

СМК-ОП .01.1.327-03/23

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык», включая оценочные материалы

1. Требования к результатам обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

1.1. Перечень компетенций, формируемых дисциплиной (модулем) в процессе

освоения образовательной программы

Группа компетенций	Категория компетенций	Коды и содержание компетенций
Универсальные	Коммуникация	УК-4. Способен осуществлять
		деловую коммуникацию в устной и
		письменной формах на
		государственном языке Российской
		Федерации и иностранном(ых)
		языке(ах)
Общепрофессиональные	Информационно-	ОПК-9. Способен понимать
	коммуникационные технологии	принципы работы современных
	для профессиональной	информационных технологий и
	деятельности	использовать их для решения задач
		профессиональной деятельности
Профессиональные	-	-

1.2. Компетенции и индикаторы их достижения, формируемых дисциплиной

(модулем) в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Код компетенции	Код индикатора компетенции	Содержание индикатора компетенции
УК-4	УК-4.1	Владеет системой норм русского литературного языка и нормами иностранного (-ых) языка (-ов); способен логически и грамматически
		верно строить устную и письменную речь.
УК-4	УК-4.3	Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках.
УК-4	УК-4.4	Свободно воспринимает, анализирует и критически оценивает устную и письменную деловую информацию на русском, родном и иностранном (-ых) языке (-ах).
УК-4	УК-4.5	Демонстрирует умение выполнять перевод текстов иностранного (-ых) на государственный язык, а также с государственного на иностранный (-ые) язык (-и).
ОПК-9	ОПК-9.1	Применяет средства современных информационных технологий для поиска, хранения, обработки, анализа и представления информации

1.3. Результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Цель изучения дисциплины (модуля) — повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, овладения необходимым уровнем информационно-коммуникативных технологий для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач, восприятия и оценки деловой информации на иностранном языке с умениями и навыками ее перевода.

В результате изучения дисциплины (модуля) обучающийся должен

знать:

- основные грамматические и синтаксические явления и нормы их употребления в изучаемом иностранном языке;
- лексико-грамматический минимум в объеме, достаточном для работы с иноязычными текстами и говорения на профессиональные темы;
- информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на иностранном языке;

уметь:



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- читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной (деловой) направленности;
- использовать иностранный язык в межличностном общении и профессиональной деятельности;
- читать, переводить и резюмировать учебные тексты среднего уровня сложности;
- использовать страноведческую литературу, иностранные информационные источники;
- вести речевую деятельность на профессиональные (деловые) темы;
- воспринимать устную и письменную деловую информацию;

владеть:

- навыками выражения своих мыслей и мнения в межличностном и деловом общении на иностранном языке;
- навыками извлечения необходимой информации из оригинального текста на иностранном языке по проблемам профессиональной деятельности;
- навыками использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач;
- навыками перевода текстов с иностранного на государственный язык, а также с государственного на иностранный язык.

2. Объем, структура и содержание дисциплины (модуля)

2.1. Объем дисциплины (модуля)

Виды учебной работы	Формы обучения					
	Очная	Очно-заочная	Заочная			
Общая трудоемкость: зачетные единицы/часы	5/180	5/180	5/180			
Контактная работа:	64	32	12			
Занятия лекционного типа	0	0	0			
Занятия семинарского типа	64	32	12			
Консультации	0	0	0			
Промежуточная аттестация: зачет, экзамен	36	27	13			
Самостоятельная работа (СР)	80	121	155			

2.2. Темы (разделы) дисциплины (модуля) с указанием отведенного на них количества часов по формам образовательной деятельности

Очная форма обучения

					ой работы	(в часах)			
N₂	Наименование тем		Контактная работа						
п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)		Занятия лекционного типа		Занятия семинарского типа				
		Л	Иные	П3	C	ЛР	Иные		
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	
2.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	
3.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Времена группы Регfect. Согласование времен	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	



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4.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Сложные временные конструкции группы Perfect – Continuous	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
5.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Термины и терминологические сочетания	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
6.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико- грамматические комментарии	0	0	9	0	0	0	10
7.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	0	0	10	0	0	0	20

Очно-заочная форма обучения

	-зиочния форми обу 		I	Виды учебн	ой работы	(в часах)		
№	Наименование тем	Контактная работа						
п/п	(разделов)		Занятия лекционного типа		нятия семи	нарского ті	ипа	СР
		Л	Иные	П3	C	ЛР	Иные	
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	0	0	4	0	0	0	15
2.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	0	0	4	0	0	0	15
3.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Времена группы Регfect. Согласование времен	0	0	4	0	0	0	15
4.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Сложные временные	0	0	4	0	0	0	15



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	конструкции группы Perfect – Continuous							
5.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Термины и терминологические сочетания	0	0	4	0	0	0	15
6.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико- грамматические комментарии	0	0	4	0	0	0	15
7.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	0	0	8	0	0	0	31

Заочная форма обучения

	ия форми обучения		В	виды учебі	ной работы	(в часах)		
N₂	Наименование тем	Контактная работа						
п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Занятия лекционного типа		3a:	Занятия семинарского типа			
		Л	Иные	П3	C	ЛР	Иные	
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
2.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
3.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Времена группы Регfect. Согласование времен	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
4.	Reward+Prof Reading Texts (Elementary). Сложные временные конструкции группы Perfect – Continuous	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
5.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate).	0	0	2	0	0	0	20



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	Термины и терминологические сочетания							
6.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико- грамматические комментарии	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
7.	Reward + Prof Reading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	0	0	2	0	0	0	35

Примечания:

 Π – лекции, $\Pi 3$ – практические занятия, C – семинары, ΠP – лабораторные работы, CP – самостоятельная работа.

2.3. Содержание дисциплины (модуля), структурированное по темам (разделам) и видам работ

Содержание занятий семинарского типа

	Содсржани	Сзапл	гии семинарского типа
№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Тип	Содержание занятий семинарского типа
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	С	Проблемные вопросы: 1. Фонетика (системы фонем и системы значений. Графические эквиваленты английских согласных фонем). 2. Морфология (части речи. Имя существительное. Имя прилагательное. Артикли. Местоимения. Имя числительное). 3. Глагол (морфологическая характеристика глагола. Наречия. Союзы. Предлоги) 4. Present Indefinite
2.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	С	Проблемные вопросы: 1. Аналитическое чтение и перевод английских текстов бытового и профессиональноориентированного содержания (монологическая и диалогическая речь; умение самостоятельно владеть техникой перевода текстов начального и среднего уровня сложности; высказывать свое мнение). 2. Лексико-грамматический комментарий английских текстов, связанных с грамматическими темами «The Indefinite Tenses, The Continuous Tenses» и др. конструкциями. 3. Чтение, перевод и правильное понимание коротких юмористических текстов в разделе «Have fun»! 4. Письменная речь и грамматические упражнения (каждый урок сопровождается грамматическими упражнениями разного уровня полезности и сложности)



	·		
3.	Reward+ProfReading Texts	С	Проблемные вопросы:
	(Elementary). Времена группы	-	1. Развитие речевых умений и навыков по темам:
	Perfect. Согласование времен		«Тайна», «Даты, цифры», «Одежда», «В магазине», «В
	Terrees. Cornacobarnio apenien		кафе, в ресторане», Олимпийский дух» (развитие
			навыков монологической и диалогической речи по
			данным темам, умения строить самостоятельные
			высказывания, запрашивать необходимую
			информацию).
			2. Развитие грамматических умений и навыков по
			следующим грамматическим темам: "The Present
			Perfect Tense", "The Past Perfect Tense", "The Future
			Perfect Tense", "The Sequence of Tenses", "Direct and
			Indirect Speech" (большое внимание в данной юните
			уделяется использованию данных временных форм,
			сравнению использования различных форм, переводу с
			русского языка на английский и с английского на
			русский).
			3. Развитие навыков чтения и извлечения необходимой
			информации из текстов на профессиональные темы
			"What is www?", "The art of advertising", "What is
			economy?", "Law – a necessary evil?", "How attention
			influences what is perceived".
			4. Развитие навыков письма (в каждом уроке даны
			упражнения на раскрытие скобок, употребление
			нужной формы глагола, высказывание своего мнения в
			письменной форме)
4.	Reward+ProfReading Texts	C	Проблемные вопросы:
	(Elementary). Сложные временные		1. Формирование структурных языковых навыков по
	конструкции группы Perfect –		практическому использованию в речевой деятельности
	Continuous		грамматических конструкций настоящего, прошедшего
			и будущего продолженного завершенного времени и
			грамматических конструкций страдательного залога
			(формирование коммуникативных умений по темам:
			«Жизнь в Англии и США», «Центр английской
			культуры и образования», «Организация досуга»,
			«Путешествия», «Карьерные планы», «Жизнь
			молодежи». Формирование страноведческих знаний о
			культуре, традициях, общественной системе и
			жизненном укладе Англии и США. Формирование
			профессиональных навыков и умений англо-русского и
			русско-английского перевода специальных текстов
5.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-	C	Проблемные вопросы:
	Intermediate). Термины и		1. Развитие речевых умений и навыков чтения по
	терминологические сочетания		темам: "Make yourself at home", "Home rules", "A day in
			the life of the USA", "First impressions", "The world's first
			раскаде tours", "Family life", "The town, where I live" и
			др.
			2. Развитие навыков аналитического чтения и перевода
			текстов профессионально ориентированного
			содержания (темы: "Psychology", "The World Wide
			Web", "The Management Progress", "The economic
			environment", "What is a market?" и др.
			3. Развитие и закрепление знаний и умений по
			грамматическим темам: группы времён Indefinite and
			Continuous Tenses. Тренинг: устные и письменные
			задания, упражнения
		-	



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6. Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико-грамматические комментарии	С	Проблемные вопросы: 1. Фонетика. Грамматика. Глагольная конструкция to do/doing. Выражение действия в будущем времени. 2. Существительное в английском языке. 3. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Употребление степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий 4. Перевод текстов
7. Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	С	Проблемы: 1. Фонетика. 2. Грамматика: Present Perfect Simple, предлоги since и for, 3. Defining relative clauses: who/that, which/that and where, конструкция to+infinitive – (to be) for+ing, 4. Модальные глаголы: must, can, should, ought to. 5. Развитие речевых умений и навыков по темам: "Как поживаете?" (о здоровье), "Праздники", "Разделенные общим языком", "Как это будет по-английски?". "Правила для пешеходов", "Обычный день".

Содержание самостоятельной работы

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Содержание самостоятельной работы
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	Глагол (морфологическая характеристика глагола. Наречия. Союзы. Предлоги)
2.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	Чтение, перевод и правильное понимание текстов
3.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Времена группы Perfect. Согласование времен	Развитие навыков чтения и извлечения необходимой информации из текстов на профессиональные темы
4.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Сложные временные конструкции группы Perfect – Continuous	Формирование страноведческих знаний о культуре, традициях, общественной системе и жизненном укладе Англии и США. Формирование профессиональных навыков и умений англорусского и русско-английского перевода специальных текстов
5.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Термины и терминологические сочетания	Развитие навыков аналитического чтения и перевода текстов профессионально ориентированного содержания
6.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико-грамматические комментарии	Перевод текстов
7.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre- Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	Модальные глаголы: must, can, should, ought to. Перевод текстов

3. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

По дисциплине (модулю) предусмотрены следующие виды контроля качества освоения:

- текущий контроль успеваемости;
- промежуточная аттестация обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю).



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3.1. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущей аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)

No No	Контролируемые темы (разделы)	Наименование оценочного средства
п/п		
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite	Устный опрос, тест, кейсы
2.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис.	Устный опрос, тест, кейсы
	Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	
3.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Времена	Устный опрос, тест, контрольная работа
	группы Perfect. Согласование времен	
4.	Reward+ProfReading Texts (Elementary). Сложные	Устный опрос, тест
	временные конструкции группы Perfect – Continuous	
5.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-Intermediate). Термины	Устный опрос, тест
	и терминологические сочетания	
6.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-Intermediate). Тексты	Устный опрос, кейсы
	профессиональной тематики. Лексико-грамматические	
	комментарии	
7.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-Intermediate).	Устный опрос, тест, кейс
	Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания.	
	Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения	

3.1.1 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности в процессе текущего контроля успеваемости

Устный опрос

№	Контролируемые темы (разделы)	Вопросы к опросу
п/п		
1.	Фонетика. Морфология. Времена	Упражнения на фонетику, морфологию, времена группы
	группы Indefinite	Indefinite
2.	Reward+ProfReading Texts	Elementary Texts. Упражнения на времена группы
	(Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как	Continuous
	член предложения. Времена группы Continuous	
3.	Reward+ProfReading Texts	ProfReading. Упражнения на времена группы Perfect
J.	(Elementary). Времена группы Perfect.	топкеация. Упражнения на времена группы гепест
	Согласование времен	
4.	Reward+ProfReading Texts	Elementary Texts. Упражнения на сложные временные
	(Elementary). Сложные временные	конструкции
	конструкции группы Perfect –	
	Continuous	
5.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-	Texts (Pre-Intermediate). Упражнения на
	Intermediate). Термины и	терминологические сочетания
6.	терминологические сочетания Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-	ProfReading Texts. Перевод и пересказ
0.	Intermediate). Тексты	профессиональных текстов
	профессиональной тематики. Лексико-	профессиональна текстор
	грамматические комментарии	
7.	Reward + ProfReading Texts (Pre-	ProfReading Texts. Перевод и пересказ текстов бытового
	Intermediate). Особенности перевода	содержания
	текстов бытового содержания. Деловая	
	корреспонденция. Язык делового	
	общения	

Кейсы (ситуации и задачи с заданными условиями)

Тема (раздел) 1

Фонетика. Морфология. Времена группы Indefinite

<u>Упражнение 1.</u> Поставьте глаголы в скобках в форме Future Simple (Indefinite)



1. I think we two return tickets. (to	o buy)			
2. Kate ten tomorrow. (to be)				
3. My aunt to Canada next sum	My aunt to Canada next summer. (to go) I you in the evening. (to phone)			
4. I you in the evening. (to pl	hone)			
5. I'm sure our 3-day tour more t	han 5000 roubles. (to cost)			
Упражнение 2. Вставьте 'll или won't.	,			
1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she	be 12.			
2. It's sunny today. It rain.				
3. Kelly is eleven today. She be 4. Rob is nine. He be ten on his i	e twelve until next year.			
4. Rob is nine. He be ten on his i	next birthday.			
5. This month is May. It be June ne	xt month.			
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I be	home until eight o'clock.			
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I be7. It's 25 degrees today. It snow to	omorrow.			
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It	arrive until tomorrow.			
<u>Упражнение 3.</u> Read the sentences in A and decid				
іп В. Прочитайте предложения в колонке А и на				
решения начиная с I think I'll	1			
1	В			
1 It's hot in this room.	go to the optician's			
2 I'm hungry.	open a window			
3 My flat is in a mess.	buy a new one			
4 I haven't got any stamps	turn on the heating			
5 I want some new glasses.	watch it			
6 I'm cold.	take a taxi home			
7 I've just missed my bus.	get something to eat.			
8 There's a good film on TV	go to the post office			
9 My watch is broken.	tidy it			
Упражнение 4. Сделайте предложения помощ	•			
1 It's hot in here.	n, nervonosym i mun e simpre.			
2 These boxes are heavy.				
3 The windows are dirty.				
4 I haven't got any money.				
Упражнение 5. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or	r won't			
Amy's brother is thirteen. He be fourteen on h				
I bought a lottery ticket, but I win	ins none on areas.			
My dad is thirty-nine. He be forty on his next	t hirthday			
My sister Mary is fifteen. She be sixteen unti				
My brother's clever. He pass all his exams.	i next year.			
It's raining now. But it be sunny later.				
Debbie and Bob are always late. They arrive	until eight o'clock			
<u>Упражнение 6.</u> Опишите свои планы на день. И				
Begin like this:	The doom your plans for his afternoon.			
First I'll have dinner. Then I'll go for a walk. After	that			
Упражнение 7. Напишите в будущем времени.				
1. You can speak to him.				
to him.				
2. You can dance there.				
there				



The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Академия управления и производства»

think you'll do? 1. Will you live in a cave or in a village? I think I'll live in a cave. 2. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree? I think I'll 3. Will you eat caterpillars or snakes? 4. Will you go fishing or collect fruit? 5. Will you wash in the sea or in the river? 6. Will you ride a horse or an ostrich? 7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots? 8. Will you drink milk or water?	3. We must stay here.
you 5. She must make sandwiches. sandwiches. 6. She can read English books. English books. T. They can go to the party. to the party. to the party. 8. They must invite their friends their friends. 9. You can buy food there. 10. We can grow vegetables. Vegetables. Vegetables. Vegetables. Vegetables. Veneample: I think Nick will be an engineer. Veneample: I think Nill veneating to the theatre, go to the river, go to the zoo, collect pebbles, read books, read magazines, watch films, make friends, go sunbathing, write a diary I think I'll I don't think I'll Veneample IO. Вы на остирове, что Вы будете делать? You are on an island. What do you think you'll do? I. Will you live in a cave or in a village? I think I'll live in a cave or in a village? I think I'll Nynawneume IO. Вы на core or in a village? I think I'll Nynawneume IO. But no compose, что Вы будете делать? You are on an island. What do you think you'll do? I. Will you sleep on the grass or in the tree? I think I'll Nynawneum IO. But no cave or in a village? I think I'll Nynawneum IO. But no cave or in a village? I think I'll Nynawneum I'll live in a cave. Nynawneum I'll you live in a cave or in the tree? I think I'll Nynawneum I'll you deat caterpillars or snakes? Nynawneum I'll you wash in the sea or in the river? Nynawneum I'll you wash in the sea or in the river? Nynawneum I'll you wash in the sea or in the river? Nynawneum I'll you wash in the sea or in the river? Nynawneum I'll you drink milk or water?	
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8. Will you drink milk or water?	
	7. Will you make friends with dolphins or with parrots?
Упражнение 11. Напишите предложения помощи. Write sentences offering help. Use the	8. Will you drink milk or water?
Упражнение 11. Напишите предложения помощи. Write sentences offering help. Use the	
	Упражнение 11. Напишите предложения помощи. Write sentences offering help. Use the
words in the box.	
answer it, help you, close the window, buy you a drink, get you some fruit	



- 1. It's cold in here
- 2. I can't do my Maths homework.

3. I'm really thirsty.
4. I'm hungry.
<u>Упражнение 12.</u> Do you think that in the future, you will:
1 learn a new language?
2 travel a lot?
3 move to a different country?
4 learn a musical instrument or a new musical instrument?
5 be richer?
Write sentences.
I think I'll
Perhaps I'll
Perhaps I'll I don't think I'll
Example:
I think I'll learn a new language. or Perhaps I'll learn a new language. or I don't think I'll learn a
new language.
<u>Упражнение 13.</u> Imagine that you will be very busy next week. Say what you will do? Use Simple
Future.
Example:
go home
— After the lessons I'll go home
■ see
go to
• buy
■ meet
• read
• visit
• play
• learn
<u>Упражнение 14.</u> Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы.
My name is Tanya. I am a pupil. Tomorrow I will not go to school. It will be Sunday. Father and
Mother will not be at home. They will go to see their friends.
Answer the questions:
1. Why won't Tanya go to school tomorrow?
2. Will her Mother and Father be at home?
3. Where will they go? 4. What will Torons do when her populate as to see her friends?
4. What will Tanya do when her parents go to see her friends?
<u>Упражнение 15.</u> Раскройте скобки, используя Future Indefinite.
I (to be) at home. I (to invite) my friend Nina to come home.
We(play). She(be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I(be) Little Red
Riding Hood. And who (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we
(invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.
Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.
Tomorrow John (to get up) at seven. Then he (to go) to school. He
(to have) dinner at one. He (to come home) at three. Then he
(to play) in the yard. After that he (to do) his homework.
<u>Упражнение 16.</u> Прочитайте, переведите на русский, подчеркните глаголы в форме Future



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Simple.
DAVID: What will we do tomorrow?
SUSAN: We'll go into space. We'll see a space school.
DAVID: Will we see computers there?
SUSAN: Certainly we'll do.
DAVID: Will we play computer games?
SUSAN: Yes, we will.
DAVID: Do the pupils write and count at space schools?
SUSAN: No, they don't. The computer counts and types instead.
DAVID: Will we come back tomorrow?
SUSAN: No, we won't.
DAVID: Will we come back in two days?
SUSAN: I hope we will.
<u>Упражнение 17.</u> Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future
Simple (Indefinite).
I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it (1
be) Sunday, and all our family (2 be) at home. I (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then
I (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast
I (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for
a I walk in the park or to the cinema.
After dinner my friends (8 come) to me, and we (9 play) together at home or in the
yard. In the evening my mother (10 knit), my father (11 watch) a concert on TV and I (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.
(12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.
b) Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы. Find the answers to the following questions in the
text and read them aloud:
1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?

Тема (раздел) 2

Reward+Prof.-Reading Texts (Elementary). Синтаксис. Слово как член предложения. Времена группы Continuous

Exercise. Составьте предложения в the Past Continuous Tense.

- 1. I/to go home/at 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 2. We/to play basketball/at 6 o'clock last Sunday.
- 3. She/to talk with her friend/for forty minutes yesterday.

8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

- 4. You/to wash the window/in the afternoon yesterday.
- 5. Nick/to ride his bike/all the evening.
- 6. Sheila and Dora/to wait for a bus/for half an hour.
- 7. They/to prepare for the party/all day yesterday.
- 8. I/to learn the poem/for an hour.
- 9. Dick/to paint the walls in his room/from 2 to 6 o'clock last Wednesday.



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10. Eve and Tony/to skate/all day last Saturday.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

- 1. Alison ... (to have) lunch at two o'clock yesterday.
- 2. Edward and Henry ... (to play) the guitar all the evening.
- 3. Ben ... (to run) in the park in the morning yesterday.
- 4. I... (to speak) to the manager from three to half past five last Thursday.
- 5. My grandparents ... (to drive) to Poltava at this time yesterday.
- 6. Lucy ... (to iron) clothes from 4 to 6 o'clock last Saturday.
- 7. You ... (to sleep) for three hours in the afternoon.
- 8. Julia ... (to listen) to news at this time yesterday.
- 9. My mother ... (to dust) the furniture when I came home yesterday.
- 10. We ... (to play) on the playground all day last Sunday.

Exercise. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

11. Указатели времени, которые используются с прошедшим длительным временем: when, while, as.

While используется, когда два действия происходит одновременно: While he was playing computer games his sister was speaking on the phone. Когда он играл в компьютерные игры, его сестра разговаривала по телефону, When и as употребляются, если одно действие в предложении было прервано другим

действием:

The children were singing **when (as)** their parents entered the classroom. Дети пели, когда их родители вошли в класс.

- 12. I was brushing my teeth when/while my sister was making tea.
- 13. He was riding a horse when/while the car drove to the stable.
- 14. Sue was walking along the path as/while it started to rain.
- 15. You were washing the dishes as/while I was drying them.
- 16. Kate was speaking to the doctor when/while her mobile telephone rang.
- 17. We were discussing the film as/while Mary was looking through some magazines.
- 18. The waiter was carrying the tray when/while he dropped a glass.
- 19. Sam was crossing the road when/while he saw his friend at the bus stop.
- 20. Lin and Wendy were preparing for the test as/while the postman knocked at the door.
- 21. The child was eating soup when/while his mother was making salad.

Answers: 1. while; 2. when; 3. as; 4. while; 5. when; 6. while; 7. when; 8. when; 9. as; 10. while. **Exercise. Дополните предложения when или while.**

- 1. The boys were playing football... the ball flew into the window.
- 2. Ronny was painting the fence ... the bucket of paint turned over.
- 3. Denny was putting a tent... the girls were gathering wood for fire.
- 4. Rita was sleeping ... the alarm-clock rang.
- 5. Nelly was peeling potatoes ... her sister was cutting chicken into pieces.
- 6. Nigel was skiing ... he fell down and broke his leg.
- 7. They were arguing ... Mrs Elliot entered the room.
- 8. ... my mother was watching her favourite show on TV, father was making coffee.
- 9. She was typing a letter ... she found some mistakes.
- 10. They were driving towards the village ... it started to snow.

Exercise. Сделайте предложения отрицательными.

- 1. The teacher was explaining the exercise to the pupils.
- 2. Amanda was travelling around Africa at that time.
- 3. We were having a Music lesson at ten o'clock yesterday.



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- 4. I was doing the shopping yesterday.
- 5. Martin was visiting his aunt at this time yesterday.
- 6. The girls were preparing for the concert.
- 7. They were flying to Wales at 6 o'clock yesterday.
- 8. It was raining hard all day last Tuesday.
- 9. Mike and Jess were walking in the park last evening.
- 10. He was choosing the books in the library then.

Exercise. Составьте предложения, используя слова в скобках в the Past Continuous Tense.

- reading the 11. Example: He wasn't newspaper, (magazine) He wasn't newspaper, a reading the he was reading We were looking for apples, (bananas) — We were looking for apples, we weren't looking for bananas.
- 12. Angela wasn't singing a song, (dance) +
- 13. I was cooking potatoes, (fish) —
- 14. The boys were watching a film, (the news) —
- 15. My mother wasn't washing the dishes, (iron the clothes) +
- 16. He was building the house, (garage) —
- 17. They were gathering berries, (mushrooms) —
- 18. You weren't listening to music, (read the book) +
- 19. Ben was repairing his bike, (his car) —

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

- 1. You ... (not to listen) to the radio, you ... (to read) the letter from your niece.
- 2. Clara ... (to take) a bath at nine o'clock yesterday evening.
- 3. Monica and her friend ... (to have) coffee in the sitting-room.
- 4. Our Granny ... (not to plant) tomatoes in the garden.
- 5. Dick ... (to carry) his bag towards the hotel room.
- 6. Sally and Frank ... (not to decorate) the classroom, they ... (to prepare) a wall newspaper.
- 7. The professor ... (to give) a lecture but some students ... (not to listen) to him.
- 8. The nurse ... (not to take) his temperature, she ... (to give) him an aspirin.
- 9. The train ... (to arrive) at the station at seven o'clock.
- 10. Olga ... (not to wait) for us yesterday evening.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму и прочитайте шутку.

A man and his wife had a small cafe near the station. The cafe often stayed open until after midnight, because people came to eat and drink there while they ... (to wait) for trains. It was midnight one day and all the people left the cafe except one man. That man ... (not to eat), and ... (not to drink). He ... (to sleep). The owner of the cafe and his wife were very tired. The wife looked at the man several times, but he still ... (to sleep). When it was three o'clock in the morning the wife came up to her husband and said, «You have woken this man six times now, Robert, but he didn't leave. Why haven't you sent him away? It's very late». «Oh, no, I don't want to send him away», answered her husband with a smile. «You see, every time I wake him up, he asks for his bill, and when I bring it to him, he pays it. Then he goes to sleep again».

Answers: The cafe often stayed open until after midnight, because people came to eat and drink there while they were waiting for trains. That man wasn't eating, and wasn't drinking. He was sleeping. The wife looked at the man several times, but he still was sleeping.

Exercise. Сделайте предложения вопросительными.



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- 1. We were having lunch in the canteen.
- 2. She was singing a lovely song.
- 3. You were speaking to your boss.
- 4. George was sitting in the armchair by the fireplace.
- 5. Jane and Margaret were going to the airport.
- 6. The baby was crying.
- 7. It was getting dark.
- 8. We were waiting for my cousin.
- 9. The woman was watching the children on the playground.
- 10. The tourists were taking photos in front of the palace.

Exercise. Составьте предложения, используя the Past Continuous Tense.

- 1. A man/to fish/on the bank of the river.
- 2. They/to make notes/during the lecture?
- 3. She/not to smile/any more.
- 4. Polly/and her cousin/to have tea.
- 5. You/to dig/in the garden?
- 6. Mike/to hang/a picture in the living-room.
- 7. Sue/not to swim/in the swimming-pool.
- 8. They/to wait/for the doctor?
- 9. I/not to look/at the actors.
- 10. She/to speak/in a friendly way.

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

- 1. ... you ... (to wash) the clothes at 4 o'clock yesterday? No, I I ... (to tidy) my room at that time.
- 2. ... Lucy ... (to do) the shopping when you met her? Yes, she
- 3. ... they ... (to translate) the text in the afternoon? No, they They ... (to prepare) for the Maths test.
- 4. ... Alison and Rita ... (to sit) in a cafe at three o'clock? Yes, they They ... (to eat) ice cream.
- 5. ... Steve ... (to play) computer games all the evening? No, he He ... (to do) his homework.
- 6. ... Barbara ... (to sunbathe) in the morning vesterday? Yes, she
- 7. ... the children ... (to help) their grandparents yesterday? Yes, they They ... (to gather) fruit in the garden.
- 8. ... you ... (to sleep) at four o'clock yesterday? Yes, I
- 9. ... Phil ... (to speak) to the receptionist when you came into the hall of the hotel? No, he He ... (to have) breakfast in the cafe.
- 10. ... you (to pack) your luggage when the taxi arrived? No, I

Exercise. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

- Where ... you ... (to go) yesterday evening? I ... (to go) to the railway station to meet my uncle.
- 2. Where ... your sister ... (to shop) yesterday morning? Well, she ... (to shop) in a new shopping centre all day yesterday.
- 3. How long ... they ... (to prepare) for the test last Sunday? They ... (to prepare) for the test from 2 to 6 o'clock.
- 4. What book ... he ... (to read) at five o'clock yesterday? He ... (not to read). He ... (to translate) a short story for his French lesson.



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5.	What Dick	(to do) yesterday	evening? —	He (to	play) a new	computer	game all
	the evening.						

- 6. Why ... Chris and Sam ... (to laugh) so loudly? Because they ... (to watch) a comedy film.
- 7. Who ... (to sing) that nice song when we came into the hall? My friend ... (to sing).
- 8. Why ... you ... (to bake) a cake yesterday morning? Because I... (to wait) for the guests.
- 9. Whom ... she ... (to speak) to when I met her? She ... (to speak) to her coach.
- 10. Whose car ... Bill ... (to drive) yesterday? He ... (to drive) his cousin's car.

Exercise. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1. Что вы делала вчера в пять часов? Мы готовили ужин и ждали гостей.
- 2. Куда она шла вчера утром? Она шла к стоматологу.
- 3. Какой фильм твой брат смотрел вчера в кинотеатре? Он смотрел новый фильм ужасов.
- 4. Где она ждала меня? Она ждала нас возле театра.
- 5. Какую статью вы читали вчера? Я читал статью о новейших научных открытиях.
- 6. Почему он вел машину так быстро? Он спешил на вокзал.
- 7. Когда Том плавал в бассейне вчера? Он плавал с четырех до пяти часов.
- 8. Что твой брат делал вчера утром? Он ремонтировал велосипед вчера утром.
- 9. С кем Анна разговаривала вчера в 2 часа? Она разговаривала с секретарем.
- 10. Что дети делали вчера после уроков? Они готовились к спортивным соревнованиям.

Упраэ	кнение. Раскройте скобки, посп	павив глаголы в форму Past Continuou	S.
1.	While I (to copy picture.	the exercise, my friends	_ (to describe) a
2.	When we came in, the children	(to clean) their desks.	
3.	We met her at the bus stop. She	(to wait) for the bus.	
4.	Some of the children	(to ski) while other children	(to skate).
	Everybody (to have	e) a lot of fun.	
5.	When we came the family	(to get) everything ready for Chi	ristmas. Bob and
		he Christmas tree.	
6.	The girls (to feed) th	e birds in the garden while the boys	(to make) a
	bird-house.		

Упражнение. Прочитайте текст, переведите. Подчеркните глаголы в форме Past Continuous. Ответьте на вопрос:

1. Who broke the window?

At 7 o'clock the match started on TV, so Dad was still watching it at 7.30. Mum was sitting in the kitchen. She was quietly reading a woman's magazine. Rosie was trying on her Mum's clothes in her room. Nick's cousins were listening to rock music. It was very loud so they didn't hear the crash. At 7.30 the dogs were lying in front of the fire and they were sleeping. Nick went into the garden with his friend to play football. So at 7.30 he was still there.

Упражнение. Допишите предложения по содержанию текста предыдущего упражнения, используя глаголы в Past Continuous.

использух глиголы в 1 изі Сопиниоиз.	
1. When someone broke the window Dad	
2. When Mum heard the crash she	
3. The cousins didn't hear the noise because they	
4. The dogs when the noise woke them up.	



2. It | was | raining?

- Oh, no. It wasn't. The sun was shining brightly.

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5. At 7.30 Nick	
	ийте краткие и полные ответы на вопросы в Past Continuous.
	to the cinema at 7 o'clock?
	ras going to the cinema.
•	wasn't going to the cinema.
	having dinner at 2 o'clock?
•	friend sitting in the yard when you saw him?
•	mother cooking when you came home?
	sister reading when you called her?
•	children sitting at their desks when you entered the classroom?
	little children running along the corridor when the lesson began?
	doing your homework at 7 o'clock last night?
	father working in the garden when you asked him to dinner?
•	адайте вопросы к предложениям, используя слова и фразы в скобках.
Ответьте на во	
	Victor was explaining the new rule, (to you)
	eplaining the new rule to you?
	He was explaining the new rule to me.
	e decorating their classroom. (when)
	ey decorating the classroom?
	corating it after the lessons.
	ent into the yard, the boys were playing, (football)
	were playing, Bob was shouting. (loudly)
	tor in the street. He was running quickly, (where)
	ner was fine, the sun was shining, (all day)
	watching his little sister in the garden. (why)
	was helping him to pack his things when I came, (what things)
	e cooking dinner at that time, (with whom)
•	ting for him at 3 o'clock yesterday. (where)
	ooking for something when I came in. (what)
	e laughing when I entered the classroom. (why)
	просите друзей, что они делали прошлой субботой в 10 часов утра
-	гдующие слова и выражения:
•	n to, to carry, to look at, to wait for, to explain something to somebody, to work
to sit, to play.	
	ставьте подходящие по смыслу глаголы в форме Past Continuous.
play swim feed sl	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
± •	nt to the zoo and saw there a lot of animals. First we went to see the white bears
_	. Then we went to the cage with monkeys. There were a lot of children in front
of the cage. They	because a monkey in the the cage . After that we
went to see the	because a monkey in the the cage After that we elephant. There was a man there. He the elephant. But we
see	e much of the lions. They
Упражнение. И	з имеющихся слов составьте вопросы к готовым ответам. Все вопросы
	Past Continuous.
	nite bears swimming were?
- In the swimmir	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •



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3. The elephant what eating was?
- Some grass and fruit.
4. What was playing with the monkey?
— With a small ball.
5. Were how many lions sleeping in the cage?
— Both of them.
Упражнение. Дополните вопросы и ответы глаголами в Past Continous.
— Mr. Rambler, what you (do) at 6.30?
— Oh, I (read) at that time in my room.
— Were you? you really (read)? What you
(read) at that time?
— A book.
— Did your friends see you then?
— No, they didn't. They (watch TV).
— What they (watch)?
— Some film. But why?
— Some people saw a man who (try) to kill an elephant at that time. We think it
was you.
Упражнение. Составьте вопросы в Past Continuous. Используйте вопросительные слова в
скобках.
1. Were you watching TV at 11 o'clock last night? (when)
2. We were speaking about books at the lesson. (what, where)
3. After school they were practising a new game. (alternative)
4. When I came, Nick was cleaning his room, (what)
5. He was returning to his camp with a pail of water. (where?)

Тема (раздел) 6

Reward + Prof.-Reading Texts (Pre-Intermediate). Тексты профессиональной тематики. Лексико-грамматические комментарии

Задание. Перевести текст с русского языка на английский (с английского языка на русский). Составить 10 вопросов по тексту. Пересказать текст.

Устойчивое развитие

Самое лучшее определение устойчивого развития было представлено в отчете «Наше общее будущее» (также известном, как отчет Брандтлэнда):

«Устойчивое развитие — это развитие, которое отвечает потребностям настоящего без подрыва способности будущих поколений удовлетворять свои потребности».

Таким образом, устойчивое развитие — это способность удовлетворять потребности настоящего, в то же время, способствуя потребностям будущих поколений.

Оно сосредоточивается на двух целях.

- 1. Повысить качество жизни всех граждан Земли.
- 2. Прекратить использование природных ресурсов, превышающее способность окружающей среды поставлять их бесконечно.

Экологическое развитие обычно отличается от устойчивого развития в том, что экологическое развитие отдает предпочтение тому, что его сторонники считают экологической устойчивостью, перед экономическими и культурными соображениями. В дополнение к этому, устойчивое развитие имеет концепции, лежащие в его основе:



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концепцию «потребностей», в частности, существенные потребности бедного населения мира, которым должно придаваться первостепенное значение; и идею об ограничениях, наложенных состоянием технологической и социальной организации на способность окружающей среды удовлетворять настоящие и будущие потребности. Существует дополнительная сосредоточенность на обязанности настоящего поколения улучшить жизнь будущих поколений путем исправления вреда, нанесенного экосистеме ранее, и сопротивление дальнейшему нанесению вреда экосистеме.

Устойчивое развитие требует действия со стороны государств, правительств и людей мира. Пагубное положение окружающей среды, огромная нагрузка на наши природные ресурсы и огромный разрыв между развитыми и неразвитыми странами делают необходимым применение практических стратегий для разворота этих тенденций в обратном направлении. Всемирная комиссия по проблемам окружающей среды и развитию предложила семь критических целей для политик по окружающей среде и развитию, которые следуют из концепции устойчивого развития:

- возрождающий рост;
- изменение качества роста;
- удовлетворение существенных потребностей, таких как работа, пища, энергия, вода и улучшение санитарных условий;
- обеспечение устойчивого уровня населения;
- сохранение и увеличение ресурсной базы;
- переориентация технологии и управление риском;
- включение и комбинирование экологических и экономических соображений при выработке решений.

Эти рекомендации все ещё действительны; делать дела иначе – опасно и достойно осуждения. Медленные действия были бы пагубны.

Sustainable Development

The best definition of Sustainable development was presented by the report *Our Common Future* (also known as the Brundtland Report):

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Sustainable development is thus the ability to meet the needs of the present while contributing to the future generations' needs. It focuses on two goals:

- 1. To improve the quality of life for all of the Earth's citizens.
- 2. To stop using up the natural resources beyond the capacity of the environment to supply them indefinitely.

Green development is generally differentiated from sustainable development in that Green development prioritizes what its proponents consider to be environmental sustainability over economic and cultural considerations. In addition to that, sustainable development has underlying concepts: the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs. There is an additional focus on the present generations' responsibility to improve the future generations' life by restoring the previous ecosystem damage and resisting to further ecosystem damage.

Sustainable development requires action on the part of world states, governments and people. The detrimental situation of the environment, the enormous stress upon our natural resources and the huge gap between developed and underdeveloped countries necessitate practical strategies to reverse the trends. The World Commission on Environment and Development suggested seven



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critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the concept of sustainable development:

- Reviving growth
- Changing the quality of growth
- Meeting essential needs such as for jobs, food, energy, water and sanitation
- Ensuring a sustainable level of population
- Conserving and enhancing the resource base
- Reorienting technology and manage risk
- Including and combining environment and economics considerations in decision-making

These recommendations are still valid; to do things differently is dangerous and condemnable. Slow actions would be detrimental.

Словарик к тексту

- sustainable устойчивый
- to meet the needs удовлетворять требованиям, отвечать потребностям и т.п.
- to compromise компрометировать; подрывать; подвергать риску, опасности
- to contribute делать пожертвования; вносить вклад; содействовать, способствовать
- to focus фокусировать; сосредоточивать; концентрировать
- сарасіту способность; возможность; производительность
- Green development экологическое развитие
- generally обычно; как правило; в общем
- to prioritize отдавать предпочтение; уделять первостепенное внимание
- proponent защитник; сторонник; поборник
- to consider рассматривать, обсуждать; думать, полагать, считать;
- environmental sustainability экологическая устойчивость (термин отображает постоянство экологической целостности и запасов ресурсов окружающей среды)
- considerations соображения
- underlying лежащий внизу; лежащий в основе; основной; базовый
- concept понятие, идея; общее представление; концепция
- in particular в особенности, в частности
- overriding priority основная задача, первоочередная задача
- on the part of co стороны; по вине
- to necessitate делать необходимым; неизбежно влечь за собой; вынуждать
- to reverse переворачивать, опрокидывать; давать задний или обратный ход; реверсировать; поворачиваться в противоположном направлении, разворачиваться; изменять на прямо противоположное

Задание. Перевести статью с русского языка на английский, (с английского языка на русский язык). Составить 10 вопросов по тексту. Пересказать текст.

•

• Статья на английском языке — Экономический кризис / Economic crisis

The current financial crisis has become an earthquake to the world's economic system. Have started in the USA, it has rapidly overcome the boundaries of the States and

Нынешний финансовый кризис стал настоящим потрясением в мировой экономической системе. Начавшись в США, он быстро преодолел границы



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has spread over the Europe and Asia, bringing unemployment and financial recession along. One can hardly say whether it will last long or is going to slump. The following remains obvious, if we don't want its recurrence in future, we should investigate its root causes now.

The world economic system endures times of prosperity as well as followed by inevitable declines. The circulating scheme characterized by the rise manufacturing and it is following recession, thus permitting to keep to the world financial and economic balance order. No one in the world was ready to take the burdens of the economic crisis on the shoulders and to resist its unpredictable consequences. In spite of the fact, almost everybody understood how important it is to examine the reasons of it.

In my opinion there are several important factors to discuss, which obviously have affected the present economic situation. First of all it is the spendthrift lending or, in other term, the so-called housing price bubble. Every family buying a house can take a loan from the bank, which should be given back. In order to return money to the bank, the family first of all should take the house it can afford. Otherwise it will not be able to pay the money back. In the recent years the prices on real estate have been so high and raising so quickly like a bubble. It has resulted in the fact that people started taking loans, which they can't pay off. Many banks' borrowers got unable to make their mortgage payments. As a result, the mortgage market was undermined.

государств, и распространился по всей Европе и Азии, повышая уровень безработицы и финансовую депрессию. Трудно сказать, долго ли он продлится или пойдет на спад. Совершенно очевидно то, что если мы не хотим его повторения в будущем, мы должны исследовать его причины сейчас.

Мировая экономическая система переживает как времена процветания, последующее неизбежное Система циркуляции снижение. характеризуется ростом производства, который следует после спада, что позволяет держать в норме мировой финансовый и экономический баланс. Никто в мире не был готов взять бремя экономического кризиса на свои плечи и противостоять его непредсказуемыми последствиями, несмотря на тот факт, что почти все понимали, как важно изучить его причины.

На мой взгляд, есть несколько важных факторов для обсуждения, которые, очевидно, повлияли на нынешнюю экономическую ситуацию. Прежде всего, это расточительное кредитование или, другими словами, так называемый пузырь цен на жилье. Каждая семья, покупая дом, может взять кредит в банке, который должен быть вовремя возвращен. Для того чтобы вернуть деньги в банк, семья, в первую очередь, должна выбирать для себя дом, который они могут себе позволить. В противном случае они не смогут вернуть деньги. В последние годы цены на недвижимость были такими высокими и так быстро росли, как мыльный пузырь. привело к тому, что люди начали брать кредиты, которые не могли отдать. Многие заемщики были не в состоянии оплатить свои ипотечные кредиты. В результате рынок ипотечного кредитования был подорван.



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This was just the beginning. One of the consequences was the fall of prices on real estate. The institutions and businesses depending on real estate prices or making money on real estate underwent the risk and suffered losses. To such companies belong Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. It was the blow to the financial system in general, which led to the problems in other pecuniary stocks. This process, started with the bank system and led to the banking liquidity crisis, affected all financial and economic sectors of business all over the world.

Another reason of the present economic crisis is the unrestricted emission of American dollars. The emission of the most wide-spread world currency was strictly controlled by the government of the USA. Each dollar had gold equivalent in the gold reserve of the States. Purchasing capacity of it corresponded to the quantities of products manufactured. That's not how things stack any more up today. As a result while the USA was loosing its positions on the world market, the dollar was weakening in the world.

oust its re-occurrence in future.

To sum it up one can say that the root cause of the current economic crisis lie in the ineffective policies of the economic and financial sectors of the leading and developing countries in the world. One should take into account the root causes to Это было только начало. Одним из последствий стало падение цен Организации недвижимость. предприятия, которые зависели от цен на недвижимость и зарабатывали деньги на недвижимости подверглись риску и понесли потери. Для таких компаний, как принадлежащих Freddie Mac и Fannie Мае, это был удар по финансовой системе в целом, что привело проблемам в других денежных запасах. Этот процесс начался с банковской системы и привел к кризису банковской ликвидности, затронул все финансовые и экономические секторы бизнеса по всему миру.

Другая причина нынешнего экономического кризиса является неограниченное распространение американских долларов. Эмиссия самых распространенных мировых валют строго контролировалась правительством США. Каждый доллар был золотым эквивалентом золотому запасу государства. Его покупательная способность соответствовала количеству выпускаемой продукции. Сегодня все складывается совсем иначе. В результате, пока США теряет свои позиции на мировом рынке, доллар слабеет в мире.

Подводя ИТОГ можно сказать, что основная причина нынешнего экономического кризиса лежит неэффективной политике финансового и экономического секторов ведущих и развивающихся стран мира. Следует учитывать причины кризиса, чтобы избежать его повторного возникновения в будущем.

Тема (раздел) 7

Reward Prof.-Reading **Texts** (Pre-Intermediate). Особенности перевода текстов бытового содержания. Деловая корреспонденция. Язык делового общения



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Задание в упражнениях.

THE TWO GIFTS

(after O'Henry)

Jim and Della were very poor. They lived in New York In a small room on the top floor of a high building. Jim was twenty-two years old, Della was twenty-one.

Both husband and wife worked very hard, but there never was any money in the

house; for all they got went to pay the grocer, the bother, and the baker. And the rent was \$8 a week.

And yet they owned two treasures of which they were very proud. These treasures were—Jim's gold watch, which he received from his father, and Della's beautiful hair.

It was the eve of New-Year's Day. Della wanted to give Jim a present. She counted her money. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all she had. Only \$1.87 to buy a present for Jim. So she sat down on the sofa and wept. Suddenly she got up and went to the looking – glass. Her eyes shone brilliantly. Quickly she undid her hair. It reached below her knees and covered her like a cloak. And then she did it again quickly and nervously. She put on her old brown hat. Then she ran out of the door and down the stairs to the street.

She stopped before a sign and read the words: "M-me Sofranie. Hairgoods of all kinds". Then she entered the shop. She saw Madame sitting at the counter. She was fat and red cheeked.

"Will you buy my hair?", asked Della.

"Let me see it," said Madame.

Della took of her hat and undid her hair.

"Twenty dollars", said Madame, lifting the mass of Della's golden hair with a practiced hand.

"Give me a money", said Della...

The next two hours were like a happy dream. Della hurried from shop looking for Jim's present. She found it at last. It was a watch chain for which she paid \$21. And then she hurried home with the chain and the remaining 87 cents.

Jim was not at home. Della got out of curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work. In forty minutes her head was covered with tiny curls. She looked like a schoolboy. She said to herself: "I hope Jim not kill me. But what could I do – oh, what could I do with one dollar and 87 cents.

At seven o'clock the coffee was ready. Della sat waiting for Jim. She heard his steps on the stairs, and she turned white for jus one moment. The door opened and Jim entered the room. He looked thin and very serious... and suddenly Jim stopped. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that terrified her.

"Jim, darling! She cried, "don't look at me like that: I sold my hair because I wanted to give you present. My hair will grow again. It grows very fast. Say 'A Happy New Year', Jim, and let us be happy. You don't know what a beautiful present I have for you".

Jim sighed. He drew a package from his overcoat pocket and threw it on the table.

"If you open that package, you will understand," he said.

Della took off the paper and string. There lay the beautiful combs that Della saw in a Broadway shop window. Now they were hers, but her hair was gone.

Suddenly Della jumped and cried:

"Oh, Jim, I shall give you your beautiful present." She held it out to him upon her open palm.

"Isn't it a beautiful chain? Give me your watch: I want to see how it looks on it."

Jim did not obey. He fell on the sofa and put his hands behind his head and smiled.

"Della", said he," I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. It the coffee ready?"

Exercises

І. Перевести с помощью словаря:



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gift the top floor both ... and work hard all they got grocer butcher

baker

rent

own

treasure

be proud

eve

suddenly

shine (shone, shone)

undo (undid, undone)

knee

cover

do up (did, done)

nervously

sign

hairgoods

counter

at last

remain

curling irons

tiny

curls

look like

hope

turn white

be fixed

expression

terrify

like that

let us be

sigh

draw (drew, drown)

package

string

lie (lay, lain)

comb

her hair was gone

hold out (held, held)

II. Найти в тексте и выписать английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

мужчина и женщина много работали; золотые часы; золотистые волосы; канун Нового года; покупать подарок; зеркало; она распустила волосы; она причесала их; одеваться; она вошла



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в магазин; продавать, покупать; счастливый сон; искать подарок; через сорок минут; крошечные локоны; она была похожа на школьника; не смотри на меня так; они (волосы) растут очень быстро; он вынул пакет; красивый гребешок.

III. Перевести следующие предложения:

- 1. Джим и Делла были очень бедными.
- 2. И муж, и жена работали очень много.
- 3. Они владели двумя сокровищами: этими сокровищами были золотые часы ипрекрасные золотистые волосы Деллы.
- 4. Был канун Нового года.
- 5. Делла хотела сделать подарок Джиму.
- 6. Она продала свои прекрасные волосы, чтобы купить ему цепочку для часов.
- 7. Джим продал свои часы, чтобы купить ей красивые гребёнки, которые Делла видела в витрине магазина на Бродвее.

IV. Выразить согласие или несогласие со следующими утверждениями. При необходимости исправить неверные варианты:

I'm afraid that's wrong. Боюсь, что это неверно.

That's not quite true to the fact. Это не совсем соответствует факту.

That's (quite) right. Совершенно верно.

According to the story... Согласно рассказу...

- 1. Jim and Della lived on the ground floor a low building.
- 2. Jim was forty-three years old, Della was forty-one.
- 3. Jim and Della were brother and sister.
- 4. Jim was proud of his silver watch which he had got from his mother.
- 5. Della took off her new brown jacket and undid her hair.
- 6. Madam Sofronie was a young woman, thin and pale, she was standing at the counter when Della entered the shop.
- 7. Della sold her hair because she wanted to buy a new watch for Jim.

V. Ответить на вопросы:

- 1. Where did Jim and Della live?
- 2. How old was Jim and how old was Della?
- 3. Why was there never any money in the house?
- 4. What were their "treasures"?
- 5. What did Della want to give Jim?
- 6. Why did she weep?
- 7. What did Della do to get some money?
- 8. What did she buy?
- 9. What did she do when he came home?
- 10. What did she look like in forty minutes?
- 11. What did Della say when Jim saw her?
- 12. What did Jim buy for her?
- 13. Could she use the beautiful combs?
- 14. Why did Della want to see Jim's watch?
- 15. Did Jim give her his watch? Why?

VI. Пересказать текст:

- 1. от имени Делли;
- 2. от имени Джима.

Тема (раздел) 3

Reward+Prof.-Reading Texts (Elementary). Времена группы Perfect. Согласование времен



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- 1. Выполнение упражнений на времена группы Perfect.
- 2. Перевод текста с русского языка на английский (с английского языка на русский язык.

Примеры задания 1.
Упражнение 1. Употребите already или yet . В некоторых случаях возможны оба варианта.
1. Has your new office furniture arrived? 2. I haven't met our new secretary3.
Have you finished breakfast? 4. They haven't got married, but they have
signed the contract. 5. The film festival hasn't begun, but we have bought the tickets
6. It has stopped raining. 7. Has it stopped snowing? 8. – I have
paid all my bills . – And I haven't done it 9. – Have you seen the new movie?
Yes. We have seen it. 10. Has Michael left for work? 11. – I'm half an hour
late – Don't worry. 12. – I've had coffee, thank you. – But you haven't tasted
my apple pie 13. So, have you got those faxes? 14. – Have you heard the latest
new? – Yes, Dick has told me about it. 15. – Has she spoken to you? –
Yes, we've discussed everything.
Упражнение 2. Употребите for или since.
1. Mrs. Honey has been a teacher thirteen years. 2. My father has had this car
half a year. 3. We have known each other 2004. 4. I haven't heard from her a
long time. 5. They haven't had news from home May. 6. The astronauts have been in

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Perfect.

1.It was warm and sunny. Spring (come) at last! 2. It snowed yesterday just as the weatherman (promise). 3. Nobody lived in the village. Tsunami (destroy) it. 4. He bought a video camera yesterday. He (dream) of it for so long. 5. The child felt much better now. The doctor (give) it some medicine. 6. Her name was Apple. Her parents (call) her so. 7. They realized that times (change). 8. He couldn't believe that he (achieve) everything, that he (make) a good career. 9. He (live) in Samara before he came to St. Petersburg. 10. By the time the children returned home from school, Mother (cook) dinner. 11. He was upset. He (lost) his mobile phone again. 12. She couldn't believe that he (forget) to congratulate her on her birthday. 13. The composer sang the song which he (write) many years before. 14. He was going to tell the detective some facts which he never (tell) anyone. 15. They were discussing the information they (manage) to get.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Perfect.

1.It was warm and sunny. Spring (come) at last! 2. It snowed yesterday just as the weatherman (promise). 3. Nobody lived in the village. Tsunami (destroy) it. 4. He bought a video camera yesterday. He (dream) of it for so long. 5. The child felt much better now. The doctor (give) it some medicine. 6. Her name was Apple. Her parents (call) her so. 7. They realized that times (change). 8. He couldn't believe that he (achieve) everything, that he (make) a good career. 9. He (live) in Samara before he came to St. Petersburg. 10. By the time the children returned home from school, Mother (cook) dinner. 11. He was upset. He (lost) his mobile phone again. 12. She couldn't believe that he (forget) to congratulate her on her birthday. 13. The composer sang the song which he (write) many years before. 14. He was going to tell the detective some facts which he never (tell) anyone. 15. They were discussing the information they (manage) to get.

Упражнение 5. Дополните следующие предложения согласно образцу. Используйте данные



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в скобках слова.

- Did your parents go to the country with you last weekend? (the weekend before)
- No, they didn't. They had gone there the weekend before.

1.Did your mother take a day off last week? (the week before). 2. Did the children go skiing on Sunday? (the Sunday before) 3. Did Martin eat at a restaurant yesterday evening? (the evening before) 4. Did your pupils see a movie last Saturday night? (the night before) 5. Did you and your friends have a picnic last Sunday? (the Sunday before) 6. Did Helen have a birthday party last night? (the night before) 7. Did they have their last exam yesterday? (the day before) 8. Did he fly to the Bahamas last weekend? (the weekend before) 9. Did you go shopping last Saturday? (the day before) 10. Did your relatives visit you on Sunday? (the Sunday before) 11. Did your workmates discuss politics at the office on Friday? (the day before) 12. Did he put his car in the garage last night? (the night before).

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect.

1. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10-th wedding anniversary. They (be) happily married for ten years. 2. The train (to leave) by the time the couple get to the station. 3. I (finish) my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. 4. This test is so difficult, that I (not/complete) it in a day's time.5. I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I (go) to the South by that time. 6 Before Lisa arrives, I (cook) dinner. 7. The commission (come) to a definite decision by the end of the day. 8. By the time I get up tomorrow morning, the sun already (rise).9. By the end of this year he (save) enough money. 10. They (make) a decision by next Friday. 11. I (pass) my driving test by the end of next month. 12. By the time we get to the airport, his plane (arrive). 13. I hope they (repair) this road by the time we come back next summer.

Примеры задания 2.

FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. Education is the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves. There are two types of education – formal and informal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply by hearing and by trying to speak themselves. In the same informal manner they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bike or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people get information or learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. To do so they may visit a book shop, library or museum. They may watch a television show, look at a video tape, or listen to a radio programme. They do not have to pass tests or exams.

Formal education is the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education, the people, who are in charge, decide what to teach. Then learners study those things with the teacher at the head. Teachers expect learners to come to school regularly and on time, to work at about the same speed as their classmates, and to pass tests and exams. Learners have to pass exams to show how well they have progressed in their learning. At the end of their learning leaners may earn a diploma, a certificate, or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

The school systems of all modern nations provide both general and vocational education. Most countries also prefer special educational programs for gifted or for physically or mentally handicapped children. Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries spend a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

- 1. Answer the following questions.
- 1. What is informal education?



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- 2. What is formal education?
- 3. Where do we get informal education?
- 4. Do we have to pass tests and exams in formal education?
- 5. What are the differences between the formal and informal education?
- 2. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.
- 1. Образование это способы, при помощи которых люди обучаются различных навыкам, получают знания о себе и окружающем мире.
- 2. Люди вовлекаются в неофициальное образование в течение их повседневной жизни.
- 3. Иногда люди по своей собственной инициативе учатся различным навыкам или получают информацию о чем-нибудь.
- 4. Официальное образование можно получить в различных школах, колледжах и университетах.
- 5. Учащиеся должны регулярно посещать школу, приходить вовремя.
- 6. Они также должны сдавать экзамены, чтобы показать, чему они научились.
- 2. Read the text and do the activities below.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

Many British children start school at the age 3 or 4 if there is a <u>play school</u> near their house. All children start <u>primary school</u> by the age of 5. Some parents pay for their children to attend a <u>private school</u> but all children have the right to go to a <u>state school</u> which is free.

Later they will go to a <u>secondary school</u> until they are 16 or 18. Some students choose to continue their <u>further education</u> at a university or polytechnic where they can study academic subjects. Other students choose to go to a college where they can study more practical subjects like art or engineering.

1. Translate the following words into English.

бесплатный, игровая школа, средняя школа, дальнейшее образование, начальная школа, иметь право, частная школа

- 2. Answer the questions.
- 1. What is the first school a child can attend?
- 2. If a child is 8 years old what sort of a school is he / she attending in Britain?
- 3. Is it necessary to pay to attend state school?
- 4. At what age does a student leave secondary school?
- 5. Where does someone go to study history?
- 3. Read the text and answer the questions below. Write down the summary of the text.

GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

General education aims at producing intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists.

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools are vocational secondary schools, where students are taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork and electronics. Technical school students are required to take some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional schools prepare students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, etc.

Answer the questions.

1. What is general education? Where do we get general education?



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- 2. What is the aim of vocational education? Where can we get vocational education?
- 3. What is the difference between general and vocational education?
- 4. Read the text and do the activities below.

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN BRITAIN

The University of Oxford is a collection of colleges. Some of these colleges were founded hundreds of years ago. "The University" is only an administration centre which arranges lectures for all the students of the colleges, holds examinations and gives degrees.

Every college has students of all kinds; it has its medical students, its engineers, its art students, etc.

The Tutorial system is one of the ways in which Oxford and Cambridge differ from all other English universities. Every student has a tutor who plans his work. Each week some students come to see him and he discusses with them the work which they have done. This system has its own advantages.

The academic year in England is divided into three terms, which usually run from about the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March and from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

Terminal examinations are held at the end of the autumn, spring and summer terms. Final examinations are taken at the end of the course of studies. If a student fails in an examination he may be allowed to take the exam again. Only two re-examinations are usually allowed. For a break off discipline a student can be fined a sum of money, for a serious offence he may be expelled from the university.

British universities usually keep to the customs of the past. Upon graduation at Oxford University all the students have to wear long gowns and "students' caps".

1. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English.

проводить экзамены, семестр, исключать, пересдача, система наставничества, учебный год, основан, провалить экзамен, серьезный проступок, организовывать лекции, нарушение дисциплины, выпуск, наставник.

- 2. Say whether the following statements are true or false.
- 1. Every university in Britain has a tutorial system.
- 2. The academic year in England is divided into 2 terms.
- 3. The University of Oxford consists of one big university.
- 4. Final examinations are taken at the end of the course of studies.
- 5. If a student fails at his exam, he is expelled. He can't have reexaminations.

5. Read the text and translate it.

AN AMERICAN COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY

The period of study in an American college or university is four years. Each year comprises two terms or semesters. The first, or fall term, usually begins the last week of August and continues until the middle of December with approximately four weeks intermission for the Christmas holidays.

The second semester begins in January and continues until the end of May. The students are usually given three to five days for the Easter holidays. In addition to the regular academic year, many colleges offer courses of study during the summer months. These sessions are attended by students who are interested in making up the coursework or by those who would like to accelerate their program.

The average student is expected to take 15 or 16 credits each semester. In this way he may earn 32 credits during the academic year. When the student has accumulated more than 30 credits he passes to the next class and becomes a second-year student or sophomore. After a student has successfully completed four years of study and acquired 124 or 150 credits he becomes a candidate for the



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degree of Bachelor of Art or Bachelor of Science and is ready for graduation.

1. Translate the following words and word-combinations into English.

включать в себя, бакалавр наук, средний, зачет, перерыв, помимо, студент-второкурсник, пасхальные каникулы, окончание учебного заведения, осенний семестр, приобрести, бакалавр искусств, ускорять, рождество, успешно.

- 2. Answer the questions.
- 1. How long do American students study at college?
- 2. How many terms are there in an academic year?
- 3. Who is a sophomore?
- 4. How many credits do the students have to get to pass to the next class?
- 5. What degrees can students get at the end of their education?
- 8. Make up the table comparing the educational systems in Russia, the UK and the USA.
- 9. Read the text and do the activities below.

Vocabulary notes

applicant – абитуриент

principal – директор

department – отделение

monitor – староста

student membership card – студенческий билет

student record book – зачетная книжка

library card – читательский билет

to cope with the work – справляться с работой

to lag behind the group – отставать от группы

to fail at the exam – провалиться на экзамене

society – общество, кружок

to pass entrance exams – сдать вступительные экзамены

6. Read the text about British universities and find out how they are governed; how they choose their students; how the studies are organized.

UNIVERSITIES

Today there are 89 universities in Britain, compared with only seventeen in 1945. They fall into four broad categories: the ancient English foundations, the ancient Scottish ones, the "redbrick" universities and the "plate-glass" ones.

13th – 14th centuries – the ancient English universities (Oxford and Cambridge)

15th - 16th centuries - the ancient Scottish universities (St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh)

19th century – "redbrick" universities in the industrial centres (Birmingham, Nottingham, Newcastle, Liverpool, Bristol)

20th century the 60s-"plate-glass" universities (Sussex, Kent, East Anglia)

The 90s – former polytechnics adopted a university title

All British universities are private institutions. Each has its own governing council, including some local business people and local policeman as well as a few academics. The state began to give grants to them 60 years ago. Students have to pay fees and living costs, but every student may obtain a personal grant from local authorities of the place where he lives. This is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and food but the amount depends on the parents' income. If the parents do not earn much money, their children will receive a full grant that will roughly cover all the expenses.

Students studying for first degrees are known as "undergraduates". New undergraduates in some universities are called "freshers". They learn a new way of studying which is different from that



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of school. They have lectures, there are regular seminars, at which one of the students reads a paper he or she has written. The paper is then discussed by the tutor and the rest of the group. The students also see a tutor alone to discuss their work and their progress. Such tutorials take place once a week.

The Bachelor's degree. After three of four years (depending on the type of the university) the students will take their finals. Those who pass examinations successfully are given the Bachelor's degree: Bachelor of Arts (BA) for History, Philosophy, Language and Literature and sometimes Social Studies of Theology; or Bachelor of Science (BSc) or Commerce of Music. About 15 % of students who start at universities leave without obtaining a degree, some of them after only one year.

The Master's degree. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master: Master of Arts (MA); Master of Science (MSc). In most universities it is only in the science faculties that are large numbers of students stay to do postgraduate work.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is the highest degree. It is given for some original research work which is an important contribution to knowledge.

Мини-тест

- 1. The day after tomorrow ... a funny party.
- 1. there will be
- 2. will be there
- 3. there was
- 2. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
- 1. will inspect
- 2. had inspect
- 3. would inspect
- 3. He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
- 1. ask / will help;
- 2. have asked / would help;
- 3. asked / would help
- 4. For acquisition of inheritance the successor has to...
- 1. to know about opening of inheritance
- 2. to pay a tax on the inherited property
- 3. to accept it
- 4. Protection of heritable property from the date of opening of inheritance continues during.
- 5. 9 months
- 6. 6 months
- 7. 8 months
- 5. The police officer ... the car.
- 1. orders to stopped;
- 2. would order stopping;
- 3. ordered him to stop
- 6. Look! The girls ... rock-n-roll.
- 7. They belong ... the same chess club.
- 8. Laws are enforced ... all citizens.
- 9. Due to a court decision carried out.
- 10. Descriptive laws are based ... description or classification rather than explanation or prescription.
- 11. It was very late, so I ... to bed.
- 1. say I am going



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- 2. said I go
- 3. said I was going
- 12. Pam asked him why he ... his job.
- 1. wanted to leaving;
- 2. wants to leave;
- 3. wanted to leave
- 13. Each working person is obliged to pay....
- 14. Every ... is obliged to have will prove the identity under the law.
- 15. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
- 16. What you ... now? I ... my key. I can't open the door.
- 17. What time Nick and Rosa (come) for dinner tonight?

3.1.2. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности в ходе текущего контроля успеваемости Устный ответ

Оценка знаний предполагает дифференцированный подход к обучающемуся, учет его индивидуальных способностей, степень усвоения и систематизации основных понятий и категорий по дисциплине. Кроме того, оценивается не только глубина знаний поставленных вопросов, но и умение использовать в ответе практический материал. Оценивается культура речи, владение навыками ораторского искусства.

Критерии оценивания: последовательность, полнота, логичность изложения, анализ различных точек зрения, самостоятельное обобщение материала, использование профессиональных терминов, культура речи, навыки ораторского искусства. Изложение материала без фактических ошибок.

Оценка *«отпичн*о» ставится в случае, когда материал излагается исчерпывающе, последовательно, грамотно и логически стройно, при этом раскрываются не только основные понятия, но и анализируются точки зрения различных авторов. Обучающийся не затрудняется с ответом, соблюдает культуру речи.

Оценка *«хорошо»* ставится, если обучающийся твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, знает практическую базу, но при ответе на вопрос допускает несущественные погрешности.

Оценка *«удовлетворительно»* ставится, если обучающийся освоил только основной материал, но не знает отдельных деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушает последовательность в изложении материала, затрудняется с ответами, показывает отсутствие должной связи между анализом, аргументацией и выводами.

Оценка *«неудовлетворительно»* ставится, если обучающийся не отвечает на поставленные вопросы.

Кейсы (ситуации и задачи с заданными условиями)

Обучающийся должен уметь выделить основные положения из текста задачи, которые требуют анализа и служат условиями решения. Исходя из поставленного вопроса в задаче, попытаться максимально точно определить проблему и соответственно решить ее.

Задачи могут решаться устно и/или письменно. При решении задач также важно правильно сформулировать и записать вопросы, начиная с более общих и, кончая частными.

Критерии оценивания — оценка учитывает методы и средства, использованные при решении ситуационной, проблемной задачи.



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Оценка *«отпично»* ставится в случае, когда обучающийся выполнил задание (решил задачу), используя в полном объеме теоретические знания и практические навыки, полученные в процессе обучения.

Оценка *«хорошо»* ставится, если обучающийся в целом выполнил все требования, но не совсем четко определяется опора на теоретические положения, изложенные в научной литературе по данному вопросу.

Оценка *«удовлетворительно»* ставится, если обучающийся показал положительные результаты в процессе решения задачи.

Оценка *«неудовлетворительно»* ставится, если обучающийся не выполнил все требования.

Тестирование

Является одним из средств контроля знаний обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю). *Критерии оценивания* — правильный ответ на вопрос

Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае, если правильно выполнено 90-100% заданий.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если правильно выполнено 70-89% заданий.

Оценка *«удовлетворительно»* ставится в случае, если правильно выполнено 50-69% заданий.

Оценка *«неудовлетворительно»* ставится, если правильно выполнено менее 50% заданий.

3.2. Оценочные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации

3.2.1. Критерии оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Шкала	Результаты	Показатели оценивания результатов обучения
оценивания	обучения	
ОТЛИЧНО	Знает:	- обучающийся глубоко и всесторонне усвоил материал, уверенно,
		логично, последовательно и грамотно его излагает, опираясь на знания
		основной и дополнительной литературы,
		- на основе системных научных знаний делает квалифицированные
		выводы и обобщения, свободно оперирует категориями и понятиями.
	Умеет:	- обучающийся умеет самостоятельно и правильно решать учебно-
		профессиональные задачи или задания, уверенно, логично,
		последовательно и аргументировано излагать свое решение, используя
		научные понятия, ссылаясь на нормативную базу.
	Владеет:	- обучающийся владеет рациональными методами (с использованием
		рациональных методик) решения сложных профессиональных задач,
		представленных деловыми играми, кейсами и т.д.;
		При решении продемонстрировал навыки
		- выделения главного,
		- связкой теоретических положений с требованиями руководящих
		документов,
		- изложения мыслей в логической последовательности,
		- самостоятельного анализа факты, событий, явлений, процессов в их
		взаимосвязи и диалектическом развитии.
ХОРОШО	Знает:	- обучающийся твердо усвоил материал, достаточно грамотно его
		излагает, опираясь на знания основной и дополнительной литературы,
		- затрудняется в формулировании квалифицированных выводов и
		обобщений, оперирует категориями и понятиями, но не всегда
		правильно их верифицирует.
	Умеет:	- обучающийся умеет самостоятельно и в основном правильно решать
		учебно-профессиональные задачи или задания, уверенно, логично,
		последовательно и аргументировано излагать свое решение, не в
		полной мере используя научные понятия и ссылки на нормативную
		базу.
	Владеет:	- обучающийся в целом владеет рациональными методами решения



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		сложных профессиональных задач, представленных деловыми играми, кейсами и т.д.;
		При решении смог продемонстрировать достаточность, но не
		глубинность навыков,
		- выделения главного,
		- изложения мыслей в логической последовательности,
		- связки теоретических положений с требованиями руководящих
		документов,
		- самостоятельного анализа факты, событий, явлений, процессов в их
		взаимосвязи и диалектическом развитии.
УДОВЛЕТВО-	Знает:	- обучающийся ориентируется в материале, однако затрудняется в его
РИТЕЛЬНО	3114311	изложении;
TITIESIBITO		- показывает недостаточность знаний основной и дополнительной
		литературы;
		- слабо аргументирует научные положения;
		- практически не способен сформулировать выводы и обобщения;
		- частично владеет системой понятий.
	Умеет:	- обучающийся в основном умеет решить учебно-профессиональную
	J 111CC1.	задачу или задание, но допускает ошибки, слабо аргументирует свое
		решение, недостаточно использует научные понятия и руководящие
		документы.
	Владеет:	- обучающийся владеет некоторыми рациональными методами
	Владеет.	решения сложных профессиональных задач, представленных деловыми
		играми, кейсами и т.д.;
		При решении продемонстрировал недостаточность навыков
		- выделения главного,
		- изложения мыслей в логической последовательности,
		- связки теоретических положений с требованиями руководящих
		документов,
		- самостоятельного анализа факты, событий, явлений, процессов в их
		взаимосвязи и диалектическом развитии.
НЕУДОВЛЕТВО-	Знает:	- обучающийся не усвоил значительной части материала;
РИТЕЛЬНО	311401.	- не может аргументировать научные положения;
11112012110		- не формулирует квалифицированных выводов и обобщений;
		- не владеет системой понятий.
	Умеет:	обучающийся не показал умение решать учебно-профессиональную
	J MICCI.	задачу или задание.
	Владеет:	не выполнены требования, предъявляемые к навыкам, оцениваемым
	Владоот.	«удовлетворительно».
L	l	"JACENETE OPHTONEHO".

3.2.2. Контрольные задания и/или иные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Список вопросов для устных ответов (варианты теста)

Part 1.

- 1. Правила чтения в 4х типах слогов.
- 2. Утвердительное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.
- 3. Отрицательное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.
- 4. Побудительное предложение в утвердительной и отрицательной форме. Структура. Порядок слов.
- 5. Вопросительное предложение. Структура. Порядок слов.
- 6. Структура общего вопроса.
- 7. Структура специального вопроса.
- 8. Структура разделительного вопроса.
- 9. Структура альтернативного вопроса.
- 10. Структура вопроса к подлежащему.



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- 11. Имена существительные. Падежи имен существительных.
- 12. Множественное число имен существительных.
- 13. Артикль. Случаи использования.
- 14. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий.
- 15. Имена числительные.
- 16. Простое настоящее время. Формы образования, случаи использования.
- 17. Простое прошедшее время. Формы образования, случаи использования.
- 18. What is a computer? What types of computers do you know?
- 19. Where are computers used at present?
- 20. What are pros & contras of having a computer at home?
- 21. What do you know about computer games addiction?
- 22. What means of transport are there in the world? Which of them are ecologically cleaner, to your mind, and why?
- 23. What automobile companies are known worldwide?
- 24. What innovations are introduced in modern cars?
- 25. What electronic devices do drivers have at their disposal in modern cars?
- 26. What is your idea of a car for tomorrow?
- 27. What are the alternatives to automobiles?
- 28. When was the phenomenon of superconductivity discovered?
- 29. Are superconductors used in electrical engineering?
- 30. What are applications of superconductors?
- 31. Name the most important scientific inventions, which we use in our homes.
- 32. Do you think the development of science can solve all problems?
- 33. What are positive and negative effects of science on our life?
- 34. Is there any link between science fiction & scientific discoveries?
- 35. What places of interest in GB or the USA would you like to visit and why?

Part 2.

- 1. What is your first / middle / last / full / family name / patronymic / surname?
- 2. When and where were you born? Where does your family live? / What is your native place?
- 3. Do you live in a small nuclear family or in a large extended family?
- 4. What kind of family would you prefer to have in future? Why?
- 5. How many generations are there in your family?
- 6. How old are they?
- 7. Do you have junior / younger / senior / elder sisters or brothers?
- 8. How many years are you their senior / junior?
- 9. What are their hobbies / favourite pastime?
- 10. What are you interested in / fond of / crazy about? Do your family members share your hobbies?
- 11. What household duties do you have in the family?
- 12. What are the most important traditions of your family?
- 13. What is the best relationship between parents and children?
- 14. How can you describe personality traits of your family members / your own character?
- 15. When did you finish a high school? What University do you study at?
- 16. When was FESTU founded? What facts from FESTU history do you know?
- 17. What Institutes make up the University you study in?
- 18. What forms of tuition are there in the University?

Part 3.

1. Why did you enter Academy?



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- 2. What is the value of education?
- 3. What peculiar features distinguish higher education in Russia, Great Britain & the USA?
- 4. What factors bring about national & global ecological disasters?
- 5. What efforts does the world community make to protect the environment?
- 6. Are you concerned about ecological problems: overcrowded cities, noise, air & water pollution, acid rains, global warming, destroying the Earth ozone layer, damage ng forests & wildlife?
- 7. How are economic problems solved in your native place?
- 8. What traditional and non traditional sources of energy do you know?
- 9. What economic systems are built in the world? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
- 10. Can you give any names of outstanding scientists & examples of revolutionary discoveries made in the sphere of economics?
- 11. What is economic crisis?
- 12. Why are foreign languages very important nowadays?
- 13. What do you know about Great Britain (London) and its sightseeing?
- 14. What is the most difficult aspect in studying English learning Vocabulary & Grammar, reading & translating texts, speaking, or writing?
- 15. What are your favorite English writers, actors, singers?

Вариант теста

- 1. The day after tomorrow ... a funny party.
- 1. there will be
- 2. will be there
- 3. there was
- 2. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
- 1. will inspect
- 2. had inspect
- 3. would inspect
- 3. He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
- 1. ask / will help;
- 2. have asked / would help;
- 3. asked / would help
- 4. For acquisition of inheritance the successor has to...
- 1. to know about opening of inheritance
- 2. to pay a tax on the inherited property
- 3. to accept it
- 4. Protection of heritable property from the date of opening of inheritance continues during.
- 5. 9 months
- 6. 6 months
- 7. 8 months
- 5. The police officer ... the car.
- 1. orders to stopped;
- 2. would order stopping;
- 3. ordered him to stop
- 6. Look! The girls ... rock-n-roll.
- 7. They belong ... the same chess club.
- 8. Laws are enforced ... all citizens.
- 9. Due to a court decision carried out.



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- 10. Descriptive laws are based ... description or classification rather than explanation or prescription.
- 11. It was very late, so I ... to bed.
- 4. say I am going
- 5. said I go
- 6. said I was going
- 12. Pam asked him why he ... his job.
- 1. wanted to leaving;
- 2. wants to leave;
- 3. wanted to leave
- 13. Each working person is obliged to pay....
- 14. Every ... is obliged to have will prove the identity under the law.
- 15. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
- 16. What you ... now? I ... my key. I can't open the door.
- 17. What time Nick and Rosa (come) for dinner tonight?

3.2.3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков в ходе промежуточной аттестации

Процедура оценивания знаний (устный ответ)

Предел длительности	10 минут
Предлагаемое количество заданий	2 вопроса
Последовательность выборки вопросов из	Случайная
каждого раздела	
Критерии оценки	- требуемый объем и структура
	- изложение материала без фактических ошибок
	- логика изложения
	- использование соответствующей терминологии
	- стиль речи и культура речи
	- подбор примеров их научной литературы и практики
«5» если	требования к ответу выполнены в полном объеме
«4» если	в целом выполнены требования к ответу, однако есть
	небольшие неточности в изложении некоторых вопросов
«3» если	требования выполнены частично – не выдержан объем, есть
	фактические ошибки, нарушена логика изложения,
	недостаточно используется соответствующая терминологии

Процедура оценивания умений и навыков (решение проблемно-аналитических и практических учебно-профессиональных задач)

Предлагаемое количество заданий	1
Последовательность выборки	Случайная
Критерии оценки:	- выделение и понимание проблемы
	- умение обобщать, сопоставлять различные точки зрения
	- полнота использования источников
	- наличие авторской позиции
	- соответствие ответа поставленному вопросу
	- использование социального опыта, материалов СМИ,
	статистических данных
	- логичность изложения
	- умение сделать квалифицированные выводы и обобщения с
	точки зрения решения профессиональных задач
	- умение привести пример
	- опора на теоретические положения
	- владение соответствующей терминологией
«5» если	требования к ответу выполнены в полном объеме



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«4» если	в целом выполнены требования к ответу, однако есть небольшие неточности в изложении некоторых вопросов. Затрудняется в формулировании квалифицированных выводов и обобщений
«З» если	требования выполнены частично – пытается обосновать свою точку зрения, однако слабо аргументирует научные положения, практически не способен самостоятельно сформулировать выводы и обобщения, не видит связь с профессиональной деятельностью

4. Учебно-методическое и материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

4.1. Электронные учебные издания

- 1. Гливенкова О.А. Английский язык для экономических специальностей [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для СПО/ Гливенкова О.А., Морозова О.Н.— Электрон. текстовые данные.— Саратов, Москва: Профобразование, Ай Пи Ар Медиа, 2021.— 170 с.— Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/100491.html.— ЭБС «IPRbooks»
- 2. Болина М.В. Английский язык. Базовый курс = English. Basic course [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / М.В. Болина. Электрон. текстовые данные. Саратов: Ай Пи Эр Медиа, 2017. 275 с. http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66630.html.
- 3. Межова М.В. Иностранный язык (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс] : практикум для студентов 1-го, 2-го курсов для всех направлений подготовки бакалавриата и специалитета КемГИК / М.В. Межова. Электрон. текстовые данные. Кемерово: Кемеровский государственный институт культуры, 2017. 212 с. http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66344.html.

4.2. Электронные образовательные ресурсы

- 1. Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks (ЭБС IPRbooks) электронная библиотека по всем отраслям знаний http://www.iprbookshop.ru
- 2. e-Library.ru: Научная электронная библиотека [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://elibrary.ru/.
- 3. Научная электронная библиотека «КиберЛенинка» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://cyberleninka.ru/.
- 4. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://window.edu.ru/.
- 5. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://fcior.edu.ru/.

4.3. Современные профессиональные базы данных и информационные справочные системы

Обучающимся обеспечен доступ (удаленный доступ) к ниже следующим современным профессиональным базам данных и информационным справочным системам:

- 1. Словари и энциклопедии на Академике [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://dic.academic.ru.
- 2. Система информационно-правового обеспечения «Гарант» [Электронный ресурс]. URL: http://ivo.garant.ru/.

4.4. Комплект лицензионного и свободно распространяемого программного обеспечения, в том числе отечественного производства

1. Лицензионное программное обеспечение: операционная система Microsoft Windows, пакет офисных приложений Microsoft Office.



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- 2. Свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение: свободные пакеты офисных приложений Apache Open Office, LibreOffice.
- 3. Программное обеспечение отечественного производства: справочно-правовая система «Гарант» (Электронный периодический справочник «Система ГАРАНТ»), Цифровая библиотека IPRsmart (ЦБ IPRsmart), автоматизированная система управления цифровой библиотекой IPRsmart (АСУ ЦБ IPRsmart).

4.5. Оборудование и технические средства обучения

Для реализации дисциплины (модуля) используются учебные аудитории для проведения учебных занятий, которые оснащены оборудованием и техническими средствами обучения, и помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся, которые оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспечены доступом в электронную информационно-образовательную среду ЧОУ ВО АУП. Допускается замена оборудования его виртуальными аналогами.

Наименование учебных аудиторий для Оснащенность учебных аудиторий для проведения проведения учебных занятий и учебных занятий и помещений для самостоятельной помещений для самостоятельной работы оборудованием и техническими средствами работы* обучения Учебные Учебная аудитория укомплектована специализированной аудитории для проведения учебных занятий мебелью, отвечающей всем установленным нормам и требованиям, оборудованием и техническими средствами обучения (мобильное мультимедийное оборудование). Помещение оснащено техникой Помещение для самостоятельной работы компьютерной возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» обеспечением доступа в электронную информационнообразовательную среду ЧОУ ВО АУП и к ЭБС.

^{*} Номер конкретной аудитории указан в приказе об аудиторном фонде, расписании учебных занятий и расписании промежуточной аттестации.