

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации

по учебной дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»

для направления подготовки 49.03.01. Физическая культура
профиль подготовки: Спортивная тренировка

1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Очная форма

Семестр	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Наименование дисциплины								
ОК-5 способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия								
Б1.Б.1 Иностранный язык	+	+						
Б1.В.ДВ.5.2 Деловые коммуникации				+				
Б1.Б.1.5Русский язык и культура речи	+							
Этапы формирования компетенций	1	2		3				

2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Контроль качества освоения дисциплины включает в себя текущий контроль успеваемости и промежуточную аттестацию. Текущий контроль успеваемости и промежуточная аттестация обучающихся проводятся в целях установления соответствия достижений обучающихся поэтапным требованиям образовательной программы к результатам обучения и формирования компетенций.

<i>Индекс</i>	<i>Компетенция</i>	<i>Компоненты</i>
ОК-5	способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия	1) готов осуществлять коммуникацию (устно и письменно) на русском языке
		2) готов осуществлять коммуникацию (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке

2.1 Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования (промежуточная аттестация)

Компетенции	Показатели	Критерии в соответствии с уровнем освоения ОП			Оценочное средство
		пороговый (удовлетворительно) 55-69 баллов	стандартный (хорошо) 70-84 балла	эталонный (отлично) 85-100 баллов	

ОК-5	Знать	<p>1. знает и понимает на слух отдельные фразы и наиболее употребительные слова в высказываниях, касающихся профессиональной сферы общения в простых, четко произнесенных и небольших по объему сообщениях;</p> <p>2. понимает при чтении без словаря очень короткие простые тексты профессиональной сферы общения, содержащие самую употребительную компьютерную терминологию;</p> <p>3. понимает недостаточно, чтобы самостоятельно вести беседу в ситуации профессионального общения.</p>	<p>1. понимает на слух основные положения и детали четко произнесенных в относительно медленном темпе высказываний в пределах литературной нормы на известные темы, с которыми приходится иметь дело в профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>2. понимает при чтении без словаря тексты, построенные на частотном языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.</p>	<p>1. понимает на слух доклады и лекции по профессиональной деятельности, следит за сложной аргументацией, если тематика выступлений достаточно знакома;</p> <p>понимает без затруднений при чтении без словаря статьи, сообщения, тексты по широкой современной проблематике и профессионально-ориентированные тексты.</p>	тесты
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Уметь</p>	<p>1.общаться в простых типичных профессиональных ситуациях, в рамках знакомых тем, но допуская паузы, элементарные ошибки;</p> <p>2.инициировать или поддерживать предельно краткий разговор на профессиональные темы; обмениваться типовыми репликами;</p> <p>3.понимать на слух только общую мысль, тему, цель профессионального разговора, при котором присутствую; понять и извлечь основную информацию из коротких аудиозаписей; умею в общих чертах следить за основными моментами речи третьих лиц, если говорят медленно и четко;</p> <p>4.делать короткие подготовленные сообщения на профессиональные темы, содержание которых заучено и предсказуемо;</p> <p>1) понимать основное содержание прочитанного текста по специальности без пользования словарем; детально – при условии частого использования словаря;</p> <p>2) делать простые короткие записи и сообщения, написать несложное письмо делового характера (например, заявление о трудоустройстве).</p>	<p>1.без затруднений общаться, без предварительной подготовки поддерживать беседу в большинстве ситуаций профессионального общения;</p> <p>2.понимать на слух не только тему, но и детали профессионального разговора, при котором присутствую; без затруднений понимать речь в аудиозаписи на знакомые профессиональные темы;</p> <p>3.без затруднений строить простые связные высказывания на профессиональные темы;</p> <p>4.кратко объяснить свои намерения; рассказать о событии, изложить суть прочитанного/увиденного (без предварительной подготовки и зрительной опоры) и выразить к этому свое отношение;</p> <p>5.писать простые связные тексты на профессиональные темы, написать резюме, деловую записку и т.п.).</p>	<p>1.без подготовки довольно свободно участвовать в диалогах с носителями языка; принимать активное участие в дискуссии по знакомой проблеме в сфере профессионального общения, обосновывать и отстаивать свою точку зрения;</p> <p>2.использовать грамматически правильные формы, сразу исправлять большинство собственных ошибок;</p> <p>3.писать грамотные, подробные сообщения по широком кругу профессиональных вопросов; писать доклады, эссе, освещая вопросы и аргументируя свою точку зрения;</p> <p>порождать высказывания в достаточно беглом темпе, без долгих пауз в речи; высказываться по широкому кругу профессиональных вопросов, развивая отдельные мысли и подкрепляя их дополнительными и примерами.</p>
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Владеть	<p>1.использовать ограниченный запас слов и словосочетаний;</p> <p>2.демонстрировать уровень фонетической и грамматической правильности ниже среднего;</p> <p>3.рассказать о простых каждодневных ситуациях (семье, других людях, условиях жизни, учебе, настоящей или прежней работе), используя элементарную лексику;</p> <p>4. кратко отвечать на вопросы и реагировать на простые высказывания, но допуская грамматические или фонетические ошибки.</p>	<p>1.общаться без затруднений и без предварительной подготовки в большинстве ситуаций на знакомую тему; словарный запас позволяет объясниться с некоторым количеством пауз по каждодневным или профессиональным темам; допускается незначительное количество грамматических или фонетических ошибок;</p> <p>2.начинать, поддерживать и завершать беседу; повторить предыдущие реплики, демонстрируя тем самым свое понимание.</p>	<p>1.высказываться без затруднений и без предварительной подготовки по широкому кругу вопросов, приводя аргументы «за» и «против»;</p> <p>2.использовать некоторые сложные синтаксические конструкции, достаточный словарный запас, позволяющий высказываться без явного поиска подходящего слова или выражения;</p> <p>демонстрировать достаточно высокий уровень контроля грамматической и фонетической правильности</p>
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2.2.Критерии и шкалы оценивания результатов обучения при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости

Текущий контроль предназначен для проверки хода и качества формирования компетенций, стимулирования учебной работы обучаемых и совершенствования методики освоения новых знаний. Он обеспечивается проведением семинаров, оцениванием контрольных заданий, проверкой конспектов лекций, выполнением индивидуальных и творческих заданий, периодическим опросом обучающихся на занятиях. Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины, компетенции и оценочные средства представлены в таблице.

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины*	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
1	О себе. Моя семья. Распорядок дня.	ОК-5-2	Сообщение: About myself. Контрольные работы. Тест: глагол «to be» Тест: «there is, there are» Письмо: Письменная анкета. Заполнение специальных бланков, формуляров.
2	Моя учеба. Мой университет. Важность изучения английского языка.	ОК-5-2	Сообщение: My study Тест: глагол «to have» Тест: «The Possessive Case»

			Письмо: Неофициальное письмо. Электронное письмо.
3	Система высшего образования в странах изучаемого языка.	ОК-5-2	Сообщение: “British Universities”, “American Universities”. Грамматические тесты. Лексические диктанты. Контрольные работы. Техника чтения. Письмо: Заполнение анкет. Открытка к празднику. Конверт.
4	Знакомство с Великобританией. Знакомьтесь – США.	ОК-5-2	Презентации: “Early Britain”, “Outstanding Events from the History of America”. Контрольные работы «Времена группы Simple» Лексические диктанты. Письмо: Личное письмо. Анкеты.
5	Моя будущая профессия - тренер	ОК-5-2	Работа с текстами «How to Coach, According to 5 Great Sports Coaches», "Sports Coaching" Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Грамматика: Present Progressive Грамматика: to be going to, Future Tenses Говорение: монологическое высказывание My Future Profession is a Coach.
6	Спорт в нашей жизни.	ОК-5-2	Работа с текстом «Sport in our Life». Грамматика: Present Simple Passive Выполнение предтекстовых и

			<p>послетекстовых упражнений. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Обсуждение видеороликов по теме «Healthy Lifestyle»</p>
7	Виды спорта.	ОК-5-2	<p>Работа с текстом «Winter and Summer sports». Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Грамматика: Past Simple Говорение на тему «My favourite Sport»</p>
8	Известные спортсмены и тренеры.	ОК-5-2	<p>Работа с текстами «Famous Athletes - List & Biographies of World Famous Athletes», «Athletes - Famous Olympic Athletes, Medalists, Sports Heroes». Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Грамматика: Present, Past Simple Passive Говорение на тему «My favourite athlete».</p>

Критерии и шкала оценивания тестирования (промежуточного, итогового)

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
<i>«зачтено»</i>	<i>Выполнение более 60% тестовых заданий</i>
<i>«не зачтено»</i>	<i>Выполнение менее 60% тестовых заданий</i>

Критерии и шкала оценивания лексических диктантов

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
«зачтено»	<i>Обучающийся правильно выполнил не меньше 50% заданий.</i>
«не зачтено»	<i>Обучающийся выполнил менее 50% заданий.</i>

Критерии и шкала оценки письменных работ (написание письма)

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
«зачтено»	<i>Обучающийся правильно выполнил задание. Показал отличные владения навыками применения полученных знаний и умений при решении профессиональных задач в рамках усвоенного учебного материала.</i>
«не зачтено»	<i>При выполнении задания студент продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень владения умениями и навыками при решении профессиональных задач в рамках усвоенного учебного материала. Допущено множество неточностей.</i>

Критерии и шкала оценивания монологических высказываний

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
«зачтено»	<i>Выступление структурировано, имеются вступление, основная часть и заключение; выступление информативно, содержит несколько подтем; студент хорошо знает содержание своего высказывания, при выступлении практически не пользуется текстом</i>
«не зачтено»	<i>При выполнении индивидуального задания студент продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень владения умениями и навыками при решении профессиональных задач в рамках усвоенного учебного материала. Допущено множество неточностей.</i>

Критерии и шкала оценивания ролевых игр

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
«зачтено»	<i>Вопросы сформулированы ясно, конкретно, составлены в вежливой форме (на основе речевых клише), четко обозначена позиция, высказано конкретное предложение; ответы на вопросы подробные, исчерпывающие.</i>
«не зачтено»	<i>Студент обнаруживает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускает ошибки в формулировке материала.</i>

Критерии и шкала оценивания разноуровневых задач

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Критерий оценки</i>
«зачтено»	<i>Задача решена верно, приведены правильные аргументирующие выводы и разработаны рекомендации по совершенствованию кадрового потенциала. Результаты расчетов отображены графически.</i>
«не зачтено»	<i>Задача не решена или решена со значительными замечаниями.</i>

2.3. Критерии и шкалы оценивания результатов обучения при проведении промежуточной аттестации

Промежуточная аттестация предназначена для определения уровня освоения всего объема учебной дисциплины. Для оценивания результатов

обучения при проведении промежуточной аттестации используется _____ шкала (указывается шкала обучения в соответствии с таблицей).

Основные виды систем оценивания

Европейская	100-балльная	4-балльная	2-балльная
A	94-100	отлично	зачтено
A-	90-94		
B+	85-89		
B	80-84	хорошо	
B-	75-79		
C+	70-74		
C	65-69	удовлетворительно	
C-	60-64		
D	55-59		
F	50-54	неудовлетворительно	не зачтено

Например:

1. Промежуточная аттестация предназначена для определения уровня освоения всего объема учебной дисциплины. Для оценивания результатов обучения при проведении промежуточной аттестации используется двухбалльная шкала: «зачтено», «не зачтено».

Шкала оценивания	Критерии оценивания	Уровень освоения компетенций
«зачтено»	Обучающийся правильно ответил на теоретические вопросы. Показал отличные знания в рамках учебного материала. Правильно выполнил практические задания. Ответил на все дополнительные вопросы	Эталонный
	Обучающийся с небольшими неточностями ответил на теоретические вопросы. Показал хорошие знания в рамках учебного материала. С небольшими неточностями выполнил практические задания. Ответил на большинство дополнительных вопросов	Стандартный
	Обучающийся с существенными неточностями ответил на теоретические вопросы. Показал удовлетворительные знания в рамках учебного материала. С существенными неточностями выполнил практические задания. Допустил много неточностей при ответе на дополнительные вопросы	Пороговый
«не зачтено»	Обучающийся при ответе на теоретические вопросы и при выполнении практических заданий продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень знаний и умений. При ответах на дополнительные вопросы было допущено множество неправильных ответов	Компетенции не сформированы

2. Промежуточная аттестация предназначена для определения уровня освоения всего объема учебной дисциплины. Для оценивания результатов обучения при проведении промежуточной аттестации используется четырехбалльная шкала: «Отлично», «Хорошо», «Удовлетворительно», «Неудовлетворительно».

a) is b) are c) was d) will be

6. There _____ a good crop in Russia this year.
a) is b) are c) was d) will be
7. _____ there a meeting at the enterprise yesterday?
a) is b) are c) was d) will be
8. _____ there a telephone in your office?
a) is b) are c) was d) will be
9. There _____ few letters in the mail for you today.
a) is b) are c) was d) will be
10. _____ there a store close to our Bank?
a) is b) are c) was d) will be

Keys: 1.a 2.c 3.a 4.d 5.b 6.d 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.a

Тест 2.оборот there + to be (вариант 2)

Выберите нужную форму глагола to be:

1. There ____ a bus in the street.
a) are b) is c) will be
2. There ____ many books on the teacher's table.
a) is b) are c) was
3. There ____ no chair near the desk.
a) are b) is c) aren't
4. There ____ workers in the shop.
a) is b) are c) isn't
5. There ____ a hospital near our house.
a) are b) aren't c) is
6. There ____ many people on the pavement.
a) is b) are c) isn't
7. _____ there some chalk in the box?
a) is b) are c) aren't
8. There ____ many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.
a) are b) is c) isn't
9. There ____ something black on the bottom of that pail.
a) are b) aren't c) was
10. There ____ four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.
a) are b) is c) isn't

Keys: 1.b 2.b 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.a 9.c 10.a

Говорение Монологическое высказывание по теме «About myself and my family. Daily routine».

Модуль 2. Моя учеба. Мой университет.

Грамматика. Глагол «to have». Притяжательный падеж имен существительных. Разряды местоимений.

Тест 1. Глагол *to have* (вариант 1)

Fall semester at the university begins in the end of August. Patrick attends his courses three times a week for 50 minutes. His core curriculum includes some areas of study: English, mathematics, physics, natural and social sciences, and fine arts. As most entering students Patrick takes five classes this semester: English (first-year writing course), Introduction to Computer Science, General Chemistry, Mathematics (Calculus), and Music History as an elective class.

Patrick is very busy every day. His classes begin at 8 a.m. and go on until 3 p.m. He gets up at 6.30, has a shower and then has breakfast at the university cafeteria on campus. He attends lectures, seminars and has classes in the computer lab. He is interested in programming languages. Patrick wants to be a successful student right from the start and never misses his classes. Twice a week Patrick meets his mentor and discusses progress in his classes.

As many international students, Patrick lives in one of the residence halls on campus. There are a lot of students from all over the world specializing in different academic subjects. His roommate Kurt is from Hamburg, Germany. He is a sophomore at College of Engineering. He majors in physics. Kurt wants to go into business in Germany. This semester he takes English, Computer Science, Calculus, Statistics, Physics for Scientists, and History. Patrick and Kurt are very friendly. They like to speak about their students' life and classes. Kurt likes to practise his English with Patrick, he wants to speak it fluently. Kurt is fond of sports, he often goes to gym to play table tennis and volleyball. He is a very sociable person.

There are many student organizations at Seton Hall University. Patrick wants to find club or organization that matches his interests. He is interested in music; he likes to play the guitar.

Patrick has no much time to waste. He wants to pass midterm exams in October and final exams in December and enjoy his Christmas break at home.

Письмо: Неофициальное письмо. Электронное письмо.

Модуль 4. Важность изучения английского языка.

**Говорение: Монологическое высказывание на основе прочитанных текстов:
ENGLISH IN THE MODERN WORLD**

People began to speak many centuries ago, and since then they have been speaking different languages. Every language reflects the soul, behaviour, temperament of each nationality. Peoples created their own alphabets and rules, but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other. Languages help people to understand each other better, they help them to solve different economic and political problems, which stand before them, and so people learn foreign languages.

There are more than 2,700 languages in the world. At various times and in various places French, Spanish, Arabic and Latin were functioning as an international language. Two thousand years ago, Latin was the world's most important international language. Today this title belongs to English. It's a global language of travel, business, pop culture, sport and science.

The second half of the 20th century saw the explosive growth of the *need* for an international language. The need arose through the dramatic developments in communications – the transport of both people and information – that have resulted in what is referred to in cliché 'the global village'.

Nowadays, English is named as one of the official languages in the constitutions of some countries where it is not a native language; this for example, is the position of English in Sri Lanka. There are more television broadcasts in English than in any other language. English is widely used in sport – tennis, soccer, golf, for example. More pop songs are written in English, more films are made in English. In the United Nations and the European Community English is

used more frequently than any other language. And in international conferences, whether scientific, commercial, cultural, or philanthropic it is usually taken for granted that English will be used more than any other language – and many such meetings agree on its exclusive use.

People who speak English can be divided into those for whom it is the native language, for whom it is the second language and those who are forced to use it for various practical purposes. If English were not so flexible open to borrowings from other languages it would not become the most widespread language in the world. It is English that is used in business, technology, science and education. It is English that is losing its political and cultural associations and becoming the property of all cultures.

Лексика Словарный диктант по теме модуля

1. различные языки,
2. язык отражает,
3. общаться друг с другом,
4. решать различные проблемы,
5. функционировать,
6. это право принадлежит,
7. существенное развитие,
8. необходимость,
9. средство общения,
10. конституция,
11. родной язык,
12. телевизионная передача,
13. часто,
14. научный, коммерческий, культурный,
15. исключительное использование,
16. практические цели,
17. гибкий,
18. открытый для заимствований,
19. распространенный,
20. достояние всех культур

Вопросы для собеседования по теме:

1. What does every language reflect?
2. Do languages help people to understand each other better and to help them to solve different problems?
3. How many languages are there in the world?
4. What languages were functioning as an international language?
5. Why did the need for an international language arise in the second half of the 20th century?
6. Nowadays, English is named as one of the official languages in the constitutions of some countries, isn't it?
7. In what spheres of human activity is English widely used today?
8. How many groups can people who speak English can be divided?
9. Why has English become the property of all cultures?
10. Why do you learn English?

Грамматика Употребление времен группы Simple. Виды вопросительных предложений.

Тест 1.

Вариант 1

Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

1. He ... all the questions at the last lesson.
 - a) answers
 - b) answered
 - b)c) will answer
2. My sister ... English in a year.
 - a) learned
 - b) b)learns
 - c) c) will learn
3. I... my homework every day.
 - a) do
 - b) did
 - c) will do
4. Last week I... this interesting film.
 - a) see
 - b) saw
 - c) will see
5. There ... no TV in our classroom.
 - a) is
 - b) are
 - c) was
6. Did he ... a letter yesterday?
 - a) writes
 - b) wrote
 - c) write
7. ... it rainy yesterday?
 - a) Is
 - b) Will be
 - c) Was
8. ... there much snow last year?
 - a) Is
 - b) Was
 - c) Were
9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.
 - a) will be
 - b) is
 - c) does

Тест 2.

Вариант 2

1. ... you ... to me tomorrow?
 - a) Do ..come
 - b) Will ...come
 - c) Does ... come
2. It ... rainy today.
 - a) is
 - b) be
 - c) will be
3. They ... to Britain next year.
 - a) go
 - b) goes
 - c) will go
4. The forest ... green in spring.
 - a) will
 - b) is
 - c) are

5. The children ... and ski in winter.
 - a) will
 - b) skate
 - c) skates

6. What season ... your father like?
 - a) will
 - b) is
 - c) does
7. ... you play the piano tomorrow?
 - a) Do
 - b) Will
 - c) Does
8. When it is hot, I... like to be at home.
 - a) will
 - b) don't
 - c) can
9. What... your brother usually ... for breakfast?
 - a) will ... have
 - b) does ... have
 - c) do ... have

Тест 3.

1. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 4. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 5. Tom can dive well, | e. is she? |
| 6. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 7. Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 8. You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 9. Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 11. Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 12. They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

2. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

1. The twins were born in June. (When...?)
2. We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?)
3. Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?)
4. My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who...?)
5. Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What...?)
6. I meet a lot of people at work. (Where...?)
7. They will have lunch at home. (Where...?)
8. The film has just started. (What film...?)
9. I have been to the doctor. (Where...?)

Модуль 4 Система высшего образования в странах изучаемого языка.
Грамматика Употребление времен группы Simple. Виды вопросительных предложений.

Тест 1

Вариант 1

Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.

1. He ... all the questions at the last lesson.
c) answers
d) answered
e) will answer
2. My sister ... English in a year.
d) learned
e) learns
f) will learn
3. I... my homework every day.
a) do
b) did
c) will do
4. Last week I... this interesting film.
d) see
e) saw
f) will see
5. There ... no TV in our classroom.
a) is b) are c) was
6. Did he ... a letter yesterday?
d) writes
e) wrote
f) write
7. ... it rainy yesterday?
d) Is
e) Will be
f) Was
8. ... there much snow last year?
a) Is b) Was c) Were
9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.
a) will be
b) is
c) does

Вариант 2

1. ... you ... to me tomorrow?
d) Do ..come
e) Will ... come
f) Does ... come
2. It ... rainy today.
a) is

- b) be
- c) will be
- 3. They ... to Britain next year.
- d) go
- e) goes
- f) will go
- 4. The forest ... green in spring.
- a) will
- b) is
- c) are
- 5. The children ... and ski in winter.
- d) will
- e) skate
- f) skates

6. What season ... your father like?

- a) will
- b) is
- c) does

7. ... you play the piano tomorrow?

- d) Do
- e) Will
- f) Does

8. When it is hot, I... like to be at home.

- d) will
- e) don't
- f) can

9. What... your brother usually ... for breakfast?

- d) will ... have
- e) does ... have
- f) do ... have

Тест 2

2. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 13. She isn't sociable | a. mustn't they? |
| 14. Mark was satisfied, | b. do they? |
| 15. Your kids never argue with you, | c. didn't she? |
| 16. Let's dance, | d. do you? |
| 17. Tom can dive well, | e. is she? |
| 18. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it? |
| 19. Helen has washed up, | g. doesn't she? |
| 20. You don't trust me, | h. wasn't he? |
| 21. Your mum works as an accountant, | i. hasn't she? |
| 22. It will be cloudy tomorrow, | j. did they? |
| 23. Betty found a new job, | k. can't he? |
| 24. They didn't sell their car, | l. shall we? |

2. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям, начиная с вопросительных слов в скобках.

10. The twins were born in June. (When...?)
11. We had a great time in Disneyland. (Where...?)
12. Mr. Black can play chess very well. (How...?)
13. My wife prefers juice to tea. (Who...?)
14. Tom orders Japanese food every Friday. (What...?)
15. I meet a lot of people at work. (Where...?)
16. They will have lunch at home. (Where...?)
17. The film has just started. (What film...?)
18. I have been to the doctor. (Where...?)

Говорение Монологическое высказывание по теме «Высшее образование в Великобритании», «Высшее образование в США» на основе текстов:

Student life

The popular image of student life is of young people enjoying themselves and doing very little work. This is not often true. Not all students study full-time at university or college. Many people study on a part-time basis, i.e. they combine their studies with work and look after a family. These students are highly motivated and work very hard.

Younger students are often thought to be lazy and careless about money but this situation is changing. British students do not have to pay to go to university. But they need money to live away from home while they are studying. Some students are given a grant from local education authority. Some students borrow money from the bank which must be paid back after they leave university. In theory, the grant pays for rent, food, books, and transport. In fact, the grant is not a lot of money. Some British students work during the holidays to earn more money, but it is now difficult to find such jobs.

In the USA students have to pay for tuition, room and board. That's why American universities give special financial aid package to help students finance their education. Financial aid includes loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study programs. Many students take part-time jobs during the term and work full-time in the vacations.

Most students in Britain go to university away from their home town. University is seen as a time to be independent, to live away from home and develop new interests. They usually live in a hall of residence for their first year, and then move into digs, i.e. a rented room in a private house or share a house with other students. But as financial pressures on students increase, many are now considering living at home. Staying at home with parents is undoubtedly cheaper and more comfortable. Academically, living at home is a huge advantage. The disadvantage is obviously in the social life.

In the US too, many students attend colleges some distance from their home town. They may live on campus in one of the dorms (residence halls), or off campus in apartments and houses which they share with housemates. Why do many American students live in residence halls? Research indicates that students who live on campus get better grades and are more likely to graduate than students who live off campus. Moreover, dorms are only minutes from classrooms, bookstores, libraries, food services, and recreational facilities. Residence hall students don't have to cook or clean dirty dishes. Among the advantages of living on campus are numerous opportunities to meet new people and new friends.

In Britain the interests of students are represented by a range of societies, clubs and social activities including sports, drama, and politics. One of the highlights of the year is rag week, a week of parties and fund-raising activities in support of various charities.

US students also spend a lot of time on social activities. Each American university has several clubs and student organizations including cultural, political, religious, musical, and social ones. One of the most important celebrations in American universities is homecoming. Many alumni, i.e. former students return to their college for a weekend in the autumn to watch a football game. During homecoming weekend there are also parties, dances, and usually a parade.

In spite of the fact that social activities take up too much time, British and American students are able to make their own decision about how hard they work. They try not to skip lectures and study hard to get good grades and a good degree.

British/American colleges and universities

Most big towns in Britain have both a university and a college of higher education. Universities offer three- and four-year degree courses; colleges of higher education offer both two-year HND (Higher National Diploma) courses, as well as degree courses.

A degree is the qualification you get from university when you pass your final exams. You are then awarded a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BSc (Bachelor of Science) or BEd (Bachelor of Education).

Undergraduates, students who are studying for their first degrees, go to large formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when the students discuss their work with the lecturer.

When you complete your first degree, you are a graduate. Some students then go on (continue) to do a second course or degree, called a postgraduate course or degree. These students are then postgraduates and they often get: an MA (Master of Arts), e.g. a Masters in English, an MSc (Master of Science), e.g. a Masters in biology or a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) (minimum three years), e.g. a PhD in computer science.

The head of a department at a university is usually called a professor. An ordinary teacher or lecturer is not a professor.

In the U.S.A. the students can get higher education both in colleges and universities. The major difference between colleges and universities is that colleges are four-year institutions, and universities offer longer courses of study. College is usually an institution the curriculum of which emphasizes arts and sciences or liberal arts, a combination of natural and social sciences and the humanities. Academic work at a college leads to a four-year Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or Bachelor of Science (B.S) degree.

Universities are usually composed of several undergraduate colleges and offer graduate (Master of Arts or M.A, Master of Science or M.S.) and post-graduate degrees (Doctor of Philosophy or Ph.D., Doctor of Education or Ed.D.)

Every American student has a major, i.e. the primary area of concentration. They may choose, for instance, English literature, Biology, Political Science, etc. Students are often required to take the majority of their courses in their declared major. Some courses are required by institutions of higher education, such as English, social science, and humanities courses. A certain number of courses are elected by students according to their interests alone.

The most common form of instruction in colleges and universities is lecturing. Laboratories are also often used for computer and science projects as well as for language courses. Teachers in

the USA also make use of discussion groups where the students discuss a work of literature or an essay and prepare a group presentation on a related topic.

Лексика Словарный диктант по теме модуля

Учиться очно; учиться без отрыва от производства; заботиться о; иметь высокую мотивацию; усердно работать; усердно заниматься; давать грант (дотацию, субсидию); занимать деньги под проценты; зарабатывать деньги; местные органы народного образования; платить за обучение; питание; финансовая помощь; ссуда (заем); стипендия; работать неполный рабочий день; работать полный рабочий день; каникулы; общежитие; сдаваемая комната; жить в одном доме; родной город (город, где человек постоянно живёт); жить на территории студенческого городка (университета); жить за пределами территории университета; получать оценки; заканчивать высшее учебное заведение; книжный магазин; предприятия общественного питания; места отдыха и развлечений; общественные мероприятия; главное событие; студенческие шествия, трюки и розыгрыши, организуемые студентами для сбора средств на благотворительные цели; благотворительность; вечер встречи выпускников американских университетов; выпускники колледжа или университета; пропускать занятия.

Письмо: Заполнение анкет. Открытка к празднику. Конверт.

МОДУЛЬ 5 Тест (Perfect Passive Voice)

Вариант 1

Ex.1

Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect, Passive Voice.

1. His novel just (to publish).
2. The thief (to detain) by the police today.

Ex. 2

Complete each question in the present perfect tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. ...that part of the world ever ... by people? (visit)
2. ... the mail ... yet? (deliver)
3. ... the students ... their books? (give)
4. ... the problem ... by the city leaders? (address)
5. ... the thieves ... yet? (catch--negative)
6. ... the money ... wisely? (spend)
7. Why ... the laundry ... yet? (do--negative)
8. Where ... the prisoner ... (take)
9. What ... to help the poor in this country? (do)
10. How many opportunities ... you ... (give)

Ex. 3

Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

1. he postcard / send
2. the pencils / count
3. the door / close
4. the beds / make
5. the mail / write

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Perfect, Passive Voice.

1. I was told yesterday that their plan (not to accept). (I was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted.)
2. He told us that his leg (to break).
3. We were glad to hear that our invitation (to accept).

Ex. 2

Complete each statement in the present perfect tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. The work ... (finish)
2. Pedro ... yet. (pay--negative)
3. The apartment across the street ... by the police twice this week. (visit)
4. She ... many times not to do that anymore. (tell)
5. My car ... yet. (fix--negative)
6. I ... by a few people who want to do business with me. (contact)
7. Wars in that part of the world ... for decades. (fight)
8. That technique ... many times. (try)
9. These hamburgers ... long enough. (cook--negative)
10. Our offer to buy the building ... with some resistance from the city. (meet)

Ex. 3

Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

1. the trees / plant
2. the money / spend
3. the room / book / not
4. the rent / pay / not
5. the people / inform / not

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с текстом "Aquatic sports" (стр. 179)

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.2, 3, стр. 179)

Лексический диктант (упр.4, стр. 179)

Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю.

Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352

Лексические упражнения: ex.11p.113 ex.4p.122 ex9-10p.139 ex.14p.140

Упражнения по грамматике: ex4p.111 ex.4-6p.112 ex.3p.122

Собеседование: Sports in Russia

SPORTS IN RUSSIA

READ THE TEXT.

Sport is as old as the humanity itself. Millions of people of different ages all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport helps people to come strong and to stay in good shape. It makes them more organized and disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind is in a healthy body. Sport helps people to keep in good health. Many sports are popular in Russia. They are hockey, football (soccer), weight-lifting, track and ridding, tennis, basketball, volleyball, boxing, figure-skating, cross-country skiing, swimming, judo and so on. Sport is divided into professional and amateur in our country. There are many different professional sport societies and clubs in Russia. They take part in different

international competitions and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, highjumpers. Our sportsmen always take part in the world championships and Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals. There are many stadiums in Russia. Numerous matches and competitions are held in our country. They attract large numbers of fans. Most of the important games we can watch on TV. Many people go to the stadiums to support their favorite team. Some people prefer to watch the games on TV.

There are a lot of amateur clubs and keep-fit centres in Russia. There people can go in for aerobics, yoga, body-building, swimming, skating, jogging. Many people don't plan to make a career in sport. But regular exercise makes you feel and look better. It is very important to do morning exercises every day. We all need to exercise. You can choose sports and games for any season for any taste.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Are you fond of sports?
2. In your opinion, why do people go in for sports?
3. What sports are popular in Russia?
4. What two parts is all sport divided into in our country?
5. What professional sport societies and clubs do you know in Russia?
6. Do they take part in different international competitions?
7. What main international competitions do you know?
8. Do our sportsmen usually win medals there?
9. Are you a fan of any team? What team are you a fan of?
10. Do you go in for sports? What sports do you go in for?

МОДУЛЬ 6
Тест (Continuous Passive Voice)
Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Continuous Passive Voice.

1. A modern tune (play) ... when we came into the hall.
2. My piano (repair) ... at the moment.
3. I'm not wearing my black shoes today. They (mend)
4. The damaged buildings (reconstruct) ... now, the reconstruction will have been finished by the end of the year.
5. We were told to wait because the man (question) ... in the room.
6. You can't go in. She (interview) ... for the TV.
7. You can't use the office at the moment, it (redecorate) ...
8. A new metro line (construct) now. One of its stations will be built in our street.
9. Everybody was busy as a welcoming party (prepare) ... in honour of the distinguished visitors.
10. From the clink of dishes one could tell the supper (prepare) ...

Ex. 2

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.
2. My father is washing the car.
3. Farmer Joe is milking the cows.
4. She is taking a picture of him.
5. I am writing a poem.
6. We are not playing football.
7. He is not wearing a tie.
8. Is she preparing the party?
9. Are they talking about the meeting?
10. Is she watering the flowers?

Ex. 3

Complete each statement or question in the past continuous tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. Too many children ... by that dog, so the owners got rid of it. (bite)
2. Our mail ... to the wrong address. (deliver)
3. A lot of money ... by that company before the economic crisis. (make)
4. ... they ... the truth? (tell--negative)
5. ... you ... overtime for all those extra hours of work last month? (pay)
6. The building ... with oil before it switched over to natural gas. (heat)
7. Why ... she ... for an illness she didn't have? (treat)
8. The animals ... on that farm. (mistreat)
9. The oil in this car ... regularly before I bought it. (change--negative)
10. The U.S. Capitol ... when we visited Washington. (renovate)

Ex. 4

Introduce correct passive forms of the verb in brackets.

1. I ... (laugh) at when I slipped on a banana skin.
2. The dishes (clear) away when I was resting on the sofa.
3. The plan ... (discuss) all night yesterday.
4. Candidates ... (interview) when I was sitting in the office.
5. Tom ... (operate) on at 8 in the morning yesterday.
6. Our beds ... (make) when we came back to our room.
7. People ... (tell) to beware of thieves on buses and trains these days.
8. Her novel ... (read) by George now.
9. Mary's hair ... (do) by my sister when I entered the room.

10. The amount of fat ... (reduce) in our diets now.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the Continuous Passive Voice.

1. The little girl had been very ill and the doctor says she mustn't go to school, so she (teach) ... at home.
2. I couldn't use my car last week, it (repair) ...
3. The new contract (discuss) ... in the company now.
4. The door (close) ... now.
5. I will have a cup of coffee while my car (clean)...
6. I couldn't drive yesterday at 6 o'clock. My car (service) ...
7. While I was waiting, the room (clean) ...
8. A new big house (build) ... opposite my office.
9. When I last visited my native town, a new bridge (build) ... across the river.
10. I (ask) ... a question when you called me.

Ex. 2

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. We were talking about Francis.
2. He was playing the guitar.
3. She was watching a film.
4. I was repairing their bikes.
5. They were not eating dinner.
6. We were not painting the gate.
7. You were not driving him home.
8. He was not feeding the dogs.
9. Was she reading these lines?
10. Were they carrying bags?

Ex. 3

Complete each statement or question in the present continuous tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. The baby ... by his mother. (feed)
2. My videos ... by a lot of people on YouTube. (watch)
3. ... you ... ? (help)
4. I ... by a strange person in the car behind me. (follow)
5. The room ... by the housekeeping staff. (clean)
6. ... she ... at work? (train)
7. This TV show ... around the world. (seen)
8. Those old computers ... very much these days. (use --negative)
9. My tomatoes ... by chipmunks. (eat)
10. ... Jeff ... to Iraq? (send)

Ex. 4

Introduce correct passive forms of the verb in brackets.

1. The drinks ... (still/serve) at 11 in the pub yesterday.
2. When we arrived, the supper ... (eat).
3. Mary's cat ... (feed) when I came to her place.
4. Two young men ... (beat) by some hooligans when I called the police.
5. My new film ... (show) to my friends at 5 yesterday.
6. We ... (teach) English when the bell rang.
7. The car ... (repair) so we have to wait for a while.
8. The contestants of the quiz ... (inform) about the rules when I switched on TV.
9. The story ... (already/repeat) when John returned from the kitchen.
10. Mike and Bill ... (keep) by their boss at the moment.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с текстом “Gymnastics” (упр.1, стр. 187-188)

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.2,3,4, стр.188)

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Лексический диктант (упр.11,12 стр. 21)

Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю.

Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352

Лексические упражнения: ex.7p.139 ex.20p.141

Упражнения по грамматике:ex.4-5p.138

Собеседование: Spots in England**SPORTS IN ENGLAND****READ THE TEXT.**

Most people in Great Britain are real sport-lovers. Even if they don't go in for sport, they like to talk about it. Perhaps, you didn't know, but many kinds of sport have taken the origin in Great Britain. Cricket, football, rugby, tennis, table tennis, badminton, squash, canoeing and snooker were invented in Britain.

Britain's national sport is football or soccer. It was played there as far back as medieval times. Nowadays it has become the most popular game all over the world. There is no national football team in Great Britain. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their separate football clubs, which compete in European and World Cup matches.

English football fans are fond of most exciting games which are held between teams from the same city. For example, between Manchester United and Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea from London.

There are plenty of amateur association football clubs. Many schools form their own football teams, offering students an opportunity of entering prestigious universities according to their sport achievements.

There is a certain type of football called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two teams of fifteen players each. The game takes place on a field 100 metres long and 80 metres wide. There are goal posts at both ends of the field. Rugby is played with an oval or egg-shaped ball which can be carried by hands and kicked. The ball is passed from hand to hand in order to be thrown across the goal line. It is a rather violent game, that is why the players must be big and strong. Another requirement for the players is to wear helmets, masks and chest and shoulder padding.

Cricket is a popular summer sport in Britain. There are many cricket clubs in the country. Cricket players wear a certain uniform — white boots, a white T-shirt and white trousers. One cricket game takes a terribly long time. There are two teams of 11 players each and test matches between national teams can last up to 5 days. The spectators have to be very patient. The game is played on a pitch with a wicket at each end. The rules of the game have changed over the years. It is a game which is associated with long sunny summer afternoons, the smell of new-mown grass and the sound of leather ball beating the willow cricket bat. Cricket is more popular among men, but it is also played by women and girls.

Tennis is another favourite sport of the Englishmen. People all over the world know Wimbledon which is the centre of lawn tennis. It is the oldest tennis tournament in the world considered by many people to be the most prestigious. It takes place over two weeks in late June and early July. Wimbledon is known for its traditions — strict white dress code for competitors, the absence of sponsor advertising around the courts and some others. Every tennis player dreams of taking part at this tournament.

Golf is a game of business community. In Great Britain it is very common to establish good business relations playing golf. The equipment for this game is quite expensive as well as the entrance to a prestigious golf club, so not everyone can afford it. Golf is a ball and golf stick game played on a natural field. In this game one has to knock a ball into a hole.

There are a lot of other popular sports in Great Britain, for example, horseracing, croquet, swimming, running, cycling and rowing.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. The Englishmen love sports, don't they?
2. Which sport do you associate with Britain? Why?
3. What sports have taken the origin in Britain?
4. Do you know any English football clubs?
5. What is rugby?
6. What equipment do you need to play rugby?
- 7 Cricket is a popular winter sport in England, isn't it?
8. Have you learnt any interesting information about cricket?
9. Why does every tennis player dream of taking part at Wimbledon?
10. Do you think golf is an exciting game?

МОДУЛЬ 7
Тест (Passive Voice)
Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. I had worn blue shoes.
2. Joe had cleaned the tables.
3. We had lost the key.
4. They had started a fight.
5. I had been reading an article.
6. I had not closed the window.
7. They had not bought the paper.
8. She had not noticed me.
9. Had she solved the problem?
10. Had he recorded that song?

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Present Perfect Simple.

1. The car (steal)
2. I (bake) ... a cake.
3. My friends (buy) ... a house.
4. The cup (put) ... on the table.
5. Trees (plant) ... in the street.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Kerrie has paid the bill.
2. I have eaten a hamburger.
3. We have cycled five miles.
4. I have opened the present.
5. They have not read the book.
6. You have not sent the parcel.
7. We have not agreed to this issue.
8. They have not caught the thieves.
9. Has she phoned him?
10. Have they noticed us?

Ex. 2

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Present Perfect Simple.

1. The boy (fall / not) ... off his bike.
2. I (bite / not) ... by a snake.
3. He (step) ... on my toe.
4. We (walk) ... all the way home.
5. She (pick up / not) ... by a friend.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с текстом “The Olympic games” (стр.278-280)

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.3-5 стр. 285)

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Лексический диктант (упр.3, стр.283-284)

Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352

Лексические упражнения: ex.2p.279 ex.3p.281

Упражнения по грамматике: ex.3-4p.279 ex.1-2p.138 ex.6p.139

Собеседование: the Olympic Games

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

READ THE TEXT.

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red, because there are five continents.

The Olympic Games have an interesting and long history. They began in ancient Greece in 776 BC. They took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. The ancient Games were held in honor of Zeus, the most important god for ancient Greeks. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. They also included competitions in music, oratory, and theatre performances as well. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. Only men were allowed to compete or watch the games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped.

In 394 AD the Games were officially ended by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, who felt that they had pagan meaning.

In 1894 a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, had an idea to bring the Olympic Games back to life.

In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens. Baron de Coubertin had planned to hold the Olympic Games in France. But the International Olympic Committee decided that Greece was the right place to host the first Olympic Games. This Committee was set up in 1896. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all the countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the games, the number of the participants and the city host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is situated in Lausanne, Switzerland. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee.

A second Olympiad was held in France in 1900. In 1926 the Winter Olympics started. They were held the same year as the Summer Games, but starting in 1994, the Winter Games are held two years after the Summer Games.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games. The Russian sportsmen won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals during those Games.

The Olympic Games are the holiday of health, peace and friendship.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1.What does the Olympic idea mean?
- 2.What is the Olympic emblem? Why?
- 3.When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
- 4.Where and how often did they take place in ancient Greece?
- 5.Why were the ancient Games held?
- 6.How many kinds of sports did the Games include?
- 7.What other competitions did the Games include?
- 8.What cities sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games?
- 9.Could women take part or watch the games?
10. When were the games officially ended? Why?

МОДУЛЬ 8

Final test

Вариант 1

Ex.1

Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Present Perfect, Passive Voice.

1. His novel just (to publish).
2. The thief (to detain) by the police today.

Ex. 2

Complete each question in the present perfect tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. ...that part of the world ever ... by people? (visit)
2. ... the mail ... yet? (deliver)
3. ... the students ... their books? (give)
4. ... the problem ... by the city leaders? (address)
5. ... the thieves ... yet? (catch--negative)
6. ... the money ... wisely? (spend)
7. Why ... the laundry ... yet? (do--negative)
8. Where ... the prisoner ... (take)
9. What ... to help the poor in this country? (do)
10. How many opportunities ... you ... (give)

Ex. 3

Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

1. he postcard / send
2. the pencils / count
3. the door / close
4. the beds / make
5. the mail / write

Ex. 4

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. I had worn blue shoes.
2. Joe had cleaned the tables.
3. We had lost the key.
4. They had started a fight.
5. I had been reading an article.
6. I had not closed the window.
7. They had not bought the paper.
8. She had not noticed me.
9. Had she solved the problem?
10. Had he recorded that song?

Ex. 5

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Present Perfect Simple.

1. The car (steal)
2. I (bake) ... a cake.
3. My friends (buy) ... a house.
4. The cup (put) ... on the table.
5. Trees (plant) ... in the street.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Past Perfect, Passive Voice.

1. I was told yesterday that their plan (not to accept). (I was told yesterday that their plan hadn't been accepted.)
2. He told us that his leg (to break).
3. We were glad to hear that our invitation (to accept).

Ex. 2

Complete each statement in the present perfect tense, passive voice. The main verb is in parentheses.

1. The work ... (finish)
2. Pedro ... yet. (pay--negative)
3. The apartment across the street ... by the police twice this week. (visit)
4. She ... many times not to do that anymore. (tell)
5. My car ... yet. (fix--negative)
6. I ... by a few people who want to do business with me. (contact)
7. Wars in that part of the world ... for decades. (fight)
8. That technique ... many times. (try)
9. These hamburgers ... long enough. (cook--negative)
10. Our offer to buy the building ... with some resistance from the city. (meet)

Ex. 3

Write passive sentences in Present Perfect.

1. the trees / plant
2. the money / spend
3. the room / book / not
4. the rent / pay / not
5. the people / inform / not

Ex. 4

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. Kerrie has paid the bill.
2. I have eaten a hamburger.
3. We have cycled five miles.
4. I have opened the present.
5. They have not read the book.
6. You have not sent the parcel.
7. We have not agreed to this issue.
8. They have not caught the thieves.
9. Has she phoned him?
10. Have they noticed us?

Ex. 5

Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Present Perfect Simple.

1. The boy (fall / not) ... off his bike.
2. I (bite / not) ... by a snake.
3. He (step) ... on my toe.
4. We (walk) ... all the way home.
5. She (pick up / not) ... by a friend.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с текстом «Sport organization »(Стр.193)

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений
(упр.1, стр.193)

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Лексический диктант упр.9 стр.124

Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352

Лексические упражнения: ex. 7p.234 ex. 6p.272

Упражнения по грамматике: ex. 2-5p.233 ex. 6p.234 ex. 1-2p.263 ex. 6-8p.264

***Собеседование: Peter Lesgaft
Проект « The Lesgaft state university of physical education »***

PETER LESGAFT

READ THE TEXT

Peter Franzevich Lesgaft (September 21, 1837 – 1909) was a Russian teacher, anatomist, physician and social reformer. He was the founder of the modern system of physical education and medical-pedagogical control in physical training, one of founders of theoretical anatomy. P.F. Lesgaft Institute of Physical Culture in St. Petersburg is named after him. Unity and integrity of all organs in human body was the basis of Peter Lesgaft system of the pointed exercises for both physical development and intellectual, moral and aesthetic education.

Outdoor games were his favorite means in both physical development and formation of character of a child.

Peter Lesgaft was born on September 21, 1837 in Sankt-Petersburg, the third son of a jeweler of German descent. In 1861 he graduated from Imperial Medical-Surgical Academy in St. Petersburg and remained there as a teacher of anatomy. In 1869 he became a professor at the University of Kazan, but soon was barred from teaching for his outspoken criticism of the unscientific methods used. In 1872 he became consultant on therapeutic gymnastics in the private practice of Dr. Berglindt. In 1872-1874 he supervised a group of Russian women for the first time allowed to employment in the Imperial Medical-Surgical Academy. He also became known for publication of a descriptive history of sport in Europe and ancient Greece and an article on naturalistic gymnastics. As a result he was put in charge of the physical training of military cadets. In 1875 he was sponsored by the Russian Military Ministry to spend two summers in Western Europe, studying the systems of physical education. During that time he visited 26 cities in 13 European countries. He carefully studied British system visiting English public schools, the Central Army Gymnastics School at Aldershot, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and Oxford University. In 1877, he published “Relationship of Anatomy to Physical Education and “The Major Purpose of Physical Education in Schools. He was able to organizing courses for physical education instructors for the military academies — until then non-existent. In 1893 Peter Lesgaft organized Biological laboratory which in 1918 was transformed into P.F.Lesgaft Institute of Natural Science.

3.2. Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации

TEST

Make the sentences passive.

Example Do they still deliver the post at midday?

Is the post still delivered at midday?

1 They have arrested hundreds of burglars over the past six months.

Hundreds of burglars _____

2 India exports a lot of the world's silk. A lot of the world's silk _____

3 Does the factory still make parts for cars? Are parts for cars _____ ?

4 They had already given the job to someone else by the time I arrived. The job _____

5 They damaged my car while I was away on holiday. My car _____

- 6 They're cleaning the swimming pool just now. The swimming pool _____
 7 They have interviewed ten people since Friday. Ten people _____
 8 That restaurant serves the best food in town. The best food in town _____
 9 Local people were searching the area at midnight last night. The area _____
 10 They are providing information and help at the main desk. Information and help _____

TEST

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Example They **flew** (fly) to Barcelona last week.

A funny thing happened to me the other day. I (1) _____ (be) in a hurry to get to work and I found that my car wasn't working. I (2) _____ (have to) rush out of the house to catch the bus. While I (3) _____ (walk) along the street, I (4) _____ (notice) a woman of about my age on the opposite side of the road. I looked at her again and I (5) _____ (realize) that we (6) _____ (meet) before. She arrived at the bus stop a couple of seconds after me. 'She must be catching the bus, too,' I thought. We (7) _____ just _____ (miss) the previous bus and we had fifteen minutes to wait before the next one. I looked at the woman behind me again and I was sure that I (8) _____ (know) her. 'Excuse me, have we met before? I'm sure that I (9) _____ (recognize) you,' I said. She looked a bit surprised, but she (10) _____ (tell) me that her name was Angela Barker. 'You (11) _____ (study) history at Liverpool University' I shouted, 'from 1985 to 1988!' 'That's right!' she replied, 'And you're Claire ...?' 'Lewis. Well, my name was Lewis but I (12) _____ (be) married now. What (13) _____ you _____ (do) nowadays?' I asked. 'Well, I (14) _____ (work) in the Central Museum in town and I (15) _____ (live) in this area, in George Street, for about three years,' she replied. 'You're joking! I live round the corner from there. I (16) _____ (not believe) it! We (17) _____ (be) neighbours for three years and we (18) _____ never _____ (see) each other!' I said. 'I know, it's incredible!' she (19) _____ (agree), 'And I'm glad that you spoke to me because I wondered why you (20) _____ (look) at me all the time!'

TEST

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box, Present Simple or Present Simple passive. Not all the verbs are used. One example has been given.

be stay import wake up not invite take spend deliver make come read not get up

My idea of perfect happiness **is** being alone on a Sunday morning. I usually (1) _____ at about seven o'clock – that's when my copy of *The SundayTimes* (2) _____. I (3) _____ immediately, because I love staying in bed when I don't have to go to work. After an hour, I have my favourite breakfast – coffee, croissants, and jam. The jam (4) _____ from France and the croissants (5) _____ at the local bakery. I (6) _____ a couple of hours reading the newspaper and then I finally get dressed at about ten o'clock. My friends phone or (7) _____ to the house after midday. I love talking to them or seeing them on Sunday afternoons but they know that people (8) _____ to share my Sunday mornings!

Final Test 1

1. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below.

captain coach draw fair football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty)
 kick goal kick-off league opponents referee score soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call .
2. The instructor of the team is the .
3. When you play in a football team you are a .
4. The games take place on a .
5. The leader of the team is the .
6. The man in the is the goal-keeper .
7. The beginning of the match is the .
8. During the match each team tries to as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a .
10. The players of the other team are the .
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the .
12. Playing correctly is called play.
13. Unfair moves are called .
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a .
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football .

2. Choose the right answer.

1. This year our team are the favourites to win the cup.
 - firm
 - full
 - grand
 - hard
2. The team's coach insisted on a programme of , training before the big match.
 - harsh
 - rigorous
 - severe
 - searching
3. The team has practised hard so that it could the trophy.
 - regain
 - replace

- restore
- return

4. The team's recent wins have them for the semi-finals.

- fitted
- matched
- promoted
- qualified

5. John is always about how well he plays football.

- boasting
- flaunting
- parading
- puffing

6. His poor standard of play fully justifies his from the team for the next match.

- ban
- exception
- exclusion
- rejection

7. The footballer was the field for kicking the referee.

- brought off
- put off
- sent off
- taken off

8. The footballer scored four so his team won the match.

- aims
- games
- goals
- scores

9. The fan shouted at the of his voice.

- head

- height
- limit
- top

10. The at the football match became violent when their team lost.

- customers
- groups
- observers
- spectators

11. Our village team were hopelessly by the professional visitors.

- outclassed
- outgrown
- outnumbered
- outraced

12. He was nervous at the beginning of the game but later he came into his

- best
- nature
- own
- style

13. The said it was a foul and gave us a free kick.

- controller
- director
- referee
- umpire

14. In his first game for our team he a goal after two minutes.

- earned
- gained
- scored
- won

15. Manchester United are playing Birmingham this Sunday.

- against
- facing
- opposite
- with

16. Even though the match wasn't very exciting, the managed to make it sound interesting.

- announcer
- commentator
- narrator
- presenter

17. The football match resulted in a

- draw
- equaliser
- loss
- zero

18. The football team won partly because they had been trained by such a good

- coach
- director
- instructor
- teacher

19. After their long period of training, the footballers were in good

- cut
- figure
- shape
- style

20. The referee the goal because of a previous infringement.

- annulled
- demolished
- disallowed
- disqualified

21. Having lost the match, the team travelled home in spirits.

- cold
- dark
- empty
- low

22. As they watched the match, the crowd in unison.

- bellowed
- chanted
- crowed
- intoned

23. We still don't know who is going to win, because at half-time the score is one

- all
- each
- equal
- together

24. I advise you not to the referee's decision.

- condemn
- condone
- conduct
- contest

25. As the minutes ticked by and we held on to our narrow lead our hopes of victory steadily.

- arose
- aroused
- raised
- rose

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуру оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

4.1. Описание процедур проведения текущего контроля успеваемости студентов

В таблице представлено описание процедур проведения контрольно-оценочных мероприятий текущего контроля успеваемости студентов, в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины, и процедур оценивания результатов обучения с помощью спланированных оценочных средств.

Наименование оценочного средства	Описания процедуры проведения контрольно-оценочного мероприятия и процедуры оценивания результатов обучения
Индивидуальное творческое задание	Индивидуальные творческие задания выдаются на практических занятиях, предшествующих изучению предлагаемой темы. Индивидуальные задания должны быть выполнены в установленный преподавателем срок и в соответствии с требованиями к оформлению (текстовой и графической частей). Выполненные задания в назначенный срок сдаются на проверку
Дискуссия	Дискуссии проводятся во время практических занятий. Преподаватель на практическом занятии, предшествующем занятию проведения круглого стола, доводит до обучающихся тему круглого стола, задания и вопросы для проведения круглого стола
Доклад	Защита докладов предусмотренные рабочей программой дисциплины, проводится во время практических занятий. Преподаватель на практическом занятии, предшествующем занятию проведения контроля, доводит до обучающихся: тему докладов и требования, предъявляемые к их выполнению и защите
Разноуровневая задача	Выполнение разноуровневой задачи осуществляется на практическом занятии. Задание выполняется по двум вариантам. Распределение вариантов осуществляется преподавателем. Преподаватель на практическом занятии, предшествующем занятию проведения контроля, доводит до обучающихся: тему, количество заданий и время выполнения заданий. Результаты решения задач оформляются студентами самостоятельно и сдаются на проверку преподавателю
Кейс-задача	Преподаватель не менее, чем за неделю до срока решения кейс-задач должен довести до сведения обучающихся предлагаемые кейс-задачи. Решенные кейс-задачи в назначенный срок сдаются на проверку преподавателю.
Компьютерное тестирование	Компьютерное тестирование проводится по результатам освоения разделов дисциплины во время практических занятий. Во время проведения тестирования пользоваться учебниками, справочниками, конспектами лекций, тетрадями для практических занятий не разрешено. Преподаватель на практическом занятии, предшествующем занятию проведения теста, доводит до обучающихся: темы, количество заданий в тесте время выполнения.
.....	

4.2. Описание процедур проведения промежуточной аттестации Зачет

При определении уровня достижений обучающихся на зачете учитывается:

- знание программного материала и структуры дисциплины;

- знания, необходимые для решения типовых задач, умение выполнять предусмотренные программой задания;
- владение методологией дисциплины, умение применять теоретические знания при решении задач, обосновывать свои действия.

Например:

Проведение промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета позволяет сформировать среднюю оценку по дисциплине по результатам текущего контроля. Так как оценочные средства, используемые при текущем контроле, позволяют оценить знания, умения и владения навыками/опытом деятельности обучающихся при освоении дисциплины. Для чего преподаватель находит среднюю оценку уровня сформированности компетенций у обучающегося, как сумму всех полученных оценок деленную на число этих оценок.

<i>Средняя оценка уровня сформированности компетенций по результатам текущего контроля</i>	<i>Оценка</i>
<i>Оценка не менее 3,0 и нет ни одной неудовлетворительной оценки по текущему контролю</i>	<i>«зачтено»</i>
<i>Оценка менее 3,0 или получена хотя бы одна неудовлетворительная оценка по текущему контролю</i>	<i>«не зачтено»</i>

Если оценка уровня сформированности компетенций обучающегося не соответствует критериям получения зачета, то обучающийся сдает зачет. Зачет проводится в форме собеседования по перечню теоретических вопросов и решения типовых контрольных заданий. Перечень теоретических вопросов и типовых контрольных заданий обучающиеся получают в начале семестра.

Экзамен

При определении уровня достижений обучающихся на экзамене обращается 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 признаки, причинно-следственные связи;