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**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ/ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ
АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность
44.02.05 Коррекционная педагогика в начальном образовании

1. Наименование дисциплины: Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
2. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины

Наименование трудового действия	Наименование компетенции	Поэтапные результаты освоения дисциплины	Оценочные средства
	ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить; • основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; • алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; • методов работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; • структуры плана для решения задач; • порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности. <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; • анализировать задачу и/или проблему и 	Устный опрос, контрольная работа, тест

		<p>выделять её составные части;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы; • составить план действия; определить необходимые ресурсы; • владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; • реализовать составленный план; <p>оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника).</p>	
	<p>ОК 9. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; • основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); • лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов 	<p>Устный опрос, контрольная работа, тест</p>

		<p>профессиональной деятельности;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • особенностей произношения; • правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; • участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; • строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; • кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); <p>писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</p>	
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3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Оценка качества освоения программы курса осуществляется посредством текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Текущий контроль успеваемости обеспечивает оценивание хода освоения дисциплины. Промежуточная аттестация обеспечивает оценивание промежуточных и окончательных результатов обучения по дисциплине.

Формы, системы оценивания, порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации, а также ее периодичность устанавливаются локальными нормативными актами организации.

Оценочные средства текущего контроля

Контрольная работа - средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу. Контрольная работа – письменное задание, выполняемое в течение заданного времени (в условиях аудиторной работы – от 30 минут до 2 часов, от одного дня до нескольких недель в случае внеаудиторного задания). Как правило, контрольная работа предполагает наличие определенных ответов.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания

(максимум – 5 баллов)

Критерии	Показатели	Шкала оценивания
Раскрытие предложенного плана	План раскрыт в полном объеме в соответствии с тематикой контрольной работы	2
	План выполнен частично, или не в полном объеме отвечает тематике контрольной работы	1
	План контрольной работы не раскрыт и не отвечает тематике работы	0
Знание источников и литературы по теме	При выполнении контрольной работы использованы и проанализированы современные источники, соответствующие тематике работы	1
	В ходе выполнения контрольной работы не использованы литературные источники, соответствующие тематике работы	0
Достоверность	Представленные в работе материалы	1

представленного материала	соответствуют современной проблематике и достоверны реальной ситуации развития	
	Представленные в работе материалы недостоверны и не соответствуют современной проблематике	0
Соответствие правилам оформления	Контрольная работа соответствует правилам оформления	1
	Контрольная работа не соответствует правилам оформления	0

Устный опрос — это средство проверки

а) усвоения формулировок понятий,

б) умения раскрыть сущность лингвистического феномена,

в) умения привести языковые факты и примеры в подтверждение выдвинутого положения (зачастую это самый сложный момент в ответе).

Устный ответ обучающегося должен представлять собой связанное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, показывать его умение давать определения, верно применять правила в каждом конкретном случае.

Шкала оценивания	Показатели
Оценка «5»	полное изложение изученного материала, правильное использование языковых средств
	понимание материала, обоснованные суждения, применение знаний на практике, самостоятельно составленные примеры употребления
	последовательное и правильное с точки зрения норм литературного языка изложение материала
Оценка «4»	те же требования, что и для оценки «5», но допустимы 1-2 ошибки, которые обучающийся сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого.
Оценка «3»	материал неполон и присутствуют неточности в определении понятий и формулировке правил
	нет глубины и доказательного обоснования своих суждений, нет своих примеров
	непоследовательное изложение материала; ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого.
Оценка «2»	незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала,

	ошибки в формулировке определений и правил,
	искажающие их смысл,
	беспорядочное и неуверенное изложение материала

Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации

Дифференцированный зачет - вид зачета, в результате которого обучающийся получает оценку в четырехбальной шкале («отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

При определении уровня достижений обучающихся на зачете необходимо обращать особое внимание на следующее:

дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос;

показана совокупность осознанных знаний об объекте, проявляющаяся в свободном оперировании понятиями, умении выделить существенные и несущественные его признаки, причинно-следственные связи;

знание об объекте демонстрируется на фоне понимания его в системе данной дисциплины и междисциплинарных связей;

ответ формулируется в терминах дисциплины, изложен литературным языком, логичен, доказателен, демонстрирует авторскую позицию обучающегося; теоретические постулаты подтверждаются примерами из практики.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания, шкал оценивания

(максимум – 5 баллов)

Критерии	Показатели	Шкала оценивания
Степень раскрытия учебного материала	Знание программного материала и структуры дисциплины, а также основного содержания его элементов в соответствии с прослушанным лекционным курсом и с учебной литературой	1 балл
	Логически корректное, непротиворечивое, последовательное и аргументированное построение ответа по вопросам	0,5 балла
	Понимание взаимосвязей между проблемными вопросами дисциплины	0,5 балла
	Отчетливое и свободное владение концептуально-понятийным аппаратом, научным языком и терминологией соответствующей научной области	0,5 балла
	Понимание содержания проблемы и ее	0,5 балла

	междисциплинарных связей в рамках предметной области	
Умение применять теоретический материал при решении практических задач	Понимание существа обсуждаемых конкретных проблем, а также актуальности и практической значимости изучаемой дисциплины	0,5 балла
	Владение методологией дисциплины, умение применять теоретические знания при решении задач, обосновывать свои действия	1 балл
	Представление обоснованных выводов при решении практических задач	0,5 балла

4. Типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе их формирования

Текущий контроль успеваемости

Оценочное средство – контрольная работа, устный опрос

Примерный перечень контрольных заданий

Тема: Межличностные отношения дома, в учебной организации, на работе, в деловой поездке и т.д.

Введение нового лексического материала по теме. Отработка грамматического материала порядок слов в предложении; повествовательное, вопросительное и отрицательное предложение.

Прочитать текст, перевести, выписать незнакомую лексику.

My family

I think that a family is the most important thing for every person. Family are the people that always love you, support you and help you. For me it is impossible to live without my family. My family is rather large. There are: my parents, brother, sister and grandparents.

My father is a plastic surgeon; he helps people become more beautiful. He is a professional. My father does his work very well and gets a very good salary. My mother is a housewife. She looks after the house and us, the kids. Mother makes very tasty breakfasts and dinners. Our mother is very kind, but strict to us. She always checks how we do our homework. Mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around.

My elder brother, Jason, is a student of the medical faculty. He wants to become a good surgeon, like our father. Besides, he is also a member of the local theatre club. He plays main parts in several plays.

My sister, Jenny, is finishing school this year. However, she has not yet made up her mind about her future profession. On one hand she loves animals and can become a vet, on

the other hand she is very good at mathematics and knows some complex computer programs. Maybe she will have a year off to think over her future possibilities.

As for me, I have always loved children. I can play and communicate with them. I love all kinds of games and sports. After college I am planning to enter the University, because I want to become a professional educator. Parallel with that I want to have my own kindergarten.

Our grandparents are scientists. Grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist. They give lectures in different universities and write serious books. We all get on with each other very well.

Everyone in our family is rather busy, but we always look forward to a possibility to spend some time together. My family means a lot to me.

Отработка грамматического материала «Порядок слов в предложении; повествовательное, вопросительное и отрицательное предложение»

Exercise 1. Define the underlined part of the sentence. Translate the sentences into Russian.

The stadium was near my house.

Swimming in cold water is not very pleasant.

To rebuilt the city after the war was one of the hardest task.

Nobody visited her last year.

A famous actor played the main part in this film.

It is raining now.

It was necessary to buy a return ticket.

Three of the students got excellent marks.

Who has told you this?

10. The wallet is mine.

11. The test is not difficult.

He was seen crossing the street.

I live in the house by the sea.

14. There are many shops in this street.

15. He is the manager of the company.

16. He was sent me a few English books to read in my spare time.

17. She was reading a fresh newspaper sitting in comfortable chair.

18. Show me telegram received in the morning.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the right word order.

have, discussed, the problem, they.

in our, student, group, studies, this.

examination, June, will, take, students, the, next.

now, am, at, I, the, lesson, English.

laboratories, are, at, there, many, the, University.

go, Academy, the, to, every, o'clock, at, nine, morning, I.

factories, furniture, produce, these.

December, the shortest, the 22nd, of, day, the, year, is.

Тема: Повседневная жизнь условия жизни, учебный день, рабочий день, выходной день

Текст задания:

Упражнения по теме «Артикли»

Exercise 1. Put the article where it is necessary.

My friend's ... flat is very comfortable. There are ... three rooms in ... flat: ... living room, ... study and ... bedroom. ... living room is not very large. ... walls in ... living room are blue. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... table in ... middle of ... room with some chairs around it. To ... left of ... door there is ... sofa. Near ... sofa there are ... two large armchairs. They are very comfortable. There is ... piano in my friend's living room. ... piano is to ... right of ... door. ... bedroom and ... study are small. ... furniture in ... flat is brown.

Exercise 2. Put the article where it is necessary.

Here is ... large window. Through ... window we can see ... room. Opposite ... window there is ... door. On ... door there is ... curtain. In ... corner of ... room there is ... round table. On it we can see ... books and ... telephone. There is ... bookshelf over ... table. On ... bookshelf we can see ... newspapers and ... book by ... Jack London. There are ... two ... pictures in ... room. One ... picture is small, ... other picture is very large. There are ... two bookcases in ... room. ... bookcases are full of ... books. There is ... large sofa in ... room. On ... sofa we can see ... bag. Whose ... bag is that? There is no ... bed in ... room. On ... small table near ... window there are ... flowers and ... glass of ... water. In ... front of ... window we can see ... armchair.

Упражнения по теме «Множественное число существительных»

Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Place, library, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, bush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, mass, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, play, factory, city, colony, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero. Man, woman, tooth, foot, goose, child, mouse. Postman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, fisherman, schoolgirl, sister-in-law, text-book, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman.

Напишите существительные во множественном числе:

1. Put the box on the shelf. 2. I have hurt my foot. 3. This is an English dictionary. Where is the knife? 5. This factory has a good laboratory. 6. The last leaf fell from the tree. 7. This story is very long. 8. The speech was very interesting. 9. He left the key on the table. 10. Where is the brush? 11. I like his new play. 12. The roof of the house was covered with snow. 13. The wife of the sailor came to the shore. 14. A copy of the contract was sent to Leningrad. 15. The cargo of the steamer consists of different raw materials.

Тема: Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

Введение и отработка нового лексического материала по теме. Чтение текстов с полным пониманием. Тренировка употребления времен Past Simple/Indefinite

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Our educational establishments pay a lot of attention to sport. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in kindergarten. Physical education is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also garners a lot of attention in our country. There are different sporting societies, clubs, and complexes. The most famous of them are the Olympic complexes "Luzhniki", "Dynamo" stadium, etc. They are used for international and world competitions.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics, and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for swimming. It requires mobility, liveliness and a lot of energy. It keeps a person in good shape. I have been swimming for 5 years. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply swimming with my friends. Certainly, there is a large difference between my manner of swimming and such favorites as Popov, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to swim as well as our best swimmers do.

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Present или Past Simple.

I (to do) morning exercises.

He (to work) at a factory.

She (to sleep) after dinner.

We (to work) part-time.

They (to drink) tea every day.

Mike (to be) a student.

Helen (to have) a car.

You (to be) a good friend.

You (to be) good friends.

It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

Alice (to have) a sister.

Her sister's name (to be) Ann.

Ann (to be) a student.

She (to get) up at seven o'clock.

She (to go) to the institute in the morning.

Jane (to be) fond of sports.

She (to do) her morning exercises every day.

For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.

After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.

Sometimes she (to take) a bus.

It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.

She (to speak) English well.

Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.

Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.

She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Упражнение 3.

Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Present или Past Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

They _____ football at the institute. (to play)

She _____ emails. (not / to write)

_____ you _____ English? (to speak)

My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)

_____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)

His brother _____ in an office. (to work)

She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)

_____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)

His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)

_____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Упражнение 4. Вставьте глагол “to be” в требуемой форме Present или Past Simple.

I ... a student.

My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.

... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she

... they at home? - No, they ... not. They at school.

... you an engineer? - Yes, I....

... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she a student.

... your brothers at school? - Yes, they

... this her watch? - Yes, it

Max..... an office-worker.

We late, sorry!

Упражнение 5.

Переведите на английский язык:

Она была занята. (to be busy)

Я не был занят.

Вы были заняты?

Они были дома? (to be at home)

Его не было дома.

Я не знал.

Они знали?

Она не знала.

Кто знал?

Никто не знал.

Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)

Они никогда не читали. (never / to read)

У неё была квартира? (to have a flat)

У него ничего не было.

Кто это был?

Тема: Досуг (кино, театр, книги, и др.)

Выполните упражнение:

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму будущего времени.

Пример: Hurry up! The plane *arrives* (arrive) at 7.30.

There's no point in running now. We _____ (miss) the bus anyway.

Yes, I'll come out this evening. I _____ (not/work).

You can relax. The match _____ (not/start) until four o'clock.

I _____ (go) to the market this afternoon. Do you want anything?

Are you OK, Donna? You look like you _____ (faint).

You realise that the boss _____ (not/like) this, don't you?

I _____ (cook) dinner this evening - as usual.

She _____ (look) for a new flat next year.

Don't worry. The shops _____ (not close) until eight o'clock tonight.

Составление словаря по теме. Работа над грамматическим материалом.

Развитие устной речи: монологическое высказывание по теме. Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста.

My hobby

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on discbooklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. Also I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации

Составление словаря по теме. Активизация лексики в устной речи. Развитие устной речи в беседе по теме. Чтение текста с полным пониманием. Составление связного монолога-высказывания. Работа над устной речью монологическое высказывание по теме.

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста

Mass media. Different ways to know the world

There are many different ways to get knowledge about our big world. It is mass media, travelling, museums, meeting with interesting people, etc.

People all over the world enjoy books. Books are our friends and teachers. We can learn a lot of interesting and useful things from the books.

Many people choose traveling as the way to know the world. I enjoy it too. It's very fun and interesting! Every year I travel to another place than last year, and I like it: new places - new impressions!

The mass media have done and continue doing much to excite an interest in every aspect of the country's life. The mass media are the various ways by which information and news is given to large numbers of people, especially television, radio, newspapers and magazines. The mass media now play an important role in shaping our opinions.

I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without newspapers. Millions of copies of them appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands.

There are national daily newspapers, such as the "Izvestiya", and the "Komsomolskaya Pravda". There are also national weekly newspapers, such as the "Argumenty i Fakty" and the "Nedelya". Most national newspapers express a political opinion, and people choose them according to their political beliefs.

Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events.

In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The daily newspapers are of two kinds: quality and popular. A quality paper is a serious newspaper, which publishes articles and commentaries on politics. A popular paper contains many photographs; its articles are often sensational and mostly deal with private life of famous people.

"The Wall Street Journal" is a quality paper. It is a business newspaper with the largest circulation in the country. There are also newspapers in the USA, which are famous all over the world for their quality. "The New York Times" is "the world's top daily".

Тема: Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология). Воспитание экологической культуры.

Введение и отработка новой лексики по теме. Пересказ темы «Защита окружающей среды»

Environmental protection

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but it's the only place where human beings can live. People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – caused by machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities, which created huge amounts of pollutants, the problem has become more important. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth. Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North

Sea is following its fate. The Aral Sea is about to disappear. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct. Air pollution is another serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is dangerous – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for many Russian cities.

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

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

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered species. We can recycle litter. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Тема: Образование (система образования в России, англо-говорящих странах), непрерывное образование, языковое образование, значение иностранного языка в современном мире.

Прочитать, перевести и составить сравнительную таблицу систем образования в разных странах.

'Education in Russia'

Citizens of Russia have the right to education which is guaranteed by the Constitution and ensured by the broad development of compulsory secondary education, vocational, specialised secondary and higher education, by the development of correspondence and evening courses, by the provisions of state scholarships, grants and privileges for students.

In Russia there is a nine-year compulsory education, but to enter a university one has to study two years more. School-starts at the age of six for Russian children. But most of them have learnt letters in kindergarten which is now part of primary school. Primary and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of Russian, mathematics, sciences, PT. A variety of subjects are taught at lyceums and gymnasiums.

After finishing secondary school, lyceum or gymnasium one can go on to higher education. All applicants must take competitive examinations. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Higher educational institutions are headed by Rectors. Vice-rectors are in charge of the academic and scientific work. Higher educational institutions train undergraduates and graduate students in one or several specialisation's. The faculties are headed by the Deans. There are departments within faculties. The system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: decentralisation of the higher education system, development of the autonomy of higher educational institutions, expansion of academic freedoms of faculties and students, development of new financial mechanism. All Russian schools until recently were state-subsidised.

In the terms of the ration of students to the total population Russia ranks among the

top ten countries in the world. The Russian educational policy is a combination of economic and social objectives. An educated person contributes more to the society and education on the other hand gives a person the prospect for professional advance. The citizens of Russia show a great concern for education for themselves and their children.

Institutions of higher education include: technical training, schools, teachers training colleges, universities which offer master's and doctoral degrees programmes.

The faculties have specialized councils for conferring advanced academic degrees.

Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Education in the USA

There are five types of schools in the US educational system. They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school. Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).

About 90 percent of all children attend public school, which is free. The other 10 percent go to private schools, which often include religious education. They are similar to the public schools but parents must pay for their children to go to these schools. About half of all private schools are run by Catholics.

In the United States, education is mainly the responsibility of state and local governments, not the national government. The amount of money spent on education differs from state to state. The subjects studied also differ a little. The school year usually runs from September to June. At the high school level, there are some specialized schools. They include schools that emphasize vocational subjects like business or auto mechanics. Most high schools are general schools. High school students are often involved in the non-academic activities that their school offers -for example, in drama clubs, sports teams, or the school newspaper.

Выполнение грамматических упражнений по теме «Модальные глаголы»
 Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

can't

couldn't have

hasn't been able to

I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.

could

am able to

can

Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.

couldn't, could

can, was able

can, couldn't

I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.

were to

had to

could

Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.

can't

have to

needn't

You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

needn't

mustn't

can't

I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next

time.

must

should

need to

Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

can

has to

must

You ... smoke so much.

would

can't

shouldn't

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

must

needn't

should

Тема: Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и

праздники

Составление словаря по теме. Отработка лексики в устной речи. Работа над грамматическим материалом. Чтение текстов с опорой на сноски. Рассказ о традициях в Великобритании. Работа над устной речью: монологическое высказывание по теме

Чтение, перевод и пересказ текста:

Holidays in Great Britain

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most favourite holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in the Trafalgar Square.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charities and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a service on the Sunday. before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. All the family usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas. Its the time to visit friends and relatives.

New Years Day is not such favourable in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Years Eve is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays, there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, in a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes).

Тема: Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки

Составление словаря по теме. Тренировка употребления лексики в беседе по теме. Развитие диалоговой речи, обоснование своего мнения по прочитанному. Работа над устной речью монологическое высказывание по теме

Youth Problems

Today it is fashionable to speak about teenage problems. A few years ago alcohol, fights, murders and other kinds of violence were more problems of adults rather than young people.

But now, as official reports admit, violence, AIDS, drugs and alcohol are more and more associated with youngest. For many children from poor families violence, drinking problems and all that is associated with poverty becomes more and more real.

The Government surveys show that every fifth teenager who was arrested for criminal actions, was younger than 14 and couldn't be sent to prison. Almost half of teenagers have an experience with drugs, alcohol and sex under age of 16. A lot of teenagers who have drug or alcohol addiction almost never believe that they are dependent. These things are often combined with family and school problems.

What has gone wrong? Some specialists explain that the changes of our society, the system of our life force young people to choose their own lifestyle. On the one hand, our society agrees that 15-17-years old people are old enough to be responsible for what they do and gives them quite a lot of freedom and rights. On the other hand, most adults think that teenagers are too young to be taken seriously. This misunderstanding has produced many problems. Actually, a lot of teenagers say that their parents let them do anything they want and are quite indifferent to their problems. Many teenagers get upset or depressed when they can't solve their problems. As a result, it makes them believe that there is only one way out - to stop living and commit suicide.

No doubt, the teens' problems will increase. And young people should feel that they are cared about.

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс

Составление словаря по теме. Активизация лексики в устной речи. Чтение текстов с опорой на словарь. Работа над грамматическим материалом. Отработка лексики в устной речи. Развитие устной речи: монологическое высказывание.

Great Inventions

Television (1920s)

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

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

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

Electricity

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

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera

photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happysnappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

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

Aeroplane

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

Тема: Профессии, траектории карьеры, профессиональный рост

Чтение, перевод текста, составление рассказа о себе по аналогии

My Future Profession Is A Teacher

My name is Rita. I'm 16 years old and I study at the College. I know that soon I will have to decide which profession to choose in the future. For many teens of my age it's a big problem, but not for me. I have always wanted to become a teacher and I'm not going to change my mind. Many people nowadays say that it's not a profitable profession, but for me it's a matter of pleasure, not money. I like spending time with smaller children and sharing with them. Even when I was only 5 or 6 years old, I liked teaching our neighbor's children. I already knew some letters and numbers, so I wanted to share my knowledge. To achieve a better result I used a small blackboard and a chalk. In my opinion, teaching is a noble and rewarding profession. I think that it's a great pleasure to see the results of your striving afterwards. Of course, I understand that it can be hard to prepare interesting lessons, to treat each child individually, to write pages of planning. However, when you see how children progress, you understand that it was worth it. Speaking about my most favourite subjects, I should mention Russian and English languages. There is a prestigious Pedagogical University not far from us, where I can study at the Philological Faculty. I'm definitely into the humanities, so I should make a good language teacher. Hopefully, I will succeed in this profession, as it's my dream job. Another reason why I think I will be a good teacher is my love for studying. Teachers are people who study all their life. Our school teachers say I'm a willing and diligent student. So, I think I'm on the right track.

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся

Оценочное средство – иные формы аттестации (тест)

Примерные тестовые задания

Тема: Город, инфраструктура. Деревня. Карты, маршруты. Транспорт

Прочитайте текст и выполните тестовые задания к нему

Moscow

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is one of the largest cities in the world. More than 8.75 million people live in Moscow. Moscow is the cultural, communications, government, industrial, scientific, and transportation centre of Russia. It lies in western Russia, in the European part of the country. The Moscow River, for which the city was named, flows through the city.

Moscow was founded during 12th century. Moscow emerged as the most powerful Russian city in the late 1400 s. The princes of Moscow played a leading role in uniting various Russian lands and in conquering non-Russian peoples and territories. Moscow became the capital of the Russian Empire and was the home of Russia's czars until 1712, when the capital was moved to St. Petersburg.

Moscow again became the Russian capital in 1918, after the Bolsheviks (later called Communists) took control of the country. In 1922, Russia and three other republics united to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow was chosen as the Soviet capital.

The Communists lost power in the Soviet Union in August 1991. In December, the Soviet Union was dissolved. Russia and other former Soviet republics became independent countries. Most of the republics, including Russia, formed the Commonwealth of Independent States. Moscow remained the capital of Russia. The city of Minsk, in Belarus, was named headquarters of the Commonwealth.

Moscow is built in the shape of a wheel. This shape can be traced to the city's early history, when rings of fortifications were built to protect it from attack. Today, wide boulevards extend from the city's centre, forming the spokes of the wheel. They cross circular boulevards, which make up the inner and outer rims of the wheel.

A major highway circles Moscow. Past the highway lies the Green Belt, a ring of forests and parks covering about 1,800 square kilometres.

The oldest and busiest sections of Moscow lie near the Kremlin, a huge walled fortress at the city's historic centre. Just north and east of the Kremlin is the main business, commercial, and administrative district. Encircling this area and the Kremlin are Moscow's main shopping streets and many cultural buildings. Most of the city's new residential and industrial districts lie in the outermost rings.

At the city's heart on the banks of the River Moscow lies the Kremlin, a walled fortress housing all the government buildings. Nearby St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the 16th century to celebrate a military victory; it is now a museum.

Moscow was founded in the

11th century;

c) 13th century

12th century;

d) 14th century.

Moscow again became the Russian capital in

19th century;

c) 20th century

21st century;

d) 18th century.

Moscow is built in the shape of

Rings of fortifications were built to protect ... from attack.

The spokes of the wheel are formed by

- narrow boulevards;
 narrow streets;
 What circles Moscow?
 Green Belt
 major highway
 Kremlin is ...
 Kremlin lies on ...
 St. Basil's Cathedral was built in
 15th century;
 16th century;
 In St. Basil's Cathedral is situated now.
- c) wide boulevardrs
 d) wide streets.
 c) White Belt\$
 d) major square
 c) 17th century
 d) 18th century.

Тема: Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники

Выполните тест

- What famous mean of transport is a symbol of London?
 Routemaster
 Double-decker
 Masterfit
- What is the national flower symbol of England?
 The Tudor rose
 Thistle
 Daffodil
- The favourite English drink is ...
- On the 4th July in the USA is celebrated.
- The Notting Hill Carnival is
 the largest street festival in the world
 the largest street festival in Europe
 the largest street festival in Brazil
- How many times does the Queen of the UK celebrate Her birthday?
 2 times
 3 times
 4 times
- Name 3 official holidays in the USA: ..., ...,
- What do Americans usually like to celebrate in the Times Square?
- What is the other name of May Day?
 Spring Bank Holiday
 Summer Bank Holiday
 Autumn Bank Holiday
- Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a
and it stands in the

Тема: Отдых. Туризм.

ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ТЕСТ

Match the words with their definitions (слово-значение)

A) travel	1) a place with one or more buildings and platforms where trains stop for people to get on or off
B) railway station	2) bags and cases that you carry (нести) with you when you are travelling
C) luggage	3) a large boat that carries people or goods (товары) by sea
D) voyage	4) moving, happening, or doing something quickly
E) fast	5) an area (место) or town next to the sea
F) ship	6) to make a journey
G) the seaside	7) a long journey, especially by ship, or in space

Write the opposites (противоположные слова)

To miss a bus _____

To get off a train _____

To get on a horse _____

To catch a plane _____

Choose the answer

What fly in the sky? a) airplane b) car c) train

Who flies by plane? a) driver b) pilot c) worker

What can we ride? a) car b) bike c) toy car

What goes on the water? a) train b) bus c) ship

Fill in the missing prepositions (предлоги)

He never goes _____ bus, he always goes _____ foot.

She is tired _____ working in the garden.

They decided to meet _____ the airport.

She hasn't bought a ticket _____ Moscow yet

Choose the best answer

Which is correct? -

through train b) direct train c) straight train d) forward train

The place where you get your luggage after the flight is called -

the lost-and-found b) a lost property c) a luggage room d) a luggage reclaim

When you check in, you -

go through customs b) go through passport control

c) get your boarding card d) board the plane

What do you call a person responsible for checking passengers' passports at the airport? -

a customs officer b) an airport official c) a flight attendant d) an immigration officer

Give words to the definitions

parts of the train –

a person who serves you during the flight –

a list of times that transport arrives or leaves –

a separate room in a carriage -

Оценочное средство – дифференцированный зачет

Примерные задания к дифференцированному зачету

Тема: Искусство и развлечения

Тема: Государственное устройство, правовые институты

Выполнение тестовых заданий:

Выбери правильный ответ

The US government has branches.

three

four

five

The Congress meets in.....in Washington D.C.

the White House

the Pentagon

the US Capital

The official head of state in the UK is....

the Queen

the Prime Minister

Parliament

The government of the UK represents the... branch of power.

legislative

representative

executive

Заполни пропуски

People who work in the US Senate are called senators and and people who

work in the House of Representatives are called

The Cabinet of the British government consists of ...

... makes laws in the UK.

The US President's term is

The political system in the USA is different from the English one because

...

Nowadays Prime Minister in the UK is

The Queen can't enter the House of ...

The British Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the majority seats in

....

Прочитай и выбери подходящее слово

ART

One of the most __13__ things anyone can do is to make a work of art, whether it's a/an __14__ making a __15__ or a __16__ painting pictures. __17__ artists do it for their own satisfaction and pleasure, but __18__ artists have to make a living from their art and they are dependent on __19__ to sell their __20__ in city 21__. I myself have three Picassos, a Botticelli and a Van Gogh. They're __22__ not originals, but they're all I can afford.

- A) creature B) creative C) creation D) professional
- A) carpenter B) painter C) architect D) sculptor
- A) sculptor B) creature C) work D) sculpture
- A) dealer B) painter C) sculptor D) architect
- A) Amateur B) Specialist C) Professional D) Special
- amateur B) novice C) professional D) non-professional
- dealers B) painters C) architects D) sculptors
- galleries B) creatures C) works D) workers
- galleries B) centers C) shops D) stores
- models B) reproductions C) genuine D) restores

Продолжи высказывания

The genres of art are ...

My favourite artist is ...

The places where you can enjoy art are ..., ...,

The most famous art gallery in Moscow is ...

The museum I want to visit is ...

As for me, art is ...