

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации

по учебной дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»

для направления подготовки 49.03.02. Физическая культура для лиц с отклонениями
в состоянии здоровья (адаптивная физическая культура)
профиль подготовки: Адаптивное физическое воспитание

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

Очная форма

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

Заочная форма

Семестр Наименование дисциплины	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ОК-5 способность к коммуникациям в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия										
Б.1Б.1 Иностранный язык	+	+	+							
Б1.В.ОД.1 Русский 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.

Индекс	Компетенция	Компоненты
ОК-5	способность к коммуникациям 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

	<p style="text-align: center;">Уметь</p> <p>1.общаться в простых типичных профессиональных ситуациях, в рамках знакомых тем, но допуская паузы, элементарные ошибки; 2.инициировать или поддерживать предельно краткий разговор на профессиональные темы; обмениваться типовыми репликами; 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; 4.делать короткие подготовленные сообщения на профессиональные темы, содержание которых заучено и предсказуемо; понимать основное содержание прочитанного текста по специальности без пользования словарем; детально – при условии частого использования словаря; 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; 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; 3.без затруднений строить простые связные высказывания на профессиональные темы; 4.кратко объяснить свои намерения; рассказать о событии, изложить суть прочитанного/увиденного (без предварительной подготовки и зрительной опоры) и выразить к этому свое отношение; 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; 2.использовать грамматически правильные формы, сразу исправлять большинство собственных ошибок; 3.писать грамотные, подробные сообщения по широком кругу профессиональных вопросов; писать доклады, эссе, освещая вопросы и аргументируя свою точку зрения; порождать высказывания в достаточном темпе, без долгих пауз в речи; высказываться по широкому кругу профессиональных вопросов, развивая отдельные мысли и подкрепляя их дополнительными положениями и примерами.</p>
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	Владеет	1.использовать ограниченный запас слов и словосочетаний; 2.демонстрировать уровень фонетической и грамматической правильности ниже среднего; 3.рассказать о простых каждодневных ситуациях (семье, других людях, условиях жизни, учебе, настоящей или прежней работе), используя элементарную лексику; 4. кратко отвечать на вопросы и реагировать на простые высказывания, но допуская грамматические или фонетические ошибки.	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; 2.начинать, поддерживать и завершать беседу; повторить предыдущие реплики, демонстрируя тем самым свое понимание.	1.высказываться без затруднений и без предварительной подготовки по широкому кругу вопросов, приводя аргументы «за» и «против»; 2.использовать некоторые сложные синтаксические конструкции, достаточный словарный запас, позволяющий высказываться без явного поиска подходящего слова или выражения; продемонстрировать достаточно высокий уровень контроля грамматической и фонетической правильности	
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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 обучающихся 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	Тема: О себе (About myself). Грамматика: местоимения, артикли, числительные, множественное число существительных Тема: Моя семья (My family) Грамматика: to be, личные местоимения. Имя существительное:	ОК-5-2	Тест (to be+ именная часть). Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во

	образование мн. числа. Артикль (понятие, виды). Структура простого предложения. Формальные признаки подлежащего. Порядок слов в предложении. Числительные.		«Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: About myself/My family Тест (глагол to be).
2	Тема: Мой рабочий день (My working day) Грамматика: there is/are, to have Грамматика: Глагол «to have». Притяжательный падеж имен существительных. Разряды местоимений. Употребление артикля. Словообразование. Предлоги. Лексика: по указанной теме. упр.4 стр.53	ОК-5-2	Тест (to have, учебная лексика) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: My working day Тест (глагол to have, to be).
3	Тема: Моя будущая профессия. (My future profession.) Coach and his athletes (стр. 18) Грамматика: степени сравнения прилагательных Грамматика: Употребление времен группы Simple	ОК-5-2	Лексический диктант: упр. 4, Стр. 19 Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: My plans for future/My future profession упр.7 стр.98-99 Тест (степени сравнения прилагательных). Тест (Употребление времен группы Simple).
4	Тема: Английский сегодня (English today) Football. The Teams. A Goal (стр. 24) Грамматика: Виды вопросительных предложений. Стр.195-198	ОК-5-2	Лексический диктант (упр.3,стр. 19) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: English today Тест (Виды вопросительных предложений.).

5	<p>Тема: История Великобритании (The history of Great Britain) Работа с текстом “Chinese fitness exercises” (упр.1, 3 стр. 45-46) Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Грамматика: Present Progressive Грамматика: to be going to, Future Tenses. Говорение: монологическое высказывание “A young figure-skater’s plans” (упр.9, стр. 84)</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр. 2, стр. 45) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: The history of Great Britain Тест (to be going to, Future Tenses) Тест (Present Progressive) Собеседование по вопросам (упр.10,11,12, стр. 85)</p>
6	<p>Тема: Лондон. Великобритания (London. The UK) Работа с текстом “London” (упр.7, стр. 58) Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.8,9 стр.58) Грамматика: Present Progressive vs. Present Simple Тема: США (The United States of America) Работа с текстом “The United States of America” Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений.</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр. 11, стр. 21) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: London. The UK Тест, выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Собеседование: The United States of America Тест (Present Progressive vs. Present Simple)</p>
7	<p>Тема: Англоговорящие страны: Австралия, Канада (Englishspeaking countries: Australia, Canada) Работа с текстом “Boat races” (упр.12, стр. 91) Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений. Грамматика: Past Simple</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр.11, стр.21) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: Englishspeaking countries: Australia, Canada</p>

			Тест (Past Simple) Презентация «Англоговорящие страны»
8	<p>Тема: Современные проблемы общества: Жизнь в 21 веке (Life in the 21st century)</p> <p>Работа с тестами “Cambridge “skins” but race goes on” (упр. 8, стр. 99)</p> <p>Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений.</p> <p>Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.</p> <p>Грамматика: Модальные глаголы</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр. 1-3, стр. (14-16)</p> <p>Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352</p> <p>Собеседование по текстам.</p> <p>Собеседование: Life in the 21st century</p> <p>Тест (modal verbs)</p>
9	<p>Тема: Спорт в России (Sports in Russia)</p> <p>Работа с текстом “Aquatic sports” (стр. 179)</p> <p>Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений. (упр.2, 3, стр. 179)</p> <p>Грамматика: Perfect Passive Voice</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр.4, стр. 179)</p> <p>Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352</p> <p>Тест (Perfect Passive Voice)</p> <p>Собеседование: Sports in Russia</p>
10	<p>Тема: Спорт в Англии (Sports in England)</p> <p>Работа с текстом “Gymnastics” (упр.1, стр. 187-188)</p> <p>Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.2,3,4, стр.188)</p> <p>Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.</p> <p>Грамматика: Continuous Passive Voice</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр.11,12 стр. 21)</p> <p>Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352</p> <p>Тест (Continuous Passive Voice)</p> <p>Собеседование: Sports in England</p>
11	<p>Тема: Олимпийские Игры (The Olympic games)</p> <p>Работа с текстом “The Olympic games” (стр. 278 стр.280)</p> <p>Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений (упр.3-5 стр.285)</p>	ОК-5-2	<p>Лексический диктант (упр.3, стр.283-284)</p> <p>Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во</p>

	Грамматика: Passive Voice Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.		«Академия», 2007, с. 352 Собеседование: The Olympic games (упр.(3) стр.281-282) Тест (Passive Voice)
12	Тема: Петр Лесгафт (Peter Lesgaf) (стр.287) Работа с текстом «Sport organization »(Стр.193) Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений Грамматика: Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив	ОК-5-2	Лексический диктант. (упр.9 стр.124) Английский язык для физкультурных специальностей, авторы: Е.А. Баженова, А.Ю. Гренлунд, Изд-во «Академия», 2007, с. 352 Тест (обобщающий) Собеседование: Peter Lesgaf (упр.12 стр.126 упр.4 стр.288) Проект « The Lesgaf state university of physical education » (упр.9-11 стр.124-126)

Критерии и шкала оценивания тестирования (промежуточного, итогового)

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

Критерии и шкала оценивания лексических диктантов

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

Критерии и шкала оценки письменных работ (написание письма)

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

Критерии и шкала оценивания монологических высказываний

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

Шкала оценивания	Критерии	Уровень освоения компетенций
Отлично	наличие глубоких и исчерпывающих знаний в объеме пройденного программного материала, правильные и уверенные действия по применению полученных знаний на практике, грамотное и логически стройное изложение материала при ответе, знание дополнительно рекомендованной литературы	Эталонный
Хорошо	наличие твердых и достаточно полных знаний программного материала, незначительные ошибки при освещении заданных вопросов, правильные действия по применению знаний на практике, четкое изложение материала	Стандартный
Удовлетворительно	наличие твердых знаний пройденного материала, изложение ответов с ошибками, уверенно исправляемыми после дополнительных вопросов,	Пороговый

	<i>необходимость наводящих вопросов, правильные действия по применению знаний на практике</i>	
<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>	<i>наличие грубых ошибок в ответе, непонимание сущности излагаемого вопроса, неумение применять знания на практике, неуверенность и неточность ответов на дополнительные и наводящие вопросы.</i>	<i>Компетенции не сформированы</i>

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

3.1. Оценочные средства текущего контроля успеваемости

МОДУЛИ 1-2

Тест (to be+ именная часть)

Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Fill in the gaps as in the example.

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
<i>1. We are students.</i>	<i>We're students.</i>	<i>We are not students.</i>	<i>We aren't students.</i>
2. He is from Spain			
3. You are a singer			
4. It is a picture			
5. They are actors			

Ex. 2

Translate sentences into English

1. Мой дядя – ученый.
2. Я родом из Бразилии.
3. Супермаркет находится недалеко от нашего дома.
4. Джон не был голоден.
5. Мы болеем.

Ex. 3

Put IS or ARE

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ some milk in the cup.
3. There _____ an orange in the salad.
4. There _____ six balls in the box.
5. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
6. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
7. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Fill in the gaps as in the example.

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
1. <i>We are students.</i>	<i>We're students.</i>	<i>We are not students.</i>	<i>We aren't students.</i>
2. He is from Italy			
3. You are a dancer			
4. It is a poster			
5. They are singers			

Ex. 2

Translate sentences into English

1. Дети были в школе.
2. Билеты не будут дешевыми.
3. Стулья не были деревянными.
4. Ключи будут на столе.
5. Эта футболка была подарком моей мамы.
- 6.

Ex. 3

Put IS or ARE

1. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
2. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
3. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
4. There _____ a cat on the table.
5. There _____ 3 dogs in the box
6. There _____ 4 hens in the house.
7. There _____ a pot on the table.
8. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
9. _____ there four rooms in the house?
10. _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Разноуровневые задачи и задания

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

Лексические упражнения: ex1.p.38 ex7p.20 ex1-2.p35 ex.1-3 p.60 ex.1p.14-15(by heart)

Упражнения по грамматике:ex2-3p.38 ex.1-2p.48 ex.8p.49

Test (to have, to be)

Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Insert HAVE or HAS

1. I _____ a mouse
2. You _____ a mouse.
3. He _____ a mouse. S
4. he _____ a mouse.
5. I _____ no mouse.

6. You _____ no mouse.
7. He _____ no mouse.

Ex. 2

Insert the verb to have in the appropriate form.

1. You _____ beautiful eyes.
2. _____ you _____ any sisters or brothers? Yes, I _____. I _____ two sisters, but I _____ a brother.
3. _____ your mother _____ a good job? Yes, she _____. / No, she _____.
4. We _____ a new car.
5. I _____ any problems.
6. What time _____ you _____ breakfast?
7. She always _____ a cup of tea in the morning.
8. _____ a good time!

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Insert HAVE or HAS

1. She _____ no mouse.
2. It _____ a sheep.
3. We _____ a sheep.
4. You _____ a sheep.
5. They _____ a sheep.
6. It _____ no sheep.
7. We _____ no sheep.
8. You _____ no sheep.

Ex. 2

Insert the verb to have in the appropriate form.

1. We _____ a wonderful holiday last summer.
2. When he was young he _____ a car.
3. What time _____ you _____ breakfast this morning?
4. He _____ already _____ a birthday party.
5. _____ you _____ a holiday this year?, No, not yet.
6. We _____ a party tomorrow
7. They _____ a day off tomorrow

Разноуровневые задачи и задания

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

Лексические упражнения: ex.7,p.20,ex.5p.42 ex.2p15(by heart)

Упражнения по грамматике:ex.2-3p.40 ex.4p.42 ex.2-4p.44 ex.1-3p.52-53

Собеседование: About myself/My family, My working day

ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

READ THE TEXT.

Let me introduce myself. I'm Igor Rostov. Igor is my first name. Rostov is my surname. I'm fourteen years old. I was born on the 10th of December in 1987 in St. Petersburg.

I'm a student I go to university. I'm in the first course. I'd like to be a computer programmer. I'm good at Maths and Physics. They are my favourite subjects.

I'm rather tall and slim. My hair is fair. I've got blue eyes. I like to joke and to laugh. I think I've got a sense of humour. I go in for sports. I play football. Our team takes part in different football competitions.

I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. There are five of us: my mother, my father, my brother, my sister and me.

First of all some words about my parents. My parents have been married for twenty-four years. My father is fifty years old. He is an engineer. His name is Boris. He works in the office of a shipbuilding company. He is very experienced. My father is always busy. He likes his job very much. My father is a tall man with fair hair and green eyes. He can make different things with his own hands. We've got a car and my father always repairs our car himself. My father is fond of swimming. When he has some free time we go to the swimming-pool together.

My mother's name is Sveta. She is forty-five but she looks much younger. She is slim. My mother has big blue eyes and brown hair. She is a doctor. She works in a hospital and likes her profession very much. My mother keeps house and takes care of us. She is very good at cooking. She often cooks something tasty for us. We try to help her about the house.

I'm lucky to have an elder brother. My brother Oleg is about twenty-three. He is married and has a family of his own. Oleg is a businessman and his wife Helen is a teacher of English. They have a small daughter who is two years old. Oleg is my best friend. I can always turn to him with all my troubles.

My younger sister Olga is only five years old. Olga goes to the kindergarten. She is very funny. I like to spend my free time teaching her something. Sometimes I take Olga to the Zoo.

My grandparents are retired. They don't live with us but I think them to be members of our family. They often come to see us. My grandparents like gardening. They spend a lot of time in the country. They grow vegetables and fruit.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What's your name? | 11. What colour are your eyes? |
| 2. What's your surname? | 12. Do you like to joke? |
| 3. How old are you? | 13. Have you got a sense of humour? |
| 4. When and where were you born? | 14. What is your favourite sport? |
| 5. Are you a pupil? | 15. Do you go in for sports? |
| 6. What form are you in? | 16. Have you or your team ever taken part in competitions? |
| 7. What do you want to be? | 17. Is your family large? How many are you in the family? |
| 8. What is your favourite subject? | 18. Have you got any sisters or brothers? |
| 9. Are you tall or short? | 19. What are your parents? Where do they work? Do they like their jobs? |
| 10. What hair have you got? | |

MY WORKING DAY

READ THE TEXT.

I'm very busy on my weekdays. My weekdays don't differ much one from another. My working day usually begins at 7 o'clock. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. Sometimes I do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, clean my teeth and wash my hands and face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room, make the bed, put on my clothes and comb my hair.

By that time my breakfast is ready. My mother usually cooks it for me. When my mother is busy I make my breakfast myself. While having breakfast I listen to the tape-recorder or watch TV. Sometimes I switch on the radio and listen to the latest news on the radio.

At a quarter past eight I take my bag and go to school. I live not far from my school. It usually takes me twenty minutes to walk there. I often meet my friends on the way to school, we go together and chat.

The classes at our school start at 9 sharp. Usually I have six or seven lessons a day. A class lasts for 45 minutes, then we have a ten minutes' break. During the break I can talk to my friends and eat my sandwich. The lessons are usually over at 2 o'clock. After the fourth lesson we have lunch at the canteen. When school is over I usually go home. Twice in a month I make our classroom clean after lessons. I usually sweep and wash the floor and water the flowers.

When I come back home I always take my dog for a walk. Then I have dinner and a little rest. I usually start doing my homework at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It often takes me two or three hours to do my homework. The teachers give us a lot of homework. Then I usually play computer games or read a book. Sometimes my friends come to my place in the evening and we listen to music, but not very often.

My parents get home at about seven o'clock.

We have supper together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk.

In the evening I often help my mother about the house: wash the dishes, sweep the floor or clean the room.

Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. The swimming pool isn't far from our house. It usually takes me half an hour to get there by bus.

At half past ten I usually take a warm shower and go to bed. My working day is over.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, THEN WRITE YOUR OWN TOPIC "MY WORKING DAY":

1. Are you usually busy on your weekdays?
2. What time do you usually get up?
3. Who usually wakes you up?
4. Are you an early riser?
5. Do you like to get up early?
6. Is it difficult for you to get up early?
7. Do you always do your morning exercises?
8. What do you usually do then?
9. Do you always make your bed in the morning?
10. How many times a day do you clean your teeth?
11. Do you always have breakfast in the morning?
12. Are you a good eater?
13. Who usually cooks breakfast for you?
14. What do you often have for breakfast?
15. Where do you usually have breakfast?
16. What do you usually do while having break-fast? Do you like to listen to the radio or to the tape-recorder or to watch TV?
17. What time do you go to school?
18. How long does it usually take you to get there?
19. Do you always meet your friends on the way to school?
20. Do you have a break between the lessons?
21. What do you usually do during the break?
22. What time are the lessons usually over?
23. How often do you make your classroom clean after lessons? What do you do?
24. What time do you usually come home after school? What do you do then?
25. What time do you start doing your homework?
26. How long does it usually take you to do your homework?
27. Is it interesting for you to do your homework? Do your teachers give you a lot of homework?
28. What do you usually do then?
29. What time do your parents come home?
30. Do you help your mother about the house in the evening?
31. Do you go in for sports? What sport do you go in for? Is it your hobby?
32. What time do you usually go to bed?
33. Do you always take a shower before going to bed?

МОДУЛЬ 3

Тест

Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Put the verb to be in the right tense (Present Simple / Past simple / Present Perfect / Future Simple)

Hello! My name _____ Alan. I _____ thirteen. My friend's name _____ David. He _____ thirteen, too. We _____ from Belarus. Last summer we _____ at the seaside. The weather _____ sunny. There _____ many people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it _____ sunny and warm, too. There _____ a lot of nice days. I _____ never _____ to other countries. Some day in future I _____ lucky to visit London and my holidays _____ great.

Ex. 2

Find and highlight all adjectives in the text.

My favourite painting is in a light oval room with large windows. It was painted by a famous Italian artist. An elegant lady rides a black horse in a beautiful park. Three small funny dogs are running behind them. The woman looks happy and excited. I feel quite warm and comfortable when I look at this old painting.

Ex. 3

Give the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

Sad
Grey
Bad
Old
Happy
Free
Far
Dry
Big
Near.

Ex. 4

Put adjectives into correct forms.

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

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Put the verb to be in the right tense (Present Simple / Past simple / Present Perfect / Future Simple)

1. The animals _____ in danger.
2. There _____ only a few mountain gorillas in the world now.
3. It _____ the thirty-first today.
4. The wind _____ strong yesterday.
5. We _____ at the end of Cliff Road when Alan fell down.
6. What _____ the weather like yesterday?
7. I hope your leg _____ better soon.
8. _____ you _____ at home tomorrow?
9. _____ you ever _____ to London?
10. I _____ ill for a week.

Ex. 2

Find and highlight all adjectives in the text.

My favourite painting is in a light oval room with large windows. It was painted by a famous Italian artist. An elegant lady rides a black horse in a beautiful park. Three small funny dogs are running behind them. The woman looks happy and excited. I feel quite warm and comfortable when I look at this old painting.

Ex. 3

Give the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

Shy

Unusual

Able

Mountainous

Little

Polite

Famous

Well-known

Heavy

Ex. 4

Choose the correct form of an adjective.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls.
2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons.
3. Albert is (elder — older) than John.
4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two.
5. This is the (most large-largest) power — station, I've ever seen.
6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Лексический диктант: упр. 4, Стр. 19

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

Лексические упражнения: ex.3p.16(by heart) ex.4-6p.19-20

Упражнения по грамматике:ex.2p.88 ex.6-7p.89-90 ex.4-6p.98

Собеседование: My plans for future

MY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

READ THE TEXT.

It's rather difficult to choose a career or a future profession. There are lucky people who chose their professions when they were children. Many people continue careers of their parents and grandparents. Usually pupil's plans for the future change many times during the school years. There are so many people who influence you in choosing your occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in your choice. Teachers influence on pupils' minds is also great. Occupation you want to devote your life to has to : bring you satisfaction. It should be something you do and you really want to do. When you leave school you understand that the time to choose your future profession has come. It's - not an easy task to make the right choice of a job.

When I was a seventh former I dreamt of becoming a doctor. I thought it was a very noble profession. I was good at Biology and Chemistry. I wanted to help people who had problems with their

health. I understood that it was necessary to study a lot to become a doctor. My mother and my grandmother are doctors. My grandfather is working as a surgeon in a hospital. I have been at the hospital several times and spent some time watching his work. I wanted to continue the careers of my mother and my grandfather.

Now I have already decided what to do. I'd like to be a teacher of English.

My favorite subject is English. And I think it is my teacher who made it so. I understand the importance of knowledge of a foreign language. I always remember these famous words: "He who doesn't know a foreign language, doesn't know his own." I know that it's very difficult to become a good teacher. A teacher has to know how to teach, how to make difficult things understandable, how to get students interested in the subject. I think the ideal teacher is the one who can combine all these. My teacher of English is just like that. She is a great specialist and also a nice person.

As John Steinbeck once said, a great teacher is a great artist and you know how few great artists there become a good teacher.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. It's rather difficult to choose a future profession, isn't it?
2. Have you chosen your future profession yet? What is it?
3. Did you choose your career when you were a child?
4. Do you want to continue the career of your parents or grandparents?
5. Did your plans for the future change many times during your school years?
6. Who influenced you in choosing your occupation?
7. Who played a very important role in your choice?
8. Was your teachers' influence on your mind great?
9. Is your future profession something you really want to do?
10. Are you sure you made the right choice of a job? Why?
11. Is it a noble profession?
12. Have you ever dreamt of becoming a doctor?
13. What is your favourite subject?
14. Are you good at Biology and Chemistry?
15. Do you know it's necessary to study a lot to become a doctor?
16. Do you want to help people who have problems with their health?
17. Which of your parents or relatives is a doctor?
18. Where does he (she) work?
19. In your opinion, is profession of a doctor connected with great responsibility?
20. Have you ever seen a doctor work?
21. A doctor must be a kind and attentive person, mustn't he?
22. What do you think, is it pleasant to see a person healthy again?
23. Have you ever wanted to be a teacher of English?
24. Is English your favourite subject?
25. Do you understand the importance of knowledge of a foreign language?
26. What traits must a good teacher have?
27. What difficulties of the teaching profession do you know?
28. Are you sure you'll be able to become a good teacher?
29. What other occupations have you ever dreamt about?

МОДУЛЬ 4

Тест (Виды вопросительных предложений) Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Put the following sentences into interrogative form.

1. They have done something.

2. He has given them some money.

3. You have brought something for us.

4. I have taken some English books from you.

5. She was reading something.

6. He has written a letter to somebody.

Ex. 2

Correct the mistakes.

1. Who like to sing?
2. Who did was in the park?
3. What does make you think so?

Ex. 3

Translate into English.

1. Кто пишет статьи о животных?
2. Кто тебя расстроил?
3. Что находится рядом с языковой школой?
4. Что напугало твоего маленького сына?
5. Кто побудил ее сделать это?

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Put the following sentences into interrogative form.

1. Somebody by the name of Mr. Brown lives on the third floor.

2. They have some English books.

3. There are some tall trees in front of their house.

4. Peter has something in his box.

5. There are some parks in this town.

6. There are some good book shops in our district.

Ex. 2

Correct the mistakes.

1. Who did see the accident?
2. What does need washing?
3. Who did make you feel disappointed?

Ex. 3

Translate into English.

1. Кто не ходил на вечеринку?
2. Кому холодно (жарко)?
3. Кто обычно моет посуду у Вас в семье?
4. Что повлияло на его решение?
5. Сколько писем пришло после обеда?

Разноуровневые задачи и задания

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

Лексические упражнения: ex.1p.200 ex.1p.202

Упражнения по грамматике: ex.2-3p.201 ex.2-3p.202

Лексический диктант (упр.3, стр. 19)

Работа с текстом Football. The Teams. A Goal (p.24 p.58)

Собеседование: *English today*

ENGLISH TODAY

READ THE TEXT.

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English.

One billion people speak English today. That's about 20% of the world's population.

400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million people it's either a second language or a foreign language.

English is the first language in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa.

As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. It is used by the government, businessmen and universities.

English is the language of politics and diplomacy, science and technology, business and trade, sport and pop music.

80% of all information in the world's computers is in English.

75% of the world's letters and faxes are in English.

60% of all international telephone calls are made in English.

More than 60% of all scientific journals are written in English.

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. Learning a language is not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it's a must.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities.

Everyone will speak English soon — I'm sure of it. We all need to understand each other. To do that we need an international language, and that's English.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, THEN WRITE YOUR TOPIC

1. Why is it necessary to know English today?
2. English is a world language, isn't it?
3. How many people speak English?
4. In what countries is English the official language (one of the official languages)?
5. Is English popular in Russia?
6. Is learning languages an easy thing?
7. When did you begin learning English?
8. How long have you been learning English?
9. Have you read any books in English?
10. Have you seen any films in English?
11. Have you ever visited an English-speaking country?
12. What other languages would you like to know?

МОДУЛЬ 5

Test (Present Simple / Present Continuous)

Вариант 1

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of *drive*, *wear*, or *have*.

- 1 He _____ to work every morning.
- 2 He never _____ a jacket and tie.
- 3 She _____ to work today because she is late.
- 4 They _____ their best clothes today.
- 5 No, you can't go out. We _____ lunch soon.
- 6 They _____ four children.

Вариант 2

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of *drive*, *wear*, or *have*.

- 1 He _____ to work every morning.
- 2 We _____ dinner soon so, you can't go out.
- 3 They _____ a black cat.
- 4 She _____ to work today because she is late.
- 5 He _____ his school uniform today.
- 6 Her son never _____ his coat.

Ключи: *Вариант 1* 1 drives 2 wears 3 's driving 4 're wearing 5 're having 6 have

Вариант 2 1 drives 2 're having 3 have 4 's driving 5 's wearing 6 wears

Тест (Future tense, to be going to)

Вариант 1

Ex. 1 Open the gaps, use verbs in Future Simple:

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

Ex. 2 Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

1. summer / are / this / you / going I Where I ?
2. there / going / How / you I are I?
3. take / going / to / What / you are ?
4. with / are / you / Who / going / ?
5. do / going / to / you / there / What I are I ?

6. you / stay / going / to / are / Where I ?

Вариант 2

Ex. 1 Open the gaps, use verbs in Future Simple:

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Ex. 2 Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

1. summer / are / this / you / going I Where I ?
2. there / going / How / you I are I?
3. take / going / to / What / you are ?
4. with / are / you / Who / going / ?
5. do / going / to / you / there / What I are I ?
6. you / stay / going / to / are / Where I ?

Разноуровневые задачи и задания

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

Лексические упражнения: ex.3-4p.83 ex.5-8p.83-84

Упражнения по грамматике: ex.4-6p.98

Лексический диктант (упр. 2, стр. 45)

Работа с текстом "Chinese fitness exercises" (упр.1, 3 стр. 45-46)

Говорение: монологическое высказывание "A young figure-skater's plans" (упр.9, стр. 84)

Собеседование: The history of Great Britain

Собеседование по вопросам (упр.10,11,12, стр. 85)

THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

READ THE TEXT.

In prehistoric times Britain was a part of the continent. The first people came there over dry land. The present English Channel which separates Britain from Europe appeared at the end of the Ice Age.

The first inhabitants of the island came from the Iberian peninsula where Spain is located after 3000 B. C. After 2000 BC people from the east of Europe entered the country. The two peoples intermixed.

After 800 BC the Celts arrived from Central Europe. The name "Britain" comes from the name of a Celtic tribe known as the Britons.

In 55 BC Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain. The Celts fought well. He left the country.

In 54 BC he invaded the country with a larger army. The Celts were defeated. He made the Celts pay a regular tribute to Rome. In 43 AD the country was conquered by the Romans. The Romans built many towns and connected them by good roads. The largest of the towns was called Londinium. The town was built on the River Thames. The occupation continued till the beginning of the 5th century (410 AD).

By the end of the 5th century the greater part of the country was occupied by Germanic tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. In 829 the greater part of the country was united under name England. The Northern part was called Scotland. In the 11th century a united Scots kingdom was formed.

In 1066 William the Conqueror and his people came to England from Normandy in France. The French language became the official language of the ruling class for the next three centuries. England began to spread its power on Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1603 the son of Mary Queen of Scots Jai Stuart became James I of England. The unification of Scotland and England took place in 17 They formed a single parliament in London. The country became known as Great Britain.

The adoption of Christianity in England took place in 664. In the 16th century Henry VIII England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the Anglican Church, which was Protestant Church. The Irish people were divided into two religious groups: Catholics and Protestants.

Henry VIII tried to force Irish Catholics to come Anglican.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1.What was Britain in prehistoric times?
- 2.How did the first people come to Britain?
- 3.When did the English Channel appear?
- 4.When and where did the first inhabitants of the island come from?
- 5.When did people from east enter the country?
- 6.When and where did the Celts arrive from?
- 7.Where did the name "Britain" come from?
- 8.When did the Roman ruler invade Britain? What was his name?
- 9.Why did Julius Caesar leave Britain?
- 10.When did he invade the country with a larger army?
- 11.Were the Celts defeated this time?
- 12.What did Julius Caesar make the Celts pay?
- 13.When was the country conquered by the Romans?
- 14.What did the Romans built in Britain?
- 15What was the largest of the towns called?
- 16.Where was Londinium built?
- 17.How long did the occupation of Britain by the Romans continue?
- 18.What tribes occupied Britain by the end of the century? When was the united Scottish kingdom formed?
- 19.When did William the Conqueror and his people come to England? Where did they come from?
- 20.What was the official language of the ruling class in those times?
- 21.What countries did England begin to spread its power on?
- 22.Who became the King of England in 1605? Whose son was he?
- 23.When did the unification of Scotland and England take place?
- 24.Where did they form a single parliament?
- 25.When did the adoption of Christianity in England take place?
- 26.Why did Henry VIII declare himself head of the Anglican Church? When?
- 27.What religious groups were the Irish people divided into?
- 28.How did Henry VIII try to make Irish Catholics become Anglican?
- 29.What parts was Ireland divided into?

МОДУЛЬ 6

Тест Вариант 1

Ex. 1

Write the 3rd form, singular of the following verbs

Example: do – does

1. go – _____
2. read – _____
3. collect – _____
4. hate – _____
5. play – _____
6. study – _____

Ex. 2

Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.

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

Ex. 3

Put the verbs in the Present Simple or Future Simple form.

1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a supermarket.
2. If I (to stay) some more days in your town, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk.
3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
4. When he (to return) to Moscow, he (to call) on us.
5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about their letter.
6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much fruit.
7. I (to sing) you this song, if you (to tell) me the words.
8. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.
9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time.
10. If the weather (to be) nice, we (to go) to the beach.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

Write the 3rd form, singular of the following verbs

Example: do – does

1. tidy – _____
2. wash – _____
3. watch – _____
4. brush – _____

5. teach – _____

Ex. 2

Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

Ex. 3

Put the verbs in the Present Simple or Future Simple form.

1. If he still (to have) a cold and (not to feel) better, he (not to go) to the theatre.
2. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home.
3. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine?
4. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) in a small village halfway to the town and (to have) a short rest and a meal there.
5. If she (not to work) properly, her boss (to fire) her.
6. I am sure he (to come) to say goodbye to us before he (to leave) for the USA.
7. Before he (to start) to London, he (to spend) a week or two at a health resort not far from here.
8. If you (to decide) about your diet, you (to eat) wedding cake tomorrow.
9. What he (to do) when he (to come) home in the evening?
10. If we (to put) in cameras, they (to stop) people stealing things.

Работа с текстом “London” (упр.7, стр. 58)

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений
(упр.8,9 стр.58)

Грамматика: Present Progressive vs. Present Simple

Лексический диктант (упр. 11, стр. 21)

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

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

Лексические упражнения: ex.1p.17(by heart) ex.12p.21 ex.9p.103

Упражнения по грамматике:ex.6-7p.102

Собеседование: London/ the UK

Сообщение: United States

LONDON

READ THE TEXT.

London is the capital of the UK, it's political, economic and commercial centre. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. It was called Londinium. They built a town on the River Thames. In 61 AD the town was burnt down. Then Londinium was rebuilt by the Romans and surrounded by a wall. This wall is now called the City of London. Sometimes there were fires in the city. On Saturday, 2nd September, 1666 the Great Fire of London took place. It started in the house of the king's baker, near London Bridge. The fire burnt for four days and destroyed 80% of the city. After the Great Fire people built a new city.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts. They are the City, Westminster, the West* End and the East End.

The City is the heart of London. It is a financial and business centre of London. There are a lot of banks, offices and firms there. For example, Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, an Old Bailey. Few people live here but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some interesting places in the City. They are Tower of London and one of the greatest English Churches St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westminster is the historical and political centre of London. There you can see Westminster, A Westminster Palace or the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. Buckingham Palace is an official residence of the Queen. The British Minister lives at number 10, Downing Street. The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, and theatres are situated there. Trafalgar Square is the centre of London The East End is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories and workshops there. The streets are narrow, the building unimpressive. The East End is densely populated by working class families.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is the capital of the UK?
2. What is the population of London?
3. When was London founded?
4. Who founded London?
5. What was the first name of London?
6. Where did the Romans build Londinium?
7. When was Londinium burnt down?
8. Who rebuilt and surrounded the town by a wall after the fire?
9. What is this wall called now?
10. When did the Great Fire of London take place?

THE UNITED KINGDOM

READ THE TEXT.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the British Kingdom. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometres. Many years ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. Now Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the North Sea. The narrowest, part of the English Channel is called the Strait of Dover.

The UK is made up of four countries. They are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast. The capital of the UK is London.

The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east. The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous. It's called the Highlands. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m). The south of Scotland has beautiful valleys and plains. It is called the Lowlands.

Scotland is a land of famous lakes. They are called "lochs" there. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest one. Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its legendary monster.

The north and west of England are mountainous. Mountains aren't very high. The east, centre and south-east of England is a vast plain.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they aren't very long. The largest of them are the Severn (350 km), the Clyde, the Mersey, the Thames (346 km), the Trent (274 km) and the Ouse. The Thames is the deepest river. London stands on the Thames.

The climate of Great Britain is temperate and mild. The warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is the largest producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. The Queen is the Head of State, but she has no power. The Queen is a symbol of the country's history and its traditions. The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and to the British Government.

The British Parliament has two "houses". They are the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords can offer and change laws. It can delay laws. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes and many other things.

The members of the House of Lords aren't elected. These members are permanent. The members of the House of Commons are elected. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain. They are the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What are the two islands, Great Britain and Ireland, separated by?
2. How does the surface of the British Isles vary?
3. What is the north of Scotland called? Why?
4. What is the highest mountain in Scotland?
5. What is the south of Scotland called? Why?
6. What are the lakes of Scotland called?
7. What is the largest lake in Scotland?
8. Why does Loch Ness attract millions of tourists?
9. What can you say about the surface of England?
10. What rivers are there in Great Britain? What are the largest ones?
11. What is the deepest river in Great Britain?
12. What river does London stand on?
13. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
14. What waters influence the climate of the British Isles?
15. What is the population of the UK?
16. The UK is a highly developed industrial country, isn't it? Prove it, please.
17. The UK is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch, isn't it? Who is the Head of State?
18. Does the Queen rule the country?
19. Who does the real power in the country belong to?
20. How many "houses" does the British Parliament have? What are they?
21. What can you say about these "houses"? What can they do? Are the members of these "houses" elected?
22. How often do the British people elect the members of the House of Commons?
23. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
24. What do people usually call the flag of the UK?
25. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up? What are they?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (the USA)

READ THE TEXT.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). The USA lies in the central part of North America. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The climate of the country varies greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.

The USA is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington D. C. The population of the USA is about 250 million people. Each state has its own government. The seat of the federal government is Washington D. C. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive is headed by the President and his Administration. The legislative is exercised by the US Congress. The judicial is headed by the US Supreme Court.

The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA, the Republican and the Democratic.

The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes." There are three colours on the flag of the USA.

They are red, white and blue. As there are fifty states in the USA, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state. The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.

The eagle became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.

The USA has an official song. It is called The Star Spangled Banner.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. The USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services.

The USA is rich in coal, iron and oil. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento. The main lakes are the Great Lakes in the north.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The USA is one of the most powerful and highly developed countries in the world. It is the leader of the western world.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What countries are larger than the USA?
2. Where does the USA lie?
3. What is the total area of the USA?
4. What oceans wash the western and eastern coasts of the USA?
5. What countries border on the USA?
6. How does the climate of the USA vary?
7. How many states are there in the USA?
8. What is the capital of the USA?
9. What is the population of the USA?
10. Where is the seat of the federal government?

МОДУЛЬ 7

Тест (Past Simple) Вариант 1

Ex.1

Put the verb to be in the Past Simple form.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They ... at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I....
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she ... a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max ... an office-worker.
10. We ... late, sorry!

Вариант 2

Ex.1

Put the verbs in the Past Simple form.

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с текстом "Boat races" (упр.12, стр. 91)

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

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений.

Говорение на тему "Canada" (англоговорящие страны)

Лексический диктант (упр11, стр.21)

Лексические упражнения: ex.9p.90 ex.14p.91 ex.12p.95

Упражнения по грамматике: ex.3-5p.93 ex.7-9p.94

Собеседование: Canada, Australia

Презентация «Англоговорящие страны»

CANADA

READ THE TEXT.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America.

Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about 15,000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came to Alaska after them probably about 5,000 years ago.

In 1497 John Cabot found rich fishing grounds on Canada's south-east coast. He was an Italian navigator in the service of England. His discovery led to the European exploration of Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867, the French and English-speaking Canadians created a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Canada gained its independence from Britain in

1931. According to the Constitution Act of 1982 the British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, was recognized as the Queen of Canada.

The population of Canada is about 28 million. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. There are two official languages in Canada. They are English and French. About 57 per cent of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 per cent have some French ancestry. Most French Canadians live in the province of Quebec. They have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution. About 2 per cent of the country's population are American Indians and Eskimos.

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Toronto and Montreal are the largest cities of the country. Today Canada is one of the most highly developed countries in the world. It is a major producer of electric power. It is also a leading producer of wheat, oat and barley. Canada ranks among the world's top manufacturing countries.

REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

Canada — Канада

Asia — Азия

Quebec — Квебек (провинция Канады); г. Квебек

Ottawa — г. Оттава

Toronto — г. Торонто

Montreal — г. Монреаль

Alaska — Аляска

expert — специалист

to connect — соединять

descendant — потомок

ancestor — предок

probably — вероятно

navigator — мореплаватель

service — служба

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What country has a greater land area than Canada?
2. Where is Canada situated?
3. Where did the first people come from? How did they come? What people are their descendants?
4. What people came to Alaska about 5,000 years ago?
5. Whose discovery led to the European exploration of Canada? When was it? What was this man?
6. When and where did France set up a colony?
7. When did the British emigrants come to Canada?
8. When did the French and English-speaking Canadians create a united colony? What did they call this colony?
9. When did Canada gain its independence from Britain?
10. When was Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom crowned?

AUSTRALIA

READ THE TEXT.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth largest country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11,000 km south-west of North America and about 8,200 km southeast of mainland Asia.

The east coast of Australia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. The name of the country comes from Latin word "australis" which means southern. The Commonwealth of Australia is the official name of the country. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states. They are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its own government. There are two territories in Australia. They are the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Australia and the head of state. But she serves mainly as a symbol of long historical ties between Great Britain and Australia. The nation is administered under written constitution. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The capital of the country is Canberra. Australia is one of the world's most developed countries. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite. Bauxite is the ore from which aluminium is made. Australia produces and exports large amounts of minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Where does Australia lie?
2. Where does the name 'Australia' come from? What does this name mean?
3. What is the official name of the country?
4. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states, isn't it? How many states are there in Australia? What are they?
5. How many territories are there in Australia? What are they?
6. Who is the country ruled by? Who is the head of state?
7. What is the capital of Australia?
8. Australians have high standard of living, don't they? Why? What does Australia produce and export?

МОДУЛЬ 8

Тест (Modal verbs)

Вариант 1

Ex. 1

There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?

4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

Ex. 2

Choose the right modal verb.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.

Ex. 3

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.

Ex. 4

Make the sentences with modal verbs.

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.

Вариант 2

Ex. 1

There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

Ex. 2

Choose the right modal verb.

1. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
2. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
3. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
4. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
5. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
6. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
7. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?

8. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
9. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
10. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
11. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
12. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Ex. 3

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
2. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
3. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
4. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
5. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
6. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
7. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

Ex. 4

Make the sentences with modal verbs.

1. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
2. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
3. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
4. better / we / find / a / should / job.
5. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
6. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
7. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
8. needn't / you / complain.

Разноуровневые задачи и задания.

Работа с тестами "Cambridge "skins" but race goes on" (упр. 8, стр. 99)

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

Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений.

Лексический диктант(упр.1-3, стр.14- 16)

Лексические упражнения: ex.4p131 ex.12p.135

Упражнения по грамматике:ex.3-5p.128-129 ex.3p.131 ex.3-6p.133-134

Собеседование: Life in the 21st century

LIFE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

READ THE TEXT.

We've entered a new era: the twenty-first century. Of course, it's exciting and we are trying to predict what our life will be like in the future.

It will certainly become better — I'm sure of it.

Robots will do all the dangerous and dirty work for us and our daily life will become easier. They'll sweep the floor, dust the furniture, wash the dishes and even cook! It doesn't mean we'll become lazier, no. When everything is automated, we'll be able to do more creative jobs.

We'll be able to call our friends on a videophone and type up homework by talking to a small gadget that understands the human voice.

Scientists (or probably computers?) will find solutions to our most urgent problems. People will stop dying from cancer and AIDS and will live to be 150 years old.

There will be no more famine on our planet and no more hungry children.

Our cities will become cleaner, greener and safer. We'll drive electric cars and live in houses with lots of plants and special air-cleaning gadgets.

Atmospheric pollution will be stopped and our planet will be saved.

There will be no more wars, no more criminals and no more terrorists.

People will learn to live in peace and understand each other.

We'll have more free time and longer holidays. We'll be able to travel in space and — who knows? — one day we'll be able to spend our holidays on Mars.

I'm really optimistic about the future. After all, we are becoming wiser.

The superpowers are disarming, governments are waking up to Green issues ...

Anyway, it's up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Are you optimistic about the future?
2. Do you believe that robots will do all the dangerous and dirty work for us?
3. What will robots do for us?
4. Do you think children will go to school in the future?
5. What's the difference between a telephone and a videophone?
6. Will writing by hand become the thing of the past?
7. Why do you think people will become healthier?
8. Will our planet become cleaner or more polluted?
9. Pessimists say that one day we'll have to pay for clean air just like we do now for clean water. Do you think it's possible?
10. Will there be wars in the future?
11. Have you ever seen an electric car?
12. Do you think the world will become more democratic?

МОДУЛЬ 9

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. the 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.

REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

humanity — человечество

age — возраст

strong — сильный

shape — форма

to organize — организовывать

discipline - дисциплина

activity — деятельность

mind - дух, разум, ум

soccer - футбол (амер.)

track and field — легкая атлетика

figure-skating — фигурное катание

judo — дзюдо

shooting — стрельба

to divide — разделять

amateur — любительский

society — общество

to set (set, set) — ставить,

устанавливать **gymnast** — гимнаст

numerous — многочисленный

to hold (held, held) — проводить

to attract — привлекать

to support — поддерживать

to keep fit — поддерживать хорошую форму

aerobics — аэробика

career — карьера

regular — регулярный

to need — нуждаться

taste — вкус

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 10

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

МОДУЛЬ 11 **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? | 6. How many kinds of sports did the Games include? |
| 2. What is the Olympic emblem? Why? | 7. What other competitions did the Games include? |
| 3. When and where did the Olympic Games begin? | 8. What cities sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games? |
| 4. Where and how often did they take place in ancient Greece? | 9. Could women take part or watch the games? |
| 5. Why were the ancient Games held? | 10. When were the games officially ended? Why? |

МОДУЛЬ 12

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 Lesgaff

Проект « The Lesgaff state university of physical education »

PETER LESGAFТ

READ THE TEXT

Peter Franzevich Lesgaff (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. Lesgaff 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 Lesgaff 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 Lesgaff 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;