Приложение 1

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков (гуманитарно-педагогическое направление)

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

по Иностранный язык

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки (специальности)

44.03.01 Педагогическое образование

Профиль Дошкольное образование

код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Виды занятий | Распределение по семестрам  в часах | | Всего часов |
| 1  семестр | 2  семестр |  |
| 1 | 2 | 2 |  |
| Общая трудоемкость | 72 | 72 |  |
| Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.: |  |  |  |
| лекционные (ЛК) |  |  |  |
| практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ) | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| лабораторные (ЛР) |  |  |  |
| Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС) | 62 | 62 | 124 |
| Форма промежуточного контроля в семестре\* | Зачет | экзамен | 36 |
| Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) |  |  |  |

**Краткое содержание курса**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| № п/п | Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля). |
|  | Тема: « О себе». «About myself». Тема: «Моя семья» (My family).  Распорядок дня. Daily routine. Моя учеба. My study.  Грамматика: личные местоимения, артикли, числительные, множественное число имен существительных, порядок слов в предложении, to be, to have.  Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Тема: Знакомство с Великобританией. Знакомьтесь – США.  Знакомство с другими англоязычными странами.  Грамматика: Simple Tenses. Active Voice.  Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Темы:  1. Daily Life in a Regular Russian Kindergarten.  2. Teaching Kids to Care.  3. Why Use Group Games?  4. Types of Group Games.  Грамматика: Употребление времен группы Perfect. Active Voice. |

**Форма текущего контроля**

Модуль 1.

**2.3 Read and translate the text.**

### *Happy to be a student*

Hello. My name is Ann Brooker. I’m eighteen. I’m from London. I live in a house in the West End of London with my mother, father, and my younger brother John. My parents are in their late forties. My father works as a lawyer for an international company. My mother is a doctor. They like their jobs very much. John is fourteen, he goes to school. He is good at mathematics and physics.

My older sister Caroline is a teacher. She is married to an American. Her husband David is a music professor. Caroline is fond of music too. They have a five-year-old daughter. Her name is Susan.

I’m a student at the University of Westminster. It is one of the largest universities in [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England). There are more than 23,800 students from 132 countries at my university. There are ten departments (academic schools) within the University of Westminster: School of Law, School of Media, Arts and Design, School of Informatics, etc. Many Westminster students study part-time and in the evening. There are a lot of people from all over the world specializing in different academic disciplines.

I’m a full-time student of the School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages. I’m in the first year of linguistics and languages course. I’m interested in modern foreign languages, including Russian and French. This semester I study English, history, elementary Russian, literature, psychology, and other subjects. My course takes four years and requires a year abroad.

I study five days a week, Monday till Friday. I usually get up at 6.30, have a shower and then have coffee and toast for breakfast. It takes me half an hour to walk to the university. Sometimes I go by bus. I’m never late for classes. They start at eight in the morning and go on until three in the afternoon. Every day I attend four or five classes. Our classes combine lectures with seminars or tutorials where we interact with our lecturers in small groups. I enjoy my university classes and never miss them. The University of Westminster is a typically British university where students work much independently.

I have lunch in the university cafeteria with my friends. I like to go for short walks during the breaks because I have to spend much time indoors.

There are some campuses at Westminster. Each campus contains a set of buildings and has its own library. I like to do my homework and prepare for classes in one of the libraries. I can also read my favourite university newspaper The Smoke there. I’m interested in current news, politics, films, music, arts and culture, sports, science and technology.

I am usually very tired after classes. I spend my evenings at home with my family and do my homework. After dinner we sometimes watch a DVD. On Monday and Thursday evenings I go to the swimming pool with my boyfriend Alex. He is in the second year at Harrow School of Computer Science, one of the departments of the University of Westminster. I’m also fond of computers and spend some evenings in the Internet café with my friends. On Friday evening I just relax and stay at home.

At weekends I visit my sister’s family. We have a good rest together. We enjoy the historical and cultural places of England’s capital: museums, galleries, concert halls, and the theatres. Sometimes we go on weekend excursions out of the country to Wales, Scotland, or Ireland with the whole family.

I’m proud and happy of being a student at the University of Westminster. I study very hard and want to pass exams in the end of this term. I like my university and I want to get a good job after graduation.

**2.4 Look through the text and find English equivalents for the following Russian phrases.**

Работать юристом; работа; быть способным; учиться в школе; быть замужем; любить музыку; факультет; обучаться на заочной основе; обучаться на очной основе; учебная дисциплина; учиться на первом курсе; интересоваться чем-л.; пить кофе; ездить на автобусе; посещать занятия; опаздывать на занятия; лекция; семинар; консультация (встреча с руководителем); пропускать занятия; общаться с преподавателем; самостоятельно; обедать; ходить на прогулку; проводить время; университетский городок; выполнять домашнее задание; готовиться к занятиям; последние новости; наука и технологии; быть уставшим; учиться на втором курсе; оставаться дома; исторические и культурные достопримечательности; ездить на экскурсию; гордиться чем-л.; учиться усердно; сдать экзамены; семестр; окончание университета.

**2.5 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.**

1. Ann Brooker is seventeen. 2. She is from Wales. 3. Her parents are in their late fifties. 4. Her brother John is good at mathematics. 5. Her sister Caroline is fond of art. 6. Caroline is single. 7. Ann is married to an American. 8. Ann is a student at the University of Westminster. 9. She studies part-time and in the evening. 10. Ann is a student of the School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Languages. 11. She specializes in computers. 12. Her course takes five years. 13. It takes her half an hour to walk to the university. 14. Every day she attends four or five classes. 15. At the University of Westminster British students work much independently. 16. Ann spends much time outdoors. 17. She is interested in current news, politics, films, music, arts and culture, sports, science and technology. 18. On Friday evening she has a rest in the Internet café. 19. At weekends Ann Brooker visits historical and cultural places of London. 20. At the University of Westminster students from all over the world specialize in different academic disciplines. 21. Ann is proud of being a student. 22. Ann doesn’t study hard.

**2.6 Complete the following sentences.**

1. Ann Brooker is \_\_\_ years old. 2. She is from \_\_\_. 3. Ann is a \_\_\_ student. 4. Her parents like \_\_\_. 5. She has a sister and a \_\_\_. 6. She is the \_\_\_ child in her family. 7. She’s a student at \_\_\_. 8. The University of Westminster is in \_\_\_. 9. There are \_\_\_ students at the University of Westminster. 10. She is a student of the School of \_\_\_. 11. Ann is interested in \_\_\_. 12. Ann studies \_\_\_ days a week. 13. In the morning she \_\_\_. 14. She is never \_\_\_. 15. Her classes start \_\_\_. 16. Her classes combine \_\_\_. 17. At the University of Westminster British students\_\_\_. 18. Her course requires a year \_\_\_. 19. She has \_\_\_at the university cafeteria. 20. She likes to do her \_\_\_in the library. 21. The university newspaper is called \_\_\_. 22. After classes Ann \_\_\_. 23. On Monday and Thursday evenings she goes to \_\_\_. 24. Alex is a \_\_\_ 25. Ann is fond of \_\_\_. 26. At weekends Ann Brooker \_\_\_. 27. Ann is proud of \_\_\_. 28. She wants to \_\_\_.

**2.7 Answer the following questions about the text.**

1. How old is Ann Brooker? 2. Where is she from? 3. What are her parents? 4. Does she have a sister and a brother? 5. What are they? 6. Where does Ann study? 7. Is she a part-time student? 8. What course does she take? 9. Where is her university? 10. Does she usually get up very early? 11. What does she have for breakfast? 12. How does she go to the university? 13. How many classes does she have every day? 14. How long does her course last? 15. Is she interested in maths and physics? 16. What can you say about her classes? 17. How do students work and study in a typically British university? 18. Where does Ann have lunch? 19. What does Ann like to do in the library? 20. Is Ann tired after classes? 21. What does she do in the evenings? 22. What is her boyfriend? 23. How does Ann Brooker spend her weekends?

**2.8 Complete the chart about Ann’s life and studies.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Age | Family | Residence | University | School | Subjects | Interests and hobbies | Free time | Friends |
| Ann Brooker | …… | ……. | ……….. | ……… | ……. | ……… | ……… | ……. | ……… |

**2.9 Read the text. Do the assignments that follow.**

#### Patrick’s university course

Patrick Binchey is from Ireland. He is nineteen. He studies abroad. Patrick is a freshman at Seton Hall University, NJ, USA. There are many schools and departments at the university. Patrick is in the first year of computer science course. It is his first semester at Seton Hall University.

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

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

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

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

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

**2.10 Match the words with their Russian equivalents.**

1. to study abroad 2. freshman 3. school 4. computer science 5. fall semester 6. core curriculum 7. area of study 8. calculus 9. elective 10. to have breakfast 11. to be interested in 12. campus 13. successful 14. to miss classes 15. mentor 16. international student 17. roommate 18. sophomore 19. to major in 20. to speak English fluently 21. sociable 22. to waste time 23. midterm exams 24. to pass final exams 25. Christmas break 26. residence hall.

1. говорить по-английски бегло 2. исчисление 3. рождественские каникулы 4. интересоваться чем-л. 5. осенний семестр 6. сосед по комнате 7. преуспевающий 8. руководитель 9. студент-второкурсник 10. общительный 11. сдать экзамены в конце семестра 12. экзамены в середине семестра 13. студенческий городок 14. иностранный студент 15. специализироваться по какому-л. предмету 16. терять время даром 17. пропускать занятия 18. учиться за границей 19. студент-первокурсник 20. факультет 21. дисциплины обязательные для изучения 22. завтракать 23. компьютерные науки 24. факультативный 25. сфера изучения 26. общежитие.

**2.11 Agree or disagree with the following.**

1. Patrick Binchey is from Germany. 2. Patrick is a freshman at one of the American universities. 3. He majors in computer science. 4. Patrick has classes three times a week for 50 minutes. 5. English is not in his core curriculum. 6. Patrick takes English, General Chemistry, Mathematics this term. 7. He is interested in modern literature. 8. He lives on campus. 9. Patrick wastes much time and misses his classes. 10. His roommate Kurt is from Berlin, Germany. 11. Kurt takes Statistics this semester. 12. Kurt is fond of programming languages. 13. Patrick is interested in music. 14. Patrick wants to enjoy his Christmas break in the USA.

**2.12 Answer the questions.**

1. Where is Patrick Binchey from? 2. How old is he? 3. Is he an international student? 4. What does he major in? 5. Where does he live in America? 6. What does he study this semester? 7. What are Patrick’s hobbies and interests? 8. What can you say about his working day? 9. What does his roommate study? 10. Are Patrick and Kurt friendly? 11. What club does Patrick want to find? 12. Where does he want to spend his Christmas break?

**Talking about you**

**3.1 - Answer the questions about you.**

**- Ask your partner the same questions.**

1. What is your name (first name, surname)? 2. Do you have a sister/brother? 3. What do your parents do? 4. What is your nationality? 5. Where are you from? 6. What is your address? 7. What is your phone number? 8. How old are you? 9. Are you married? 10. What are you (what do you do)? 11. Where do you study? 12. Do you study maths, physics, computers at the university? 13. What time do you get up? 14. What time do your lessons begin? 15. Do you have lunchtime? 16. When do you get home? 17. What is your favourite subject? 18. Will you be a teacher? 19. Are you very busy every day? 20. Where do you live? 21. Have you got any friends? 22. What are they? 23. What are you interested in? 24. What are you fond of? 25. How do you spend your free time? 26. What do you do at the weekends? 27. Do you like your students’ life?

**3.2 Look at Exercise 2.8 and complete a similar chart about you.**

**3.3 Ask your partner some questions about his/her friend.**

Name ………………….

Country ……………….

Town ………………….

Family …………………..

Place of work (study) ………………

Interests and hobbies ………………….

Languages ………………………

What is his/her name? …………………..

Free time ………………………………

**3.4 Read the questionnaire and answer the questions. Find people with the same answers as yours.**

1. What's your favourite **food**?

2. What's your favourite **drink**?

3. What's your favourite **colour**?

4. What are your favourite **clothes**?

5. What are your favourite **shoes**?

6. Who's your favourite **singer** or **band**?

7. What are your favourite **things to do at weekends**?

8. Who’s your favourite **person**?

9. Where's your favourite **place**?

10. Who’s your favourite **film star** or **actor**?

**3.5 In pairs or small groups speak on the following topics.**

1. My first-year studies.
2. My friend’s university course.

**Тест 1. Глагол *to be***

**Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be:***

1. He ………… a financier soon.

a) am b) was c) will be

2. They ………… at work now.

a) am b) is c) are

3. The country ………. in a state of economic crisis last year.

a) is b) was c) are

4. These goods ……….. cheap.

a) am b) is c) are

5. The prices ……… rising now.

a) am b) is c) are

6. The contract ……….. signed last week.

a) were b) is c) was

7. They ………. to begin this work at once.

a) am b) is c) are

8. This letter ………. to confirm our recent telephone communication.

a) am b) is c) are

9. This hotel ……… very expensive.

a) am b) is c) are

1. There ………. a lot of Institutes, Universities, libraries and museums in

Moscow.

a) am b) is c) are

**Тест 2. Глагол *to have***

**Выберите нужную форму глагола *to have:***

1. She ……. a day-off every week.

a) have b) has

2. I …… a good job last year.

a) have b) had

3. They ………. orders next week.

a) will have b) have

4. Recently we ………… the acknowledgement of debt.

a) have received b) had received

5. Inflation …….. got out of control.

a) has b) have

6. Do you ……. to travel on business?

a) has b) have

7. He ……. to get up early.

a) has b) have

8. I ……… a holiday last year.

a) haven’t b) didn’t have

9. The decision ……… to be made by senior management.

a) has b) have

10. This system software ………… to be very reliable.

a) has proved b) have prove

**Тест 3. The Personal Pronouns**

Выберите правильный вариант ответа, заменяя выделенные слова личными местоимениями:

1. **Adam Smith** is often called the Father of Modern Economics.

a) it b) they c) he

2. **Economists** like to make theories.

a) they b) she c) he

3. **The government** puts higher taxes on petrol.

a) you b) it c) they

4. In some parts of **Africa** the traditional economy still exists.

a) it b) he c) you

5. **People** consume almost everything they produce.

a) he b) it c) they

6. **Aristotle** did not use the word economics.

a) it b) you c) he

1. In the traditional economy **men** are hunters & farmers.

a) I b) they c) he

1. **Microeconomics** looks at how the details of the economy work.

a) it b) you c) they

9. **Some shops** won’t accept credit cards.

a) they b) it c) we

10. **Inflation** can happen for a number of reasons.

a) they b) it c) you

**Тест 4. The Article**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. …….. Russian company Avgit founded a joint venture with the Latvian Spondo company.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In 1998 Nestle brought half of its products to ……. Russian market from abroad.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. Twenty five specialists have already undergone training in ……. Germany.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Russian – Iranian auto plant has started assembling pickups.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Germans intend to invest 30 million in the project.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……. River Elbe flows through the Czech Republic.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. The nearest big city was ……. Riga.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In ……. Russia the 1-st McDonald`s restaurant appeared in 1990.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

9. Before the late 19th century the white conquest of …….. West

was completed.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

10. ……. United States has rich and productive land.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

**Модуль 2.**

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a country in Western Europe, usually known as the United Kingdom, the UK, Britain, or less accurately as Great Britain. The UK was formed by a series of Acts of Union which united the formerly distinct nations of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland under a single government in London. The greater part of Ireland left the United Kingdom in 1922, and is today the Republic of Ireland. The north-eastern portion of the Island of Ireland — the Northern Ireland — remains part of the United Kingdom.

The UK is situated in the north-western part of Europe, surrounded by the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Great Britain, now sometimes called simply Britain, is the geographical name for the largest island in the British Isles, and includes the mainland na­tions of England, Wales and Scotland. In total, it is estimated that the UK is made up of around 1098 small islands.

The United Kingdom is made up of four “parts”: the nations of Eng­land, Scotland, and Wales, and the province of Northern Ireland. All four “home nations” have historically been divided into counties.

The primary language spoken is in the UK is English. Other lan­guages include the Celtic languages: Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Cornish and Irish Gaelic. Recent immigrants from elsewhere in the Common­wealth speak other languages, including Hindi and Urdu.

The United Kingdom contains two of the world’s most famous uni­versities, the University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford, and has produced many great scientists and engineers, including Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin.

Many believe that a great number of important sports originated in the United Kingdom, including: football (soccer), golf, boxing, rugby, and billiards. **Playwright** William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world; other well-known writers include the Bronte sisters (Charlotte, Emily and Anne), Jane Austen, Agatha Christie, and Charles Dickens. Important poets include Lord Byron, Robert Burns, and Thomas Hardy. The UK and the USA were two countries in which rock and roll developed. The UK was the home country for some of the most famous bands, including The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, and many others.

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to be known as | — быть известным в качестве |
| accurately | — точно |
| distinct | — отличительный |
| single | — единый |
| to remain | — оставаться |
| to be surrounded | — быть окруженным |
| simply | — просто, попросту |
| to include | — включать в себя |
| mainland | — (зд.) с большой земли |
| in total | — всего, итого |
| to estimate | — оценивать |
| county | — графство, округ |
| primary | — основной |
| rugby | — рэгби |
| playwright | — драматург |
| band | — группа, ансамбль |
|  | | |

**EXERCISE 1 Which of the following is not true about the UK?**

1. The United Kingdom is a part of Ireland.
2. The UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel and the North Sea.
3. The Mainland nations of the UK are England, Wales and Scotland.
4. The only language spoken in the UK is English.
5. Recent immigrants to the UK speak Hindu and Urdu.
6. Playwright William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world.
7. The UK was one of the main contributors to the development of classical music.
8. The Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin and The Beatles are British bands.
9. Agatha Christie, Lord Byron and Adam Mickiewicz were British writers.

EXERCISE 2 Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is also known as the UK.
2. The UK was formed by several Acts of Union.
3. Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom.
4. Britain is the name of the largest island in the British Isles.
5. There are four nations in the United Kingdom.
6. The primary language of the UK is English.
7. Other languages spoken in the UK are Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Cornish and Irish Gaelic.
8. The University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge are two world’s famous British universities.
9. William Shakespeare is the most famous writer in the world.

**EXERCISE 3 Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Большая часть Ирландии отделилась от Соединенного Королевства в 1922 году и сейчас называется Республикой Ирландия.
2. Великобритания, или просто Британия, — это географическое название самого крупного острова среди Британских островов.
3. Всего в Соединенном Королевстве 1098 островов.
4. Кроме английского в Соединенном Королевстве говорят на валлийском, хинду и урду, а также других языках.
5. Драматург Вильям Шекспир является самым знаменитым писателем в мире и самым знаменитым английским писателем.
6. Великобритания «породила» такие знаменитые рок-группы, как «Битлз», «Роллинг Стоунз» и «Лед Зеппелин».

EXERCISE 4 What modern famous people from the United Kingdom do you know (politicians, scientists, musicians, Royal Family members)? Prepare a topic about one famous person.

**Test 1. (Present Simple / Present Continuous)**

**Вариант 1**

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

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 He never \_\_\_\_\_\_ a jacket and tie.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

4 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ their best clothes today.

5 No, you can’t go out. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch soon.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ four children.

**Вариант 2**

1 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner soon so, you can’t go out.

3 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ a black cat.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

5 He \_\_\_\_\_\_ his school uniform today.

6 Her son never \_\_\_\_\_\_ his coat.

**Test 2. (Simple Tenses)**

**5. Прочитайте следующие предложения и выберите из предложенных после них вариантов нужную грамматическую форму:**

1. He ... English better now than before.

*a) spoke; b) will speak; c) speaks, d) speak.*

2. Now I’m busy, yesterday I ... some books at the library.

*a) order, b) will order, c) ordered, d) orders.*

3. Students ... books and textbooks from these libraries.

*a) borrow, b) borrows, c) will borrow, d )borrowed.*

4. This student ... to the USA next year.

*a) will go, b) goes, c) go, d) went.*

5. They ... a seminar in Psychology next Friday.

*a) don’t have, b) won’t have, c) didn’t have, d) doesn’t have.*

6. The 1944 Education Act ... free compulsory secondary education in Great Britain.

*a) introduces, b) introduced, c) will introduce, d) introduce.*

7. College ... nicer and nicer. *a) get, b) got, c) will get, d) gets.*

We ... ice cream twice a week. *a) has, b) will have, c) had, d) have.*

I ... an awful mistake the first day. *a) made, b) will make, c) makes, d) make.*

8. ... of Michael Angelo?

a) did you know, b) do you know. c) does you know, d) will you know.

The whole class ... because I thought he ... an archangel (архангел).

*a) laughs, b) laugh, c) will laugh, d) laughed;*

*a) is, b) will be, c) was, d) were.*

He ... like an archangel, doesn’t he?

*a) sounded , b) sound, c) will sound, d) sounds.*

**Тест 3. Употребление времен группы Simple.**

*Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.*

1. Не ... all the questions at the last lesson.

1. answers
2. answered
3. will answer

2. My sister ... English in a year.

1. learned
2. learns
3. will learn

3. I... my homework every day.

a) do

b) did

c) will do

4. Last week I... this interesting film.

1. see
2. saw
3. will see

5. There ... no TV in our classroom.

a) is b) are c) was

6. Did he ... a letter yesterday?

1. writes
2. wrote
3. write

7. ... it rainy yesterday?

1. Is
2. Will be
3. Was

8. ... there much snow last year?

a) Is b) Was c) Were

9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.   
a) will be

b) is

c) does

**Тест 4.** **Виды вопросительных предложений.**

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

**Модуль 3.**

Урок 2

1. Прочитайте слова и ознакомьтесь с их переводом на русский язык:

array [q'rei] — ряд

define [di'fain] — давать определение

increase [In'kri:s] — увеличивать, поднимать

issue **['** iSu:] — вопрос, проблема

motivate **['** mqutiveit] — побуждать

nap [nxp] — короткий сон

observe [qb'zq:v] — наблюдать, замечать

origin [OriGin] — происхождение

please [pli:z] — доставлять удовольствие

pursue [pq'sju:] — заниматься

reassure [,ri**:**q'Suq] — заверять

space [speis] — пространство, место

term [tq:m] — термин

vary [' vεqri] — разнообразить, различаться

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

health-improvement exercises

to remain unchanged

a regular classroom

to reassure parents

to be created for children

to design lessons

to bring children to school

to introduce children to the world

an array of organized activities

to observe nature

to be greeted with a smile

to pursue music lessons

1. Прочитайте предложения вслух, обращая внимание на употребление

страдательного залога:

1. Musical skills are developed throughout a school year.

1. This space will be created for the baby.
2. A child is brought to school by a parent or a grandparent.
3. Each class is grouped together by age.
4. The lessons were designed to develop math and communication skills.
5. The lessons are designed to introduce the children to nature and the world.
6. The teacher was greeted with a smile.
7. The array of organized activities was not changed.
8. These health-improvement exercises are being designed by the teacher who organizes all the sport activities in the kindergarten.
9. They will be given advice on their children-raising issue.
10. Ознакомьтесь с описаниями типов детских дошкольных учрежде­ний:

creche, day nursery, kindergarten, nursery school, play group

* creche — this word of French origin, is defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (SOED) as follows: “a public nursery for infants, where they are taken care of while their mothers are at work, etc." In modern English, however, it more often denotes something temporary, arranged to fulfill a specific need. For example, a creche is sometimes organized while a meeting is being held, to enable both parents to attend;
* day nursery — day nurseries take children from two months to five years, and are run by the local health authority. Day nurseries are normally open for longer than nursery schools, and remain open virtually all the year round. A day nursery meets a social need: it minds children while their parents are at work;
* kindergarten — this term of German origin is defined by the SOED as follows: “a school for developing the intelligence of young children by object-lessons, toys, games, singing, etc., according to the method devised by Friedrich Froebel”. It is now used in England only of certain private schools, nursery school being the usual term. It is sometimes used by English people in a wider sense than given in the SOED, to mean any school for young children. In this case, it often refers to foreign countries, for example, the USA or Australia, where there are establishments called kindergartens;

nursery school — this is a school for children under five, mainly, from three to five. The children spend most of their time in some sort of play activity, as far as possible of an educational kind. Most nursery schools are state institutions provided by the local education authority, but there are also some independent nursery schools. Nursery schools operate during normal school hours (approx. 9 a.m. — 4 p.m.) and observe normal school holidays. A nursery school is an educational establishment and is concerned with the children’s development;

* play **group** — this is a small group organized on a voluntary basis, usually by the parents themselves, for children under five who cannot get into a nursery school or day nursery.

Какое из приведенных определений детских дошкольных учреждений наилучшим образом соответствует понятию «детский сад» в русском языке?

1. Прочитайте текст и выберите суждения, соответствующие его содержанию:

DAILY LIFE IN A REGULAR RUSSIAN KINDERGARTEN (by O. Melnik and O. Sidlovskaya)

This kindergarten is known as “The Sun.” Almost 160 children, ages 2 to 7, make up eight classes of children. Each class is grouped together by age.

In the kindergarten, there are spaces created just for children: an art room, a gym, a music room, a game room, and a “museum” for professionals’ and children’s paintings. In addition to the regular classrooms, there are bedrooms, cloakrooms, and bathrooms for each group.

The kindergarten opens at 7:00 a.m.; however, the majority of the young children are brought to school by their parents anywhere from 8:00 a.m. until 9:00 a.m. Whenever the child arrives, she or he is always greeted with a smile. From 8:00 a.m. until 9:00 a.m., the children do their morning exercises, then wash their faces and brush their teeth. Next, they eat their breakfast.

Around 9:00 in the morning, the game activities begin. These activities vary — young children have one lesson a day, while older children have two to three lessons. The lessons are designed to develop math and communication skills, and to introduce the children to nature and the world. In addition, the children might pursue ecology, music, theater, drawing, modeling, applique work, design, sports, and English lessons. During the winter, children as young as 5 skate and ski. In summer, they ride their bicycles.

As soon as the lessons, which vary during the week, are over, the children go for a walk. They observe nature, play, and go on excursions to theaters, museums, and expositions. Young children have a lunch break at noon; an hour later, the older children have their lunch. The children take a nap after lunch, which usually lasts 2-1/2 to 3 hours for the young children and 1-1/2 hours for the older children.

After a nap, the children do breathing and health-improvement exercises, as well as gymnastics. After these health-improvement exercises, children

have their midday meal. They drink milk or juice, and eat stewed fruit. Then, the children play. They can choose from an array of organized activities, such as art class, crafts club, and so on.

Children also eat dinner in the kindergarten. While parents can take the children home at any time, the majority of the children go home between 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The kindergarten is open until 6:30 p.m.

The following specialists work in the kindergarten: kindergarten teachers, two for each group; kindergarten teachers’ helpers, who are responsible for making all the meals, keeping everything clean, and helping the teachers in the classroom; a psychologist; a teacher who organizes all the sport activities; teachers who develop aesthetic and musical skills; and the English teacher. Once a week, the psychologist gives advice to the parents on child-raising issues.

Each Russian kindergarten has its own unique features and differences, and each day differs from the previous one. But one thing remains unchanged: all the people who work in the kindergarten do their best to help develop healthy, creative, smart, and happy children and to reassure parents that their children are in good hands.

(from *Childhood Education, International Focus Issue,* 2002, Vol. 78, № 6, p. 341)

1. In the kindergarten there are spaces created just for:
2. parents
3. children
4. teachers
5. The games activities include:
6. making meals
7. helping the teachers
8. drawing pictures
9. Older children have a lunch break at:
10. half past twelve
11. noon
12. one o’clock
13. The children have their midday meal after:
14. their nap
15. their gymnastics
16. their health-improvement and breathing exercises
17. The game activities lessons are designed:
18. to help children to become better
19. to help parents to bring up their children
20. to help children to develop communication skills
21. The following specialists work in the kindergarten:
22. two psychologists for each group
23. two epistemologists for each group
24. two kindergarten teachers for each group
25. Each Russian kindergarten has its own:
26. building
27. playground
28. unique features
29. Закончите предложения:
30. Each class is grouped together ....
31. There are spaces created just for children ....
32. The majority of the young children are brought to school by ... .
33. They observe nature ....
34. The children take a nap after ....
35. After these health-improvement exercises ....
36. They can choose from an array ....
37. The majority of the children go home ....
38. The psychologist gives advice to ....
39. One thing remains unchanged ....
40. Вставьте вместо пропусков подходящие по смыслу словосочетания из рамки:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| are being designed | are grouped | are made |
| are developed | are given | were greeted |
| will be designed | was brought | is being kept |
|  | was helped |  |

1. All the classes ... by age.
2. The children ... with smiles.
3. These game activities ... by our new colleague.
4. Sue ... to school yesterday?
5. Willy ... by his older friend.
6. What purposes the lessons ... for?
7. All the meals ... by kindergarten teachers’ helpers?
8. Musical or aesthetic skills ... by kindergarten teachers?
9. Everything always ... clean by kindergarten teachers’ helpers.
10. Their parents ... good advice once a week.
11. Прочитайте предложения и догадайтесь по контексту, о чем идет речь:
12. It is a suggestion about what someone should do.
13. This is a large room that is used for doing exercises or training.
14. It is the pleasant sounds made by voices or by instruments.
15. It is a time when you learn things in school.
16. It is something you learn to do.
17. It is an activity in which you follow certain rules in order to get points and defeat another person or team.
18. It is a game or competition where you use your body.
19. It is the world and everything in it which people have not made, for example weather, plants, etc.
20. It is the Earth on which we live.
21. It is a father or a mother.
22. Ответьте на вопросы:
23. How long does a kindergarten day last?
24. Why are the children greeted with a smile at the beginning of each day?
25. What is the main purpose of working in the kindergarten?
26. What way should kindergarten specialists use in their everyday work?
27. What thing remains unchanged in each Russian kindergarten? What for?
28. What activities are used in the kindergarten?
29. What skills are developed by the kindergarten teachers?
30. What lessons can be pursued by children?
31. Why do the children do breathing and health-improvement exercises?
32. What meals are given to the children?
33. Who are kindergarten teachers helped by? What are their duties?
34. What time do the children have their midday meal?
35. What time are children taken home? What time can children be taken home? What time should children be taken home?
36. What forms of organized activities can be chosen?
37. Why do children have a nap in kindergartens? How long does the nap last?
38. Составьте развернутый план текста и подготовьте на его основе презентацию для родителей о детском саде.

**Тест 1.**

**1. Поставьте глаголы-сказуемые в форме Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

* 1. John (to prepare) his dinner for two hours already and (not to finish) his work yet.
  2. It is ten o`clock. George (to wait) for his friend for half an hour.
  3. - You ever (to be) in England? – No, I never (to be) there.
  4. The students of this group (to study) English for six months already.
  5. He (to get) just a letter from his sister.
  6. - What you (to do) since nine o`clock? – I (to listen) to the radio.
  7. - You (to bring) your suitcase with you? – Yes, I did not want to leave it at the station.

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужной форме.**

* + - 1. I (to try) to sell my old cycle for a long time, but nobody wants to buy it.
      2. The sportsmen (to train) for some time before the coach arrived.
      3. Harry and Bess (to fall asleep) when we came back.
      4. By the time John felt hungry, his wife (to cook) lunch.
      5. We (to walk) in the park long before it began to rain.
      6. After the children (to leave) the class-room, the boy on duty opened the window.
      7. The travellers (to go down) the river for many hours when at last they saw the first village.
      8. The people felt very tired as they (to work) for a long time.
      9. How long you (to study) English before you entered the University?
      10. As I not (to get) any letter from my friend, I rang him up.

Test 2. Past Simple and Present Perfect Tenses

**Exercise 1.** Open the brackets and use the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Ann: How long (you/have) your car (1)?

Bill: 1 (have) it since Christmas (2). I (buy) it from my uncle (3).Ann:(you/see) that film before (4)?

Bill: Yes, I (see) it (5) when I (be) in Lon­don (6).

Aim: How long (you/be) ill (7)?

Bill: I (*be*) ill (8) since I (eat) that meal (9).

Ann: When (she/move) into her new house (10)?

Bill: She (move) three months ago (11). I (not/visit) her yet (12).

**Exercise 2.** Complete the sentences with **since, for, already, just, yet.**

1. Jack has ... finished his work, so his books are still on the table. 2. I haven’t seen Sarah ... 1990. 3. Have you ... finished eat­ing? I haven’t even started ... 4. They’ve lived here ... twenty years. 5. He’s ... come back from the journey and he’s a bit tired.

**Форма промежуточного контроля**

**Зачет**

Вопросы (задания) к зачету по дисциплине:

1. Демонстрация умений монологического высказывания по изученным темам и участие в диалогическом общении в пределах изучаемых тем (в том числе участие в ролевых играх, в моделировании выступления на конференции с тезисами по специальности, в обсуждении различных тем и вопросов).
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.
3. Выполнение письменных заданий (составление аннотаций, заполнение бланков, анкет, формуляров, написание писем различного характера, резюме и т.п.).
4. Демонстрация умений чтения и извлечения информации без словаря/ со словарем в зависимости от целей чтения.
5. Демонстрация умений аудирования в зависимости от целей и условий слушания.
6. Предъявление индивидуальных заданий (чтение и перевод текстов и проч.)
7. Представление презентаций по индивидуальным заданиям.

**Экзамен**

Образец экзаменационного билета

**БИЛЕТ №\_\_\_**

Профиль\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ направление\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина\_\_\_\_\_**Иностранный язык**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Вопросы:

1. Найдите спецтекст по теме……………………………..

Ознакомьтесь с его содержанием без словаря. Будьте готовы к беседе по тексту на изучаемом языке. Кратко передайте основное содержание текста и выразите свое отношение к полученной информации.

1. Письменно переведите со словарем на русский язык указанный фрагмент текста.
2. Прочтите диалог и скажите, какие из приведенных после диалога речевых клише можно было бы использовать в качестве адекватной реплики в данной ситуации общения.

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)**

**Основная литература:**

**Печатные издания**

1. **Английский** язык **для** педагогов [Текст]: учеб. пособие **для бакалавров** / В. Погосян [и др.]. - Санкт-Петербург : Питер, 2015. - 256 с. : ил. - (Серия "Учебное пособие"). - ISBN 978-5-496-01159-4 : 569-00. Всего: 4, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-4
2. **Английский** язык **для педагогов**[Текст]: учеб. пособие / В. Погосян, Т. Васильева, И.Вронская, М. Мацибора [и др.]. - Санкт-Петербург: Питер, 2015. - 256 с. Всего: 3, из них: Аб. ин. лит.-3
3. **English for Science Students** [Текст]**:** учеб. пособие / Н. Ю. **Гусевская,** В. М. **Еремина. -** Чита: ЗабГГПУ, 2009. - 172 с. - ISBN 978585158478-7: 95-00. Всего: 2, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-2

**Издания из ЭБС**

1. Леонович О.А. English for Teachers (Английский язык для педагогов) [Электронный ресурс] / Артемова А.Ф. - М. : ФЛИНТА, 2014. - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785976519954.html>
2. Английский язык для начинающих [Электронный ресурс] / Першина Е.Ю. - М.: ФЛИНТА, 2017. - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785976513839.html>

**Дополнительная литература:**

**Печатные издания**

1. Английский язык для **педагогических** специальностей = English for pedagogical specialities : учеб. пособие / Степанова Светлана Николаевна, Хафизова Светлана Ивановна, Гревцева Татьяна Александровна; под ред. С.Н. Степановой. - Москва: Академия, 2008. - 224с. - (Высшее профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-7695-4085-1: 272-00. Всего: 2, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-1, Ч.з. пед. лит.-1
2. Английский язык для студентов-заочников. Гуманитарные специальности : учеб. пособие / под ред. Л.В. Хведчени. - 4-е изд. - Минск : Высш. шк., 2005. - 464 с. - ISBN 985-06-1094-8 : 135-00. Всего: 6, из них: Н.аб.-1, Ю.аб.-5
3. Практический курс английского языка [Текст] = English: Your Way : учеб. пособие / Б. Ф. Ломаев, Г. П. Томских, А. Э. Михина. - Чита: Экспресс - изд-во, 2011. - 300 с. : ил. - ISBN 978-5-9566-0299-7: 350-00. Всего: 53, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-50, Аб.эконом.лит.-1, Ч.з. пед.лит.-2

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2. Английский язык. Употребление времен в английском языке с упражнениями и ключами [Электронный ресурс] / В.В. Осечкин. - М. : ВЛАДОС, 2007. - (Every conversation) - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785691016677.html>

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