred North

Ответ:

1. Contract
2. Letter of apology
3. Memo
4. CV

5. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки:

To ____: Secretarial Supervisor

(1) ____: John Davis

(2) ____: automated equipment

The (3) ____: of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new material handling equipment which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) ____

1. Subject
2. From
3. Sales Manager
4. J.D.

6. Перед вами конверт:

Amtorg Trading Corporation
5695 South 23 Madison Avenue
(1) New York, (2) NJ 08887

(3) Mr. R. Calvert
Director of Marketing
(4) Smith Printing Company
590 (5) Lincoln Street
Chicago, WI 53216

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает:

- 1) the addressee's company name
- 2) the town the letter comes from
- 3) the addressee
- 4) the ZIP Code in the return address
- 5) the street name in the mailing address

7. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company
3638 North 25 Road
(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346

(3) Mr. Paul Brown
Director of Purchasing Department
Smith Electronic Company

360 (5) Fifth Avenue
Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?
3. Who is the addressee?
4. What town does the letter come from?
5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

8. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

19 Elm Street
Elmont,
New York

The Jameson Constructions Co.
Harbour Road
Melbourn 6
Australia
Dear Sirs

June 24 2007_

We were very interested in your display at the latest Exhibition held in Moscow.

We would be very much obliged if you would send us your illustrated catalogue of your products together with the pricelist, with special reference to all sizes and quantities. We would also like to know what discounts you grant for large quantities.

If you can guarantee prompt delivery we would be prepared to place a large order.

We can supply the names of several firms as references.

Yours faithfully
Donald Vance
Manager

Ответ:

1. Letter of enquiry (request)
2. Invitation
3. Memo

9. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее.

DYNATEAM Innovations

7 Oc-
tober
2007

Mr. Rigley
Rainbow Homecenter
1212 Westlake Ave,
Seattle, Wash. 98404
Dear Mr. Rigley,

We thank you for your inquiry of 5 July in which you asked about sports swimming suits we advertised in June's edition of 'Sports News'. These sports swimming suits are made of new generation of micro fibers ideally suitable for sensitive skin. They are MicFib™ products, which is a brand name you are familiar with. Their unique hygienic properties have proved the main selling point of this product. All dealers who have displayed our brightly colored, jazzy products have reported a tremendous increase in sales. You can choose from more than twenty-five designs in all sizes. We would be pleased to add you to our list of customers and could promise you excellent products and prompt supply. As we execute all orders in strict rotation, we strongly ad-

vise you to order early.

Thank you for your interest. Our services are at your disposal.

M. Kerr

Sales Manager

Enc. 2007 Catalog

Ответ:

1. order
2. offer
3. invitation

10. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

22 May 2001

The Chairman

South California District

Export Council

11777 San Vicente Blvd.

Los Angeles, Calif. 90049

Dear Sir,

We are a large store in the Center of Montreal and we are interested in importing wine from California, Please send us a list of California wine exporters.

I would appreciate a prompt reply.

Yours sincerely,

M. Pino

Chief Buyer

Ответ:

1. memo
2. order
3. inquiry

11. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее

Bronson Machines Inc.

2244 Lincoln Ave., Bonneyvihe, S. D.

Date: 17 September2007

Subject: Incorporation

To:

All employees in all departments

From:

Jim Gerry, CEO

You all know that Bronson Machines has incorporated and is now called Bronson Machines Inc.

Details concerning restructuring will be sent to the heads of the departments in question. However, this memorandum is being circulated to reassure you of the following:

1. There will be no firing as a result of this change.
2. Restructuring will finish at the tail end of this year.
3. Salaries and wages will not be cut.
4. Management positions will not be affected. Managers will be offered special training.

Jim Gerry

CEO

ОТВЕТ:

1. invitation
2. minutes
3. memo

12. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

Walter and Rose Inc.
173 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

Date: 10 November 2000

To: All staff

From: Head Office

Selection of Mr. Caldwell The CEO of the Year for 2000.

We are pleased to inform you that 2000 CEO of the Year Advisory Board has selected Mr. Caldwell, the CEO of our company, the CEO of the Year. Mr. Caldwell was selected on criteria including sense of vision, leadership, innovation, and social responsibility.

Marc Geisler

Chairman of the Board of Director

ОТВЕТ:

1. minutes
2. invitation
3. memo

13. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

HOWAKD & PRATT

Ladies' Clothing

306, 3d Avenue

Chicago, Ill. 60602

JACKSON & MILES

118 Regent Street

London W1C 37D

UK

Gentlemen:

21 Oct, 2000

We saw your women's dresses and suits in your October catalogue. The lines you showed would be most suitable for our market.

Would you kindly send us your quotation for spring and summer clothing that you could supply to us by the end of January next.

We would require 2,000 dresses and suits in each of the sizes 10-14, and 500 in sizes 8 and 16. Please quote c.i.f. Chicago prices.

Payment is normally made by letter of credit.

Thank you for an early reply.

Very truly yours,

P.Pratt

P.PRATT. Jr

Buyer

ОТВЕТ:

1. inquiry
2. order
3. memo

14. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

Mr. Fred North,
Purchasing Manager,
Broadway Autos,
London, Great Britain
7th July, 2007

Dear Mr. Sign,
I am writing to apologize for the late delivery of this order.
Our revised delivery date is now Friday November 22.
We hope that this revised date is suitable and we greatly regret by inconvenience that may have been caused.

Best regards,

Fred North

Ответ:

1. Contract
2. Letter of apology
3. Memo
4. CV

15. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

19 Elm Street
Elmont,
New York

The Jameson Constructions Co.
Harbour Road
Melbourn 6
Australia

June 24 2007_

Dear Sirs

We were very interested in your display at the latest Exhibition held in Moscow.
We would be very much obliged if you would send us your illustrated catalogue of your products together with the pricelist, with special reference to all sizes and quantities. We would also like to know what discounts you grant for large quantities.

If you can guarantee prompt delivery we would be prepared to place a large order.

We can supply the names of several firms as references.

Yours faithfully

Donald Vance

Manager

Ответ:

1. Letter of enquiry (request)
2. Invitation
3. Memo

16. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company
3638 North 25 Road
(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346
(3) Mr. Paul Brown

Director of Purchasing Department
Smith Electronic Company
360 (5) Fifth Avenue
Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?
3. Who is the addressee?
4. What town does the letter come from?
5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

17. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки:

To ____: Secretarial Supervisor

(1) ____: John Davis

(2) ____: automated equipment

The (3) ____: of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new material handling equipment which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) ____

1. Subject
2. From
3. Sales Manager
4. J.D.

Вариант 20

1. Составить резюме и жизнеописание
2. Составить анкету о здоровом питании
3. Заполнить предложенные анкеты