

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ТГПУ)

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ГСЭ.Ф.01. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Оглавление

1. Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины	3
2. Зачетные и экзаменационные материалы	17
3. Список основной, дополнительной литературы, и интернет-ресурсов	62

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

(ТГПУ)

Утверждаю

Декан факультета

 /И.Е. Высотова

« 29 » августа 2011 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ГСЭ.Ф.01. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Направление подготовки ___ 050400.62 Психолого-педагогическое образование ___

Профиль подготовки (магистерская программа)___ Психология образования _____

Квалификация (степень) выпускника ___ Бакалавр _____

1. Цели и задачи дисциплины

Предметом дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является изучение иноязычной культуры, фонетического материала, необходимого для коррекции и постановки правильного произношения и интонации, грамматического и лексического материала, необходимого для формирования коммуникативно-познавательной компетенции обучаемых в наиболее распространенных ситуациях официальной и неофициальной сфер общения во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо).

Целью преподавания данной дисциплины является совершенствование лингвистической и коммуникативной компетенции студентов средствами английского языка на основе социально-бытовых тем и содействие развитию устной и письменной речи во всех видах речевой деятельности.

Данная цель раскрывается в единстве ее взаимосвязанных компонентов: воспитательного, развивающего, образовательного и практического.

Воспитательный компонент цели заключается в:

- формировании у студентов уважения и интереса к культуре и народу страны изучаемого языка;
- воспитании культуры общения;
- поддержании интереса к учению и формированию познавательной активности;
- воспитании потребности в практическом использовании английского языка в различных сферах деятельности.

Развивающий компонент цели предусматривает развитие языковых, интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей, ценностных ориентаций, чувств и эмоций студентов, их готовности к коммуникации и, в целом, в гуманитарном и гуманистическом развитии личности обучаемых.

Образовательный компонент цели выражается в расширении эрудиции студентов, их лингвистического, филологического и общего кругозора.

Указанные воспитательный, развивающий и образовательный компоненты цели достигаются в процессе и на основе практического владения студентами английским языком.

Практический компонент заключается в формировании умений и развитии навыков устной и письменной речи на английском языке, обеспечивающих основные познавательно-коммуникативные потребности студентов и возможность приобщения их к культурным ценностям народов-носителей английского языка.

Содержание обучения рассматривается как некая модель естественного общения, участники которого обладают определенными иноязычными умениями и навыками, а также способностью соотносить языковые средства с нормами речевого поведения, которых придерживаются носители языка.

Задачи изучения дисциплины:

- совершенствование слухопроизносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков;

- формирование речевых экспрессивно-лексических и грамматических навыков на коммуникативно-достаточном уровне;
- совершенствование фонетических навыков;
- совершенствование умений и навыков говорения на социально-бытовые темы без подготовки;
- формирование навыков и развитие умений письма;
- формирование навыков и развитие умений в диалогической и монологической формах общения;
- формирование и развитие умений в беспереводном чтении и аудировании;
- обучение чтению текста про себя, понимание основного содержания текста средней трудности без использования словаря;
- обучение письменной речи (написание диктантов, изложений, сочинений);
- дальнейшее формирование и развитие умений и навыков формально-смыслового анализа текста;
- совершенствование умений и навыков краткого изложения текста;
- совершенствование навыков по грамматике;
- обучение исправлению ошибок в устном и письменном сообщениях;
- обучение реферированию общеполитических статей и неадаптированных текстов средней трудности.

2. Требования к уровню освоения содержания дисциплины

Студент, изучивший дисциплину, должен

знать:

- системы языка и правила их функционирования в процессе иноязычной коммуникации;
- основные особенности социально-культурного развития страны, особенности изучаемого языка в ходе истории и на современном этапе, особенности основных правил речевого этикета в английском языке;
- методические приемы обучения иностранному языку;

уметь:

- воспринимать и порождать иноязычную речь в соответствии с условиями речевой коммуникации;
- осуществлять свое речевое поведение, опираясь на полученные лингвострановедческие знания, переводить тексты общего содержания любой категории сложности, вести беседы;
- осуществлять педагогическое общение (управление интеллектуальной деятельностью обучаемых, стимулирование речевой деятельности, организация речевой деятельности и ее контроль);

владеть навыком:

- устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке в рамках лексической тематики программы;
- аудирования, как при непосредственном общении, так и при прослушивании записей речи носителей языка;
- фонетически и интонационно правильного оформления своей речи (в соответствии с условиями речевой коммуникации, прежде всего, с учетом адресата и характера взаимодействия партнеров);
- речевого высказывания в разных формах монологической и диалогической речи: повествование, описание, рассуждение, анализ художественного, научного, научно-популярного, газетно-публицистического и официально делового текстов.

3. Общая трудоемкость дисциплины и виды учебной работы.

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестры			
		1	2	3	4
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины	340	1	2	3	4
Аудиторные занятия	184	72	38	36	38
Лекции					
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	184	72	38	36	38
Семинары (С)					
Лабораторные работы (ЛЗ)					
И (или) другие виды аудиторных занятий					
Самостоятельная работа	156				
Курсовая работа					
Расчетно-графические работы					
Реферат					
И (или) другие виды самостоятельной работы					
Вид итогового контроля (зачет, экзамен)		экзамен	зачет	зачет	экзамен

4. Содержание учебной дисциплины (модуля)

4.1. Разделы дисциплины и виды занятий

№ п/п	Разделы дисциплины			Лекции	Практические занятия или семинары	Лабораторные работы
	Лексика	Грамматика	Фонетика			
1.	Биография	Артикль	Артикуляционная	-	18	-
2.	Семья	Имя	база	-	18	-
3.	Мой рабочий день	существительное	Фонетическая транскрипция	-	18	-
4.	Учёба в вузе	Глагол Предлоги Числительные Местоимения	Классификация английских гласных	-	18	-

			Ударение Интонация			
5.	Россия. Города России	Глагол	Дальнейшее развитие	-	20	-
6.	Культура и традиции России	Имя прилагательное	фонетических навыков	-	18	-
7.	Великобритания. Города		Дальнейшее развитие	-	20	
8.	Великобритании Культура и традиции Великобритании		фонетических навыков	-	16	
9.	Томская область	Глагол Синтаксис	Дальнейшее развитие фонетических навыков	-	38	-

4.2. Содержание разделов дисциплины

4.2.1. Лексика

Раздел 1. Биография: формы написания биографии, представление/знакомство, визитная карточка.

Раздел 2. Семья: близкие и дальние родственники, генеалогическое древо, современный брак, отношения между членами семьи, воспитание детей, проблема детской преступности и беспризорности, демографическая ситуация в Великобритании и России, проблемы современной семьи.

Раздел 3. Мой рабочий день: распорядок дня, планирование времени в будни и выходные, современный темп жизни, проблема нехватки времени.

Раздел 4. Учеба в вузе: вступительные экзамены, студенческая жизнь, процесс учебы, сессия; высшие учебные заведения России (г. Томска): их история, традиции; проблемы и перспективы; высшие учебные заведения Великобритании: их история, традиции, проблемы и перспективы; распорядок дня студента: подъем, утренние процедуры, завтрак, учеба, библиотека, подготовка домашнего задания, сон.

Раздел 5. Россия. Города России: географическое, экономическое, политическое положение России, Москва, Санкт-Петербург, Новосибирск и др.

Раздел 6.: Культура и традиции России: театр, живопись, литература, музыка, праздники.

Раздел 7. Великобритания. Города Великобритании: географическое, экономическое, политическое положение Великобритании, Лондон, Оксфорд, Кембридж, Ливерпуль и др.

Раздел 8. Культура и традиции Великобритании: театр, живопись, литература, музыка, праздники.

Раздел 9. Томская область: географическое и экономическое положение, легенды, герб, города, достопримечательности, известные и неизвестные имена в истории Томска.

4.2.2. Грамматика

Артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; употребление определенного, неопределенного артикля.

Имя существительное: словообразование, образование множественного числа, падеж.

Глагол: основные формы, переходные, непереходные глаголы, грамматические категории, временные формы глагола (действительный залог), повелительное наклонение.

Числительные: количественные, порядковые и дробные.

Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, относительные, возвратные, неопределенно-личные, безличные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

Предлоги места и времени.

Имя прилагательное: степени сравнения, порядок прилагательных в предложении.

4.2.3. Фонетика

Предмет фонетики; артикуляционная база и ее специфика; фонетическая транскрипция; звуки речи, классификация английских гласных и их характерные артикуляционные особенности; система фонем согласных, классификация и характерные особенности английских согласных; словесное и фразовое ударение; интонация, акцентуация и ритм простого распространенного повествовательного предложения с прямым порядком слов, вопросительного предложения без и с вопросительным словом; интонация в словах иноязычного происхождения; основные особенности полного стиля произношения, характерные для сферы профессиональной коммуникации.

5. Лабораторный практикум

Не предусмотрен.

6. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины

6.1. Основная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 6-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006. – 535 с.
2. Грамматика английского языка : [учебное пособие для вузов на английском языке] / В. Л. Каушанская [и др.]. – 7-е изд. – М. : Страт, 2006. – 318 с.
3. Иностранный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

6.2 Дополнительная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 7-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. :

- ВЛАДОС, 2005. – 515 с.
2. Корнеева, Е. А. Грамматика английского глагола в теории и практике : время, вид, временная отнесенность, залог, наклонение / Е. А. Корнеева. – СПб. : Союз, 2000. – 448 с.
 3. Сатинова, В. Ф. Читаем и говорим о Британии и британцах / В. Ф. Сатинова. – 5-е изд. – Минск : Высшая школа, 2000. – 254 с.

6.3 Рекомендуемые электронные ресурсы

www.everythingsl.net/lessons/light_festivals.php
www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html
<http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading>
<http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/>
<http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word>
<http://www.webtvhub.com/category/genre/travel/>
<http://www.dailystep.com/>
<http://www.busuu.com/ru>
www.englishtown.com
www.homeenglish.ru/

6.4 Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

<i>№ п/п</i>	<i>Наименование раздела (темы) учебной дисциплины (модуля)</i>	<i>Наименование материалов обучения, пакетов программного обеспечения</i>	<i>Наименование технических и аудиовизуальных средств, используемых с целью демонстрации материалов</i>
	Биография	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Семья	http://eternauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Мой рабочий день	http://www.dailystep.com/	DVD-проигрыватель,

<i>№ n/n</i>	<i>Наименование раздела (темы) учебной дисциплины (модуля)</i>	<i>Наименование материалов обучения, пакетов программного обеспечения</i>	<i>Наименование технических и аудиовизуальных средств, используемых с целью демонстрации материалов</i>
			Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Учёба в вузе	http://www.busuu.com/ru	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Россия. Города России. Культура и традиции России	www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Великобритания. Города Великобритании Культура и традиции Великобритании	www.englishtown.com	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет
	Томская область	www.tomsk.gov.ru www.ru.wikipedia.org	DVD-проигрыватель, Компьютерный класс с выходом в Интернет

7. Методические рекомендации и указания по организации изучения дисциплины

7.1. Методические рекомендации преподавателю

Предметом дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является изучение иноязычной культуры, фонетического материала, необходимого для коррекции и постановки правильного произношения и интонации, грамматического и

лексического материала, необходимого для формирования коммуникативно-познавательной компетенции обучаемых в наиболее распространенных ситуациях официальной и неофициальной сфер общения во всех видах речевой деятельности (аудирование, говорение, чтение, письмо).

Совершенствование слухо-произносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков студентов первого курса является очень важной составляющей работой преподавателя английского языка, т. к. эти навыки у большинства выпускников общеобразовательной школы практически не развиты, поэтому фонетические упражнения должны иметь место на каждом занятии по английскому языку.

Преподавателю вуза необходимо в своей работе для совершенствования фонематических навыков использовать поговорки, пословицы, стихи, песни, лексический материал темы или текста, составляя из него фонетические упражнения на долготу и краткость гласных, словесное ударение, интонационный рисунок английских предложений.

Дальнейшее совершенствование грамматических навыков целесообразно проводить в три этапа: ознакомление и первичное закрепление, тренировка, применение.

Первые два этапа рекомендуется осуществлять с помощью учебно-методического пособия: Иностранный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

Третий этап находит свое отражение в грамматических, лексических и текстовых упражнениях учебников или методических разработок.

7.2. Методические рекомендации для студентов

Знание иностранного языка помогает специалисту любой отрасли народного хозяйства не только стать более успешным в своей области, но и углубляет знания родного языка, расширяет общий кругозор, знакомит с социумом страны изучаемого языка, повышает культурный уровень.

Работа над иностранным языком требует определенных усилий. Предлагаемые методические рекомендации будут полезны не только в работе над английским языком, но и сделают процесс работы результативным.

Каждый человек, изучающий иностранный язык, должен помнить, что прежде чем приступить к работе над темой программы, текстом учебника, написанием сочинения и т. д., необходимо хорошо овладеть лексикой.

Овладение лексикой предполагает формирование лексического навыка, а формирование лексического навыка, в свою очередь, предполагает овладение произнесением, написанием нового слова, правилами его соотнесения с другими лексическими единицами (ЛЕ) языка.

Владеть словом означает не только знать его перевод с английского на русский, но и уметь его правильно читать, делать буквенный анализ, правильно

писать с точки зрения каллиграфии и орфографии, спрягать или склонять, употреблять в устной и письменной речи.

Работая над коррективным курсом, рекомендуется начинать каждое занятие с гимнастики органов речи, которая включает немые двигательные упражнения для языка, губ и другие. Затем можно подключить голоса проводить фонетическую зарядку на словах. Все упражнения выполняются по несколько раз.

Порядок работы над фонетическими упражнениями:

- прослушивание упражнения с пленки (или в чтении преподавателя);
- объяснение артикуляции корректируемого звука;
- показ артикуляции звука преподавателем, подкрепленный наглядными пособиями (схемами, таблицами);
- воспроизведение артикуляции звука студентами под контролем преподавателя;
- произнесение звука студентами хором и индивидуально;
- прослушивание пленки и повторение каждого слова за диктором хором;
- индивидуальное чтение упражнений студентами под контролем преподавателя;
- первое тренировочное чтение упражнения отдельными студентами;
- второе чтение тренировочного упражнения при участии всех студентов в исправлении ошибок;
- контрольное чтение упражнения.

Особое внимание следует уделить этапам работы над стихотворением, предложенным для фонетической зарядки:

- прослушивание стихотворения, читаемой диктором, без зрительной опоры;
- прослушивание с опорой на печатный текст;
- построчное повторение за диктором;
- чтение вслух вместе с диктором;
- самостоятельное чтение.

При работе над лексикой английского языка рекомендуется:

- очень хорошо отработать произношение лексических единиц (ЛЕ) (правильно поставить словесное ударение, сделать приступ или придыхание, акцентировать долготу и гласность звуков);
- прочитать список ЛЕ по теме, к тексту и выделить из них уже знакомые слова;
- написать знакомые ЛЕ на английском языке с опорой на русский;
- проверить правильность их написания с опорой на английский язык;
- выписать из списка новые ЛЕ с одинаковым корнем, провести анализ их образования и, соответственно, проанализировать перевод на русский язык;
- выписать из списка ЛЕ с суффиксами;

- выписать из списка ЛЕ с приставками;
- выписать имена существительные, образованные от глаголов или других частей речи;
- подобрать к новым ЛЕ синонимы;
- выписать глаголы;
- составить из новых ЛЕ словосочетания;
- подготовить карточки с ЛЕ на русском и английском языках для постоянного пользования, например, в автобусе;
- употребить ЛЕ в устной и письменной речи.

Употребление ЛЕ в устной и письменной речи означает выполнение различного рода упражнений: подстановочных, конструктивных, трансформационных, занимательных, а также упражнения для активизации лексики в речи. Но использование ЛЕ во всех видах речевой деятельности невозможно без знаний фонетических и грамматических правил оформления речи. В вузе должно идти совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие фонематического слуха, а также техники и произнесения английских звуков в слове, словосочетании, предложении, речевом потоке в процессе говорения или чтения.

Большое внимание нужно уделять в работе над английским языком интонации предложения, что очень связано с дальнейшим совершенствованием аудитивных навыков восприятия интонационного рисунка английского предложения и его адекватное воспроизведение в процессе устной речи.

8. Формы текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

8.1 Примерная тематика докладов

1. Жизненный и творческий путь известной личности.
2. Мой любимый город.
3. Английский этикет.
4. Высшее образование в Великобритании.
5. Известные англичане в России.
6. Вузы Томска.
7. Известные люди Томской области.

8.2. Вопросы и задания для самостоятельной работы, в том числе групповой самостоятельной работы обучающихся

1. письменный (прямой и обратный) перевод предлагаемых предложений и текстов.

2. Ответ на проблемный вопрос с использованием карточки с опорными словами, данными на русском языке.
3. Описание картинки/фотографии, составление рассказа.
4. Пересказ прочитанного оригинального английского текста из художественной литературы, периодической печати.
5. Некоммуникативный контроль понимания содержания предложенных преподавателем текстов.
6. Просмотр видеофильмов на английском языке, имеющихся в видеотеке, участие в дискуссии по фильму.
7. Выполнение лабораторных работ по грамматике из учебника «Практическая грамматика английского языка» (см. список литературы).
8. Выпуск тематических газет и коллажей.
9. Выполнение проектных заданий по изучаемым темам.

8.4. Структура и содержание билета

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ТГПУ)

Дисциплина: ГСЭ.Ф.01 Иностранный язык

Билет № __

1. Grammar and vocabulary test.
2. Read and render the text.
3. Speak on the topic.

Дата _____ Зав. кафедрой лингвистики _____ /Г.И. Уткина/

8.4.1 Примерная структура и содержание зачетной карты

Test Card 1

The 1st term, the 1st course

Phonetics: Reading rules

Grammar: Tenses of the Verb, the Plural form of the Noun, the Case of the Noun, the Adjective, Pronouns

Topics: Family, About Myself

I. Choose the correct sound:

1. book	a) moon	b) look	c) bud
2. age	a) gem	b) get	c) yet
3. team	a) pen	b) Pete	c) late
4. cell	a) key	b) cap	c) send
5. baby	a) pain	b) matter	c) happy
6. yet	a) go	b) jet	c) yes
7. work	a) lot	b) port	c) fur
8. ceiling	a) feel	b) kite	c) sit
9. law	a) window	b) pork	c) pot
10. ship	a) send	b) school	c) sure

II. Choose the correct variant:

4. Otto turned up at ... about a week later.
a) Arthur's b) Arthur' c) Arthur
5. She likes
a) the poems of Lermontov b) Lermontov's poems
c) Lermontov' poems
6. You should know ... in this situation.
a) the opinion of the teacher b) the teacher' opinion
c) the teacher's opinion
7. The ... are heavy.
a) boxes b) box c) boxs
8. There are ... in the garden.
a) forgets-me-not b) forget-me-not c) forget-me-nots
9. The ... are sharp.
a) knives b) knife c) knives
10. These ... are known to everybody.
a) heros b) hero c) heroes
11. The weather was not very ... yesterday.
a) good b) better c) the best
12. This is ... problem she has ever had.
a) a great b) a greater c) the greatest
13. I'm not so ... as a horse.
a) strong b) stronger c) the strongest
14. Which is ... five, fifteen or fifty?
a) little b) less c) the least
15. I think, dogs are ... than cats.
a) intelligent b) more intelligent c) the most intelligent
16. Is it ... to go there by bus or by train?
a) cheap b) cheaper c) the cheapest
17. I ... to the cinema tomorrow.
a) went b) go c) will go
18. ... your friend get up early?

Зачетные и экзаменационные материалы

Examination card № 1

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The genitive case of nouns.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Поведение, подбородок, племянник, среднее образование, университет, лекция по..., остаться на второй год, откройте учебник на странице 71.

b) from English into Russian:

Hairdo, fair complexion, hazel eyes, obligatory, higher educational establishment, term, course paper, to train the teachers, mother-in-law, grandparents.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Она так похожа на бабушку: такой же прямой нос и светлая кожа.
2. – Что ты думаешь о Гарри? – Он довольно обидчив и раздражителен.
3. Раньше у нее была коса, а сейчас – модная стрижка.
4. Он худой как спичка.
5. Томский Педагогический Институт был основан в 1931г.

b) From English into Russian.

1. He has hazel eyes, pale complexion and raven hair.
2. My grandfather went to bald.
3. My grandmother looks young for her age.
4. He made faces to the teacher all the lesson yesterday.
5. Your father-in-law likes to work very much. He is a workaholic.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. She has fulfilled his work in a good way.
2. There is many apples at the tables.
3. You can find his on the forth oneth floor.
4. United Kingdom consists of the England, the Wales, the Northern Ireland, the Scotland.
5. My brother is more tall than yours.

V. Transcribe the following words:

Make, her, deck, road, sphere, space, land, lie, merry, term, tired, sixty, girl, mad, pose, stay, wish, gave, north, worse, furniture, phone, mere, form, start, dirty, my, he, nine, these.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic:

Examination card № 2

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The degrees of comparison of adjectives.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Эгоистичный, загнутые ресницы, смелый, коса, ямочки на щеках, невеста, со стороны отца, дальний родственник, начальная школа, семинар по..., староста, читайте упражнение 7.

b) from English into Russian:

Bald-headed, lop-eared, fair sex, gait, well-bred, wrinkle, teaching block, subject, attractive, niece, to be famous for, to be proud of, to collaborate.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. У него светло-карие глаза и светлые волосы.
2. – Что ты думаешь о Роберте? – Он – душа компании.
3. Раньше она была блондинкой, теперь решила быть брюнеткой.
4. Он высокий как каланча.
5. В нашем университете есть 8 учебных корпусов, много лабораторий, библиотек и читальных залов.

b) From English into Russian.

1. He has blue eyes, pale complexion and fair hair.
2. My little daughter has chubby cheeks.
3. This lady looks old for her age.
4. He entered the University passed his exams in a good way.
5. Your mother-in-law is an honest person.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. How much books do you have in your librairy?
2. I want to study at Tomsk State Teachers' Training University.
3. These relative is on my mother's side.
4. Could you give me the five apple?
5. There is many pens at the table.

V. Transcribe the following words:

Toy, her, deck, sphere, land, lie, term, tram, plot, sixty, girl, mock, stay, gave, north, worse, serve, phone, mere, form, start, dirty, bat, he, nine, code, these.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the defenitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 3

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: Personal and possessive pronouns.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Поведение, веснушки, морщинка, характер, дядя, свекор, племянник, среднее образование, университет, лекция по..., остаться на второй год, откройте учебник на странице 71.

b) from English into Russian:

Fair complexion, lop-eared, well-bred, obligatory, higher educational establishment, curious, term, course paper, to train the teachers, to be proud of, mother-in-law, cousin.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. У моей бабушки густые седые волосы, и она хочет их подстричь.
2. Посмотри на эту девушку. У нее такие красивые загнутые ресницы.
3. У него прекрасный, тонкий слух.
4. Педагогический Университет знаменит своими учителями и профессорами.
5. Мои племянники очень воспитанные и честные дети.

b) From English into Russian.

1. When he smiled there were kind wrinkles in the corners of his brown eyes.
2. Iran's beauty was wonderful, and people couldn't help admiring at it.
3. Her long wavy hair had beautiful chestnut color.
4. This man looks young for his age.
5. His marks are not very good, especially at the History and the foreign language.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. There is many apples at the tables.
2. United Kingdom consists of the England, the Wales, the Northern Ireland, the Scotland.
3. How much books do you have in your library?
4. My brother is more tall than yours.
5. Could you give me the five apple?

V. Transcribe the following words:

Fur, make, deck, road, sphere, land, tube, term, tram, sixty, girl, mad, pose, stay, wish, gave, worse, horse, serve, phone, mere, start, dirty, he, nine, these.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic:

Examination card № 4

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The plural of nouns.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Загнутые ресницы, морщинка, характер, дядя, со стороны матери, племянница, начальная школа, среднее образование, университет, читайте упражнение 7, староста.

b) from English into Russian:

Fair sex, tomato, lop-eared, well-bred, obligatory, curious, term, course paper, to train the teachers, to be proud of, mother-in-law, cousin, gait, teaching block, to collaborate.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Мистер Пиквик был среднего роста и очень смуглым.
2. Когда он смеялся, у него появлялись ямочки на щеках и морщинки вокруг глаз.
3. Раньше у нее были коротко остриженные волосы, а теперь у нее длинные вьющиеся волосы.
4. Он худой как спичка.
5. Университет сотрудничает со многими ВУЗами в Англии, Германии, Франции и Польши.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Jane was not beautiful, but she had wonderful eyes and slender figure.
2. My grandfather is bald-headed.
3. My grandmother is very cheerful.
4. He made faces to the teacher all the lesson yesterday.
5. Your father-in-law likes to work very much. He is a workaholic.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. You can find his on the forth oneth floor.
2. My friend is cleverer than yours sister.
3. She has fulfilled his work in a good way.
4. How much books do you have in your librairy?
5. Could you give me the five apple?

V. Transcribe the following words:

These, serve, sixty, make, horse, toy, mad, tube, fur, gave, her, deck, road, sphere, term, tired, pose, wish, north, worse, mere, form, start, dirty, bat, my, nine.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the defenitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 5

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The numerals.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Откройте учебник на странице 71, загнутые ресницы, характер, дядя, со стороны матери, староста, племянница, упрямый, начальная школа, веснушки, морщинка, семинар по...

b) from English into Russian:

Lop-eared, well-bred, to collaborate, course paper, obligatory, mother-in-law, cousin, relative, gait, curious, brave, nephew, tomato, appearance, greedy.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Раньше у нее была коса, а сейчас – модная стрижка.
2. Он худой как спичка.
3. У него светло-карие глаза и светлые волосы.
4. – Что ты думаешь о Роберте? – Он – душа компании.
5. Университет готовит специалистов по разным дисциплинам, таким как учитель истории, иностранных языков, географии, биологии, химии и др.

b) From English into Russian.

1. When he smiled there were kind wrinkles in the corners of his brown eyes.
2. His marks are not very good, especially at the History and the foreign language.
3. This lady looks old for her age.
4. My grandmother is very cheerful.
5. Iran's beauty was wonderful, and people couldn't help admiring at it.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. United Kingdom consists of the England, the Wales, the Northern Ireland, the Scotland.
2. She has fulfilled his work in a good way.
3. How much books do you have in your library?
4. These relative is on my mother's side.
5. You can find his on the forth oneth floor.

V. Transcribe the following words:

Sixty, mad, toy, nine, fur, wish, her, deck, tired, road, sphere, space, lie, tube, tram, term, phone, plot, serve, girl, worse, mock, stay, these, form, start, dirty, my, he.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Examination card № 6

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The indefinite article.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Характер, среднее образование, остаться на второй год, со стороны матери, староста, морщинка, читайте упражнение 7, семинар по..., дядя.

b) from English into Russian:

Well-bred, obligatory, to collaborate, higher educational establishment, fair complexion, greedy gait, tomato, nephew, appearance.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. В нашем университете есть 8 учебных корпусов, много лабораторий, библиотек и читальных залов.

2. Раньше она была блондинкой, теперь решила быть брюнеткой.

3. – Что ты думаешь о Роберте? – Он – душа компании.

4. У моей бабушки густые седые волосы, и она хочет их подстричь.

5. Он высокий как каланча.

b) From English into Russian.

1. He has hazel eyes, pale complexion and raven hair.

2. My little daughter has chubby cheeks.

3. Iran's beauty was wonderful, and people couldn't help admiring at it.

4. He entered the University passed his exams in a good way.

5. My grandmother is very cheerful.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. You can find his on the forth oneth floor.

2. These relative is on my mother's side.

3. How much books do you have in your librairy?

4. She has fulfilled his work in a good way.

5. I want to study at Tomsk State Teachers' Training University.

V. Transcribe the following words:

Deck, girl, space, sphere, lie, tube, tram, tired, phone, mere, form, start, dirty, my, he, nine, code, these, road, pose, stay, wish, worse, horse, make, toy, fur, bat.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic: My family.

Examination card № 7

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article.

I. Speak on the grammar rule: The definite article.

II. Translate the following words and expressions:

a) from Russian into English:

Веснушки, характер, среднее образование, университет, лекция по..., староста, семинар по..., запишите это предложение, племянник, дядя.

b) from English into Russian:

To be famous for, fair sex, tomato, obligatory, term, lop-eared, to train the teachers, well-bred, cousin, niece, higher educational establishment, gait.

III. Translate the following sentences:

a) From Russian into English.

1. Он высокий как каланча.

2. Университет готовит специалистов по разным дисциплинам, таким как учитель истории, иностранных языков, географии, биологии, химии и др.
3. Раньше она была блондинкой, теперь решила быть брюнеткой.
4. Мистер Пиквик был довольно невысоким, толстым и честным человеком.
5. У него светло-карие глаза и светлые волосы.

b) From English into Russian.

1. My grandmother looks young for her age.
2. My little daughter has chubby cheeks.
3. Jane was not beautiful, but she had wonderful eyes and slender figure.
4. He made faces to the teacher all the lesson yesterday.
5. My grandmother is very cheerful.

IV. Correct the mistakes:

1. There is many pens at the table.
2. My brother is more tall than yours.
3. You can find his on the forth oneth floor.
4. United Kingdom consists of the England, the Wales, the Northern Ireland, the Scotland.
5. Where is my nephew Ann?

V. Transcribe the following words:

Plot, these toy, fur, deck, road, sphere, space, lie, tube, term, tram, tired, mad, mock, pose, wish, worse, horse, serve, phone, mere, form, start, dirty, my, he, nine,

VI. Match the words from the left column to the defenitions from the right column:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Braid | a) this is you are done at the hairdresser's |
| 2. Hazel | b) your family tree |
| 3. Niece | c) light brown |
| 4. Term | d) when a person looks very inviting |
| 5. Subject | e) your brother is your ... |
| 6. Hair-do | f) in Russia the secondary education is ... |
| 7. Background | g) the cell of society |
| 8. Attractive | h) a half a academic year |
| 9. Compulsory | i) if you have long hair you can do it |
| 10. Eyelash | j) your aunt's daughter |
| 11. Family | k) the girls use mascara to do them curved |
| 12. Relative | l) you learn it at the University |

VII. Retell the given text.

VIII. Speak on the topic.

Text card № 1

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

My family is not large we are four. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat. My father is 45. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and hardworking. Really, he is a bread maker of the family. Dad is handy with many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home. My mother is very lively. She is life and soul of the family. She is a pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a lofty ideal for me. My parents have been married for 20 years they have much in common, in everyday life Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, and films. For example, my father likes horror films and my father likes. My father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children. My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions often silly ones. But this only a moment - I can't imagine my life without our little monster. We all feel happy when we are together. In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the events of the day. Those evenings are the best of all. But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear the music I listen to and the friends I bring home. It's not easy to be a teenager. In summer I visit my Granny. I love her when I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. My parents are hardworking. They combine work with housekeeping. Mum manages our household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very hospitable everybody feels at home in their flat.

Upbringing –воспитание детей

Manage – справляться с чем-либо

Text card № 2

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

Education helps us to develop fully the abilities of individuals, for their own benefit and of society as a whole. Compulsory schooling takes place between the ages of 5 and 16, but some pupils remain at school for 2 years. The department of education and science is responsible for national education policy, but it doesn't run any schools, it doesn't employ teachers, or prescribe curricular or textbooks. All

schools are given a considerable amount of freedom. According to the law only one subject is compulsory. That is religious instruction.

Education within the maintained schools system usually comprises two stages: primary and secondary education. Primary schools are subdivided into infant schools (ages 5 - 7), and junior schools (ages 7 - 11). Infant schools are informal and children are encouraged to read, write and make use of numbers and develop the creative abilities. The junior stage extends over four years. Children have sets of arithmetic, reading, composition, history, geography, nature study and others. At this stage of schooling pupils were often placed in A, B, C and D streams according to their abilities. The most able children were put in the A stream, the least able in the D stream. Most junior school children had to sit for the eleven-plus examination. It consisted of an arithmetic paper and an intelligent test. According to the results of the exam children are sent to Grammar, Technical or Secondary modern schools. So called comprehensive schools began to appear after World War II.

The main examinations for secondary school pupils are general certificate of education (the GCE) exam and certificate of secondary education (the CSE) exam. The GCE exam is held at two levels: ordinary level (O level) and advanced level (A level).

Compulsory - обязательный
Employ – предоставлять работу

Text card № 3

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

British and American families are small. In fact the populations of both Britain and the USA have stopped growing. The typical family has a father, mother and two children. Grandparents come to visit, but do not usually live with their children.

Most people get married between the ages of 20 and 23 but many marriages end in divorce. This means that both countries have a large number of "single parent families", one father or mother looking after their children alone.

The typical British family has a car, a colour TV set, a washing machine, and a cat or dog as well. They start the day at about 7 o'clock, have breakfast at 8, and are off to work by 8.30. More and more women now go out to work as well as men. The children have lunch at school at about 12.30, and come home at 4 in the afternoon. Their parents are usually home by 6 o'clock, and the family eats together at 6.30 or 7. In the evenings, father may go to the pub for a drink, or stay at home and watch TV with the others. Children go to bed early, at about 8 o'clock, two or three hours before their parents.

The typical American family has more money than a British family. Many have two or three cars, large modern kitchens and more electrical goods. They eat more meat and spend more on clothes. But their daily program is nearly the same. Like British children, American children eat lunch at school, come home mid-afternoon, and go to bed earlier than their parents.

Text card № 4

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

American society seems to be much more informal than the British. Students do not rise when a teacher enters the room. One does not always address a person by his title. The respectful "Sir" is not always used in the northern and western parts of the country.

However, it is best to use a person's title when first meeting him or her, and then allow the person to tell you how he or she wishes to be called. They use first names when calling each other, slap on the back, joke and are much freer in their speech. You will often hear the word "Hi" (a form of greeting among friends) used instead of the usual "Hello," and "Howdy" instead of "How do you do?"

Those who don't easily show these signs of friendship are called "snooty" or "snobbish." In contrast, people who show such simple signs of friendship, particularly to their own economic and social inferiors, are praised as "regular guys," or as "truly democratic".

Americans, even in the way they address each other, show social distinction. For example, one is likely to use somewhat more formal language when talking to superiors. While the informal "Hello" is an acceptable greeting from employee to employer, the employee is more apt to say "Hello, Mr. Ferguson," while the employer may reply "Hello, Jim." Southerners make a point of saying "Yes, sir," or "Yes, Madam," or "No, sir," or "No, Madam," when talking to an older person or a person in a position of authority.

Certain other forms of politeness are observed on social occasions. Women may wear hats in church, in restaurants, and often when attending luncheons in public places. Men who do wear hats ordinarily remove them in elevators, churches, restaurants, private homes, business offices — in fact, in most public situations when they wish to show respect.

Acceptable - приемлемый

Apt - подходящий

Authority - власть

Text card № 5

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

Oxford was an important town even before the University appeared; it is mentioned in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" of 912 as "Oxenforde", the ford where oxen and men could cross the river.

The college corporate institutions with special rules and privileges came into being during the Middle Ages. The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries saw many quarrels between the students and the townsfolk culminating in the fire on St. Scholastic's Day. In 1672 the Test Act required all students subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England a requirement which was not abolished for another two hundred years.

The ground on which Oxford is built bounded on the west and south by the Thames - or Isis, as called here - and on the east by a tributary, the Cherwell. This place is for those whose tastes in boat are for relaxation rather than for exercise. This sport is taken very seriously by many undergraduates and there is great rival between college crews.

Academic life in Oxford is full and varied. Some of the occasions are solemn, some exciting, and a few unashamedly frivolous. The three principal annual events are Commemoration, Congregation and Convocation. The first is mainly concerned with the conferring of Honorary Degrees, the ceremony celebrating the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669. Associated with it are the celebrations of the Encaenia. Meetings of Congregation and Convocation are conducted with all the splendour and ceremony which tradition demands.

Every college of the University has its own Library, and many of them are very large and comprehensive. The principal museums of Oxford are the Ashmolean and the University Museum.

Oxford is not only one of the two oldest university cities of Great Britain, but a flourishing industrial town as well. Its history can be traced as far back as the eighth century, when the earliest monastic foundation was already in existence. Oxford is also famous for its architecture.

Mention - упоминать

Quarrels – ссоры, конфликты

Require - требовать

Confer - присваивать

Text card № 6

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

Cambridge is so-called because most of the town is built on the east side of the River Cam, a tributary of the Ouse. Slight hills rise gently on the south and west. A small town first situated around two hills, Castle Hill and Market Hill. Market Hill still remains its importance too. Every day, and especially on Saturdays, its square is the scene of a busy market, selling all kinds of fruit, vegetables, groceries, antiques, etc. Housewives come here to bargain for their food, and students look for cheap books.

The River Cam has led us already from Cambridge to the University. For modern Cambridge has been described as "perhaps the only true University Town in England". The best known building in Cambridge is King's College Chapel (designed by Henry VI). There are now 22 colleges. The first one was founded in 1284, and in 1963 Churchill College (named after Sir Winston).

Until 1964, undergraduates (students studying for a first degree) had to wear black cloaks, called gowns, after dark, but now they are obliged to wear them for dinner and some lectures. This tradition is fast disappearing, but one which is still upheld is that of punting on the Cam. It is a favourite summer pastime for students to take food, drink, guitars (or transistor radios) and girl friends on to a punt (a long, slim boat, rather like a gondola) and sail down the river, trying very hard to forget about exams! This has almost become a tourist attraction.

On Rag Day (usually in November) hundreds of different schemes are thought up to collect money for charity, and it is not unusual to see students in the streets playing guitars, pianos, violins, singing, dancing, fishing in river for money.

Such tradition, in such beautiful surroundings, often helps to make Cambridge almost as idyllic today as it was in the 13th century. The parking meters in the main street of King's Parade assert the presence of modern life, in contrast to the ancient chimes of the church bells in the evening.

Bargain - рынок

Oblige - обязывать

Chimes - перезвон

Assert - заявлять

Charity - благотворительность

Text card № 7

Topics: "Appearance", "Character", "Family", "The Study", "About myself"

Grammar: The Noun. The Pronoun. The Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. The Numerals. The article

There is a certain sort of a man in the world, a man who can be a good cook. If he marries a woman, who is a good cook too, there will be no harmony in their family. The man will always interfere in the kitchen. The woman will shout and drive him away. It is generally assumed that cooking is the housewife's job. Take for example,

different advertisements. You can see a certain picture: a hungry man is sitting and looking expectantly at table, meanwhile his wife is bustling to and from the stove. Then she gives her husband a dish which ensures his adoration for ever.

Does he want to cook after this? Many people will reply: "He even shouldn't".

The idea that a woman should always cook is completely wrong. A man should be able to cook too, at least when his wife is out or seriously ill. So if a man can't cook, he should ask his wife to teach him.

And what about a woman who can't use tools? Sometimes her disability to handle a screwdriver can cause the same problems as a man's being unable to boil an egg.

The woman living in a manless household is often in panic when a fuse burns out, a door handle comes off, a tap leaks, and a wash basin refuses to empty freely. She has to call in an electrician, who sends in a bill, which exceeds his real acts.

Actually at such a time a woman may realize that a short course of training in the use of tools would have saved her time, her money and her temper.

Assume – принимать на себя

Leak – течь (о кране)

Tools - инструменты

Advertisements - объявления

Examination Card № 1

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Деревня, пригород, население, "Сибирские Афины", живописный город, музей, современный, научный центр, памятники, осматривать достопримечательности.

b) from English into Russian:

To save, picturesque, basement, narrow streets, stone, to be known as, industrial, bank of the river, commercial centre, university.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Томск , старинный сибирский город, долгое время был местом ссылки.
2. Существует огромное количество легенд о Томске.
3. Томск – город студентов, так как каждый восьмой житель – студент.
4. Деревянное зодчество – очень важная ступень развития архитектуры.
5. Сначала был построен только дом губернатора, склад для оружия, амбары для зерна и полицейский участок.

b) from English into Russian:

1. Cultural life was in full swing that's why Tomsk earned the reputation of being "Siberian Athens".

2. Tomsk began to grow and change rapidly, and turned into one of the biggest and most developed towns not only in Siberia but also in the entire Russian Empire.
3. For about a hundred years Tomsk served as a military fortress, pushing the boundary of the Russian state still farther to the east and southeast.
4. There are a lot of ways to go sightseeing: you can walk or you can make a tour of town.
5. The requirement for building wooden houses on stone foundation was because of severe climate.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Я не пью сейчас кофе. Я делаю мое домашнее задание.
2. Мы уже обсудили тему «Томская область» по английскому языку.
3. Ты был когда-нибудь в Лондоне?
4. Вчера я готовила доклад про Томск.
5. Обычно я играю в теннис, но сейчас играю в футбол.

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. She still (hesitate) whether to continue the experiments or not.
2. What they usually (have) for supper?
3. You (tell) a lie now?
4. What you (do) last weekend?
5. Jack (lose) his key. He can't get into the house.
6. We (graduate) from the University in five years.
7. We (watch) TV at that time yesterday.
8. She (translate) the article from English and wants to show it to the teacher.
9. You (cook) the dinner by the time the guests came?
10. The man who (make) a report (be) the mayor of our town.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Lane | a) Tomsk |
| 2. Place of exile | b) full of people |
| 3. Place of interest | c) oil, natural gas |
| 4. An embankment | d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic |
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule:

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Examination Card № 2

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Деревянное зодчество, место впадения (о реке), древний, промышленный центр, широкий проспект, быть известным как, восхищаться, церковь, грязный, университет.

b) from English into Russian:

The underground, rush hour, a cathedral, to make a tour of a town, to be famous for, decorative fretwork, to earn the reputation, a military fortress, ancient, to develop.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Томск стал образовательным центром, когда в 1888 г. был открыт первый в Сибири университет.
2. Сегодня можно увидеть много одноэтажных домов с просевшим фундаментом.
3. Раньше в Томске были узкие немощеные улочки, деревянные дома и совсем не было парков и садов.
4. Различные архитектурные стили органично сочетаются с народной культурой.
5. Томск гордится своими университетами и учеными.

b) from English into Russian:

1. There are lots of sights in a city: a museum, a picture gallery, long straight avenues, drama theatre, and university.
2. People appreciate the wooden architecture of Tomsk very much.
3. In 1804 Tomsk attained the rank of gubernia town and remained such up to 1924.
4. Khan Toyan had 77 wives but none of them could bear a son to him.
5. There is a memorial of Glory in Lagerny Garden which was put up in honour of those who were killed during World War II.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Кто сейчас слушает радио?
2. Где ты был вчера вечером?
3. Аня потеряла свои ключи. Теперь она не может открыть дверь.
4. Ты видел вчера Джека?
5. Я получил письмо от Ника в прошлую субботу.

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The guests (dance) when you came?
2. They (clean) the house before our arrival.
3. He (complete) this task in a few days.
4. I met a friend while I (do) the shopping.
5. Every morning at 9 o'clock he (take) his dog for a walk.
6. I (ring) you up as soon as I come home.
7. I (work) in the garden last Sunday.
8. Look! She (do) exercises.
9. I (know) him from my childhood.
10. Something (smell) good. Are you making pancakes?

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Lane | a) Tomsk |
| 2. Place of exile | b) full of people |
| 3. Place of interest | c) oil, natural gas |
| 4. An embankment | d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic |
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule:

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Examination Card № 3

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Мост, главная улица, памятник, гордиться чем-то, быть расположенным, выдающийся ученый, коммерческий центр, музей, многоэтажное здание, театр.

b) from English into Russian:

Place of interest, to make a tour of a town, to be situated, administrative, "Siberian Athens", population, busy avenues, stone, bank of the river, to save.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Собор Святой Троицы был построен в 1606-1607 гг.

2. Руководители томской экспедиции – Г. Писемский и В. Тырков – делали все возможное для ускорения строительства крепости.

3. Многочисленные дома в Томске украшены красивым резным орнаментом.

4. Хан Тоян спрятал свою жену Тому в замке, и никто не знал туда дороги.

5. Томск известен как образовательный, научный, культурный и промышленный сибирский город.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Ushay decided to organize a plot against the khan. The people believed Ushay and supported his idea.

2. The first fort was not large but the construction work proceeded fast.

3. Besides functional expedience the new architectural style pursued aesthetic goals.

4. With opening the university Tomsk became a centre of education and culture of Siberia and it was often called "Siberian Athens".

5. Blinded by Toma's beauty Ushay had forgotten the aim of his coming: he fell in love with her.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Они никогда не играли в футбол в этом году.

2. Что ты обычно ешь на ужин?

3. Она все еще рисует картину.

4. Не шумите. Ребенок спит.

5. Ника нет дома. В это время он работает в саду.

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. People (drive) on the right in Britain.
2. Come on, or we (miss) the plane.
3. When the academic year is over, we (go) to the country.
4. Look at the time. I think I (hear) the school bus.
5. At 5 o'clock yesterday I (go) to the station to catch the 5.15 train.
6. I (not/know) the truth before she told me.
7. I don't think he (recognize) me.
8. You (tell) a lie now?
9. We (see) an interesting film at that time yesterday.
10. She (translate) the article from English and wants to show it to the teacher.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Lane | a) Tomsk |
| 2. Place of exile | b) full of people |
| 3. Place of interest | c) oil, natural gas |
| 4. An embankment | d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic |
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule:

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Examination Card № 4

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Автобусный маршрут, фабрика, народный стиль, декоративное резное украшение, быть основанным, древний, берег реки, немощеная улица, собор, узкий.

b) from English into Russian:

To be famous for, a fortress, basement, commercial centre, a monument, to develop, to go sightseeing, picturesque, to connect, rush hour, a military fortress.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Томск , старинный сибирский город, долгое время был местом ссылки.
2. Многочисленные дома в Томске украшены красивым резным орнаментом.
3. Различные архитектурные стили органично сочетаются с народной культурой.
4. Хан Тоян спрятал свою жену Тому в замке, и никто не знал туда дороги.
5. Сначала был построен только дом губернатора, склад для оружия, амбары для зерна и полицейский участок.

b) From English into Russian.

1. Having learnt about his wife's unfaithfulness Toyon pierced her with a sharp spear.
2. Cultural life was in full swing that's why Tomsk earned the reputation of being "Siberian Athens"
3. There are a lot of ways to go sightseeing: you can walk or you can make a tour of town.
4. Besides functional expedience the new architectural style pursued aesthetic goals.
5. People appreciate the wooden architecture of Tomsk very much.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Недавно я узнала результаты тестов.
2. Несколько дней назад я узнала результаты тестов.
3. Это самый интересный фильм, какой я когда-либо видел.
4. Почему ты смеешься? Эта шутка не смешная.
5. Что ты здесь делаешь? Я пишу письмо своему другу.

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. We couldn't come in time because the rain (not/stop).
2. She (live) in the suburbs of Tomsk.
3. Why you (stand) in the corridor?
4. When I was 20 I (go) to Tomsk to study.
5. Come on, or (miss) the plane.

6. Look at the time. I think I (hear) the school bus.
7. The guests (dance) when you came?
8. We (watch) TV at that time yesterday.
9. Jack (lose) his key. He can't get into the house.
10. People (drive) on the right in Britain.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Lane | a) Tomsk |
| 2. Place of exile | b) full of people |
| 3. Place of interest | c) oil, natural gas |
| 4. An embankment | d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic |
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule:

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Examination Card № 5

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Университет, пыльная улица, деревянное зодчество, соединять, сохранять, церковь, славиться чем-то, осматривать достопримечательности, "Сибирские Афины", современный.

b) from English into Russian:

Commercial centre, busy avenues, to be situated, decorative fretwork, to earn the reputation, picturesque, to be founded, military fortress, a rank of gubernia town, a monument.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Томск – город студентов, так как каждый восьмой житель – студент.
2. Деревянное зодчество – очень важная ступень развития архитектуры.
3. Томск известен как образовательный, научный, культурный и промышленный сибирский город.
4. Собор Святой Троицы был построен в 1606-1607 гг.
5. Сегодня можно увидеть много одноэтажных домов с просевшим фундаментом.

b) from English into Russian:

1. Tomsk began to grow and change rapidly, and turned into one of the biggest and most developed towns not only in Siberia but also in the entire Russian Empire.
2. The requirement for building wooden houses on stone foundation was because of severe climate.
3. Khan Toyan had 77 wives but none of them could bear a son to him.
4. There is a memorial of Glory in Lagerny Garden which was put up in honour of those who were killed during World War II.
5. Ushay decided to organize a plot against the khan. The people believed Ushay and supported his idea.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Мы уже обсудили тему «Томская область» по английскому языку.
2. Обычно я играю в теннис, но сейчас играю в футбол.
3. Где ты был вчера вечером?
4. Что ты обычно ешь на ужин?
5. Она все еще рисует картину.

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The earth (go) round the sun.
2. I don't think he (recognize) me.
3. What you (do) last weekend?
4. She (lost) her umbrella yesterday.
5. You (tell) a lie now?
6. Something (smell) good. Are you making pancakes?
7. When we finish our work we (go) home.
8. Jack (lose) his key. He can't get into the house.
9. I (know) him from my childhood.
10. He (complete) this task in a few days.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Lane | a) Tomsk |
| 2. Place of exile | b) full of people |
| 3. Place of interest | c) oil, natural gas |
| 4. An embankment | d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic |
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule:

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Examination Card № 6

Topic: "Tomsk Region"

Grammar: The Active Voice of the English Verb

I. Translate the following words and expressions

a) from Russian into English:

Быть расположенным, выдающийся ученый, современный, осматривать достопримечательности, пыльная улица, соединять, берег реки, немощеная улица, собор, узкий.

b) from English into Russian:

Population, stone, to save, picturesque, basement, commercial centre, university, to be famous for, to earn the reputation, to make a tour of a town.

II. Translate the following sentences

a) from Russian into English:

1. Существует огромное количество легенд о Томске.
2. Сначала был построен только дом губернатора, склад для оружия, амбары для зерна и полицейский участок.
3. Многочисленные дома в Томске украшены красивым резным орнаментом.
4. Томск известен как образовательный, научный, культурный и промышленный сибирский город.

5. Различные архитектурные стили органично сочетаются с народной культурой.

b) from English into Russian:

1. For about a hundred years Tomsk served as a military fortress, pushing the boundary of the Russian state still farther to the east and southeast.

2. There are a lot of ways to go sightseeing: you can walk or you can make a tour of town.

3. Besides functional expedience the new architectural style pursued aesthetic goals.

4. Blinded by Toma's beauty Ushay had forgotten the aim of his coming: he fell in love with her.

5. In 1804 Tomsk attained the rank of gubernia town and remained such up to 1924.

III. Name the verbs not used in Continuous Tenses (no less than 10). Make up 5 sentences with them.

IV. Translate the following sentences using the Present Simple, the Present Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple:

1. Несколько дней назад я узнала результаты тестов.

2. Это самый интересный фильм, какой я когда-либо видел.

3. Почему ты смеешься? Эта шутка не смешная.

4. Что ты здесь делаешь? Я пишу письмо своему другу.

5. Ты видел вчера Джека?

V. Fill in the suitable tense form of the verb and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. They (build) a lot of new houses every year.

2. I don't think he (recognize) me.

3. The guests (dance) when you came?

4. We (discuss) the results when we finish our experiments.

5. She (live) in the suburbs of Tomsk.

6. I (read) this book from cover to cover.

7. People (drive) on the right in Britain.

8. He (wait) for you the whole day yesterday. Why didn't you come?

9. He (complete) this task in a few days.

10. When I came home the family (have) their supper.

VI. Match the words from the left column to the definitions from the right column:

1. Lane

a) Tomsk

2. Place of exile

b) full of people

3. Place of interest

c) oil, natural gas

4. An embankment

d) a folk story telling about something unusual or magic

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 5. Wooden laces | e) Tomsk began with it |
| 6. Crowded | f) a place where prisoners are sent to |
| 7. To adorn | g) carving fretwork |
| 8. A trade route | h) a side street |
| 9. Siberian Athens | i) a picturesque town's place |
| 10. Mineral resources | j) a sightseeing |
| 11. A fortress | k) to decorate |
| 12. A legend | l) a way used by merchants for trading |

VII. Speak on the grammar rule.

VII. Retell the given text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

Test Card №1

Grammar: The Passive Voice;

Topics: Tomsk region: Known and unknown names in the history of Tomsk; Places of interest;

1. Turn the sentences from active into the passive voice:

1. The pop star will sing the song. 2. Someone left the door open. 3. Mrs. Gates takes care of the baby. 4. He said, that his brother would teach him to drive. 5. The author is writing a new book. 6. Peter and Jane were planting trees in the garden. 7. Mary hasn't washed the floor yet. 8. They hadn't eaten all the food by the time I came.

2. Turn the following questions into the passive:

1. Do they make bread in this factory? 2. Will Susan decorate the room for tomorrow? 3. Did they find the ring in the garden? 4. Was Tom drawing a picture? 5. Is Lisa sending the card to Tim? 6. Has Simon sent the flowers? 7. Had Bob repaired the computer before he left? 8. Should he keep the word?

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verb in brackets:

1. The office (to clean) twice a week. 2. The meal (not to cook) yet. 3. The bridge (to repair) at the moment. 4. The suit case (to pack) yesterday from 4 till 6 p.m. 5. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening. 6. The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the hermitage the following week. 7. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. 8. The book just (to return) to the library. 9. By 3 o'clock everything (to prepare).

IV. Translate the following words and combinations into Russian:

to be the pride of, to bring fame, to give rise to the development of culture and education, to stage interesting performances, puppet theatre, to include, to be founded by smb., to be awarded the title, to be the treasure of, to take place;

V. Translate the following words and combinations into English:

находиться, быть широко известным, быть большим успехом, производить большое впечатление, иметь шанс увидеть, аудитория, репертуар, находиться под чьим-л. руководством, деревянная архитектура, шедевр;

VI. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. In sunny weather wooden houses have a special poetry of their own and seem to radiate the warmth of the masters who left for us these poems in wood, created in accordance with the wise laws of beauty. 2. A.G. Savinikh's experience and research achievements in the field of oncology were highly appreciated both in the country and abroad. 3. During the Soviet period the Tomsk University Library greatly enlarged its collections, it exchanged books with many libraries, research centres and institutions of the Soviet Union and with those of other countries. 4. One of the volunteers who responded to the call of coming to Tomsk to work at the University was a young scientist Porphyry Nikitich Krylov. 5. Tomsk wooden architecture is a magnificent art heritage.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Вклад Крылова стал началом уникальной коллекции, сейчас коллекция состоит из 10 000 видов растений. 2. Красивые деревянные дома Томска очень похожи на дворцы. 3. Томск знаменит своей Университетской библиотекой. 4. П. Кашаров посвятил свою жизнь живописи, он прививал людям любовь к искусству. 5. В июле, когда установилась хорошая погода, П. Крылов начал свой долгий и трудный путь.

VIII. Read and render the text.

IX. Speak on the topic.

X. Tell the rule in Russian.

Text card №1

Theme: Tomsk Region;

Verb (Active and Passive)

STREZHEVOY

If you go to Strezhevoy by air it will take you two hours to get there. It comes into view all of a sudden like an island of civilization among thick forest and moors. It looks beautiful. It is situated on the bank of the Pasol river. The northwestern part of the town faces the mighty Ob. Strezhevoy is surrounded by cedar forests and they

five the town a special originality. The architecture is peculiar, quite different and the builders tried to preserve every tree. It is nice to have the house facing cedar trees.

Strezhevoy is not very large but very young. It makes an impression on visitors. While walking about the town, the thing which strikes you most is children. There are a lot of children everywhere. Much has been done and is being done for children in Strezhevoy. The first capital building erected in town was the school. The children have a wonderful Sport Complex, good sports grounds, well-equipped gymnasiums, many hobby clubs, societies to attend. They can have a good time and develop their abilities there. The pride of the town is school of arts. Everything in this school is for children.

Their fathers and mothers came there over thirty years ago and founded Strezhevoy, the Town of Oil. In the summer of 1966 a group of students landed on the bank of Pasol river to make a road in the thick forest. The work was very hard but they made the road and called it «The Road of Life» as it was impossible to build a town without it. During the summer they built eleven houses, a hostel, four workshops and two bridges and left a table with the words: «The first house of the future town of Strezhevoy was built on July 24, 1966 by the student building team «Neftyanik» («Oilindustry worker»). Then the students from all the corners of the country came to build the town. Later on one of the streets was called Students Street. Strezhevoy was really an international construction site and the people are proud of their town.

Now Strezhevoy is a large town with a population of over 30 000 people. Its airlines connect it not only with Tomsk but with some other towns of Russia. Its oil industrial enterprises are in contacts with many international firms and concerns. Strezhevoy oil and gas are the wealth of Russia.

At present the political and economical crises in the country have changed the situation in Strezhevoy and make the existence of the town itself rather doubtful.

Text card №2

Theme: Tomsk Region;

Verb (Active and Passive)

SEVERSK

Seversk is situated on the bank of the Tom River. It takes you about an hour to get from Seversk to Tomsk by bus. Seversk was founded in 1954 and it was named Tomsk-7. Nowadays it is renamed into Seversk.

Though the town is rather young it has become a modern town with a population of about 100.000 people. It has all the features of a modern town. There are many multistoried buildings, broad avenues, lined up with trees, beautiful parks. The town is very green, for many trees and flowers have been planted in town. The parks and gardens give the town a special charm. There is nothing more delightful than walking

along Seversk streets in spring when the trees are in blossom. The town is very clean. It makes a pleasant impression on visitors. The traffic is heavy especially during rush hours. If you go up Communist Prospect you will see Lenin Square with a monument to V. I. Lenin (they say it is the biggest one in Siberia!), two theatres, cinemas, many shops, cosy cafes, expensive restaurants and other places. All the meetings, demonstrations and festivals are held here. Another interesting place in Seversk is the Zoo with its wonderful park. It is one of the favourite places of rest both for children and grownups. There are over 250 kinds of representatives of fauna from different parts of the planet in the Zoo.

The cultural life in Seversk is vivid. There are several theatres, cinemas, houses of culture in it. The citizens are great theatregoers. The Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre are always full and their performances are popular with people. There is a museum in Seversk where you can see interesting exhibitions, which are really worth seeing. There are twenty secondary schools, several technical and vocational schools and a department of Tomsk Polytechnical University in Seversk.

Seversk is known as a great industrial town. It is famous for its chemical industry. Seversk industrial enterprises export their products to many regions in the country and abroad. Seversk like other industrial towns has ecological problems. The ecological situation in town as well as in the region leaves much to be desired.

The citizens of Seversk love their town and are greatly proud of it.

TEST CARD №1

Themes: “Russia. Russian cities”; “Great Britain, British cities”. The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences

a) from Russian into English.

1. Россия занимает примерно 1/7 часть поверхности земли.
2. Волга впадает в Каспийское море, которое в действительности является крупнейшим в мире озером.
3. Во время Великой Отечественной войны Санкт-Петербург сильно пострадал.
4. Здесь можно видеть собор Василия Блаженного, воздвигнутый архитекторами Постником и Бармой в честь завоевания России Казанского ханства в 1552 году.
5. Горы, Атлантический океан и теплое течение Гольфстрима оказывают влияние на климат Британских островов.

b) from English into Russian.

1. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.
2. The Federal Government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

3. There is a bronze monument to the prominent Russian fabulist Ivan Krylov in the Summer Garden.
4. No food could be brought in and people died of starvation.
5. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. Они знают друг друга с 1995 года.
2. Секретарь напечатала документы до того, как пришел декан.
3. Ты сегодня видел Маргарет?
4. Я прогуляюсь по берегу, пока ты будешь купаться.
5. Они долго шли прежде, чем добрались до деревни.
6. Поезд отходит в 12.00.
7. Что ты здесь делаешь в такой ранний час?
8. Ты была на Кавказе?
9. Мы решили подождать, пока он не вернется.
10. Он сказал, что придет завтра.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

курсировать, стоит посетить, быть окруженным, проектировать, оборудование, отходить (отступать), туманный, средняя полоса, небоскреб, величественный

b) from English into Russian.

to border on, to decrease, legislative, temperate, walrus, powers, mink, ermine, to contain, majestic

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1 It will not ... you good if you go to bed late every night.

- a) do b) make c) have

2 I'm just ... a report, that's all.

- a) doing b) making c) having

3 It's easy to ... a flat every day.

- a) do b) make c) have

4 Helen is good ... foreign languages. She is at the top of our group.

- a) at b) in c) with

5 Peter makes many mistakes in English pronunciation. That's because he works by fits and starts. What is meant in these sentences?

- a) Peter is weak in English pronunciation.
- b) Though Peter works hard, English pronunciation doesn't come easy to him.
- c) Peter misses English classes and doesn't work regularly.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. By the 1st of January she (to work) 30 years at the library.

2. I'll walk along the beach while you (to bathe).
3. They (to walk) for many hours before they came to the village.
4. When I (to awake) there was nobody in. All (to leave).
5. No sooner she (to arrive) at the station than a fast London train (to come in).

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. Hans is businessman.
2. You family is very nice.
3. I like listen to music.
4. Our school have a lot of students.
5. They were fishing when Nick was falling into the water.

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. Geographical situation of Russia.

IX. The Present Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

TEST CARD №2

Themes: "Russia. Russian cities"; "Great Britain, British cities". The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences ...

a) from Russian into English.

1. Животный мир Севера России включает моржей, тюленей, полярных медведей и полярных лис.
2. Федеральное правительство состоит из трех ветвей власти: законодательной, исполнительной и судебной.
3. Санкт-Петербург часто называют северной Венецией, потому что в нем насчитывается 65 рек, рукавов и каналов с мостами, мастерски украшенными чугунными решетками.
4. Британский парламент состоит из 2-х палат: Палаты лордов и Палаты общин.
5. Большинство мест в Палате общин получила лейбористская партия, и королева назначила лидером лейбористов Гордона Брауна премьер-министром.

b) from English into Russian.

1. It was consecrated in 1065 but a week later the king died and was buried in the Abbey.
2. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey.
3. His tomb became a popular place of pilgrimage.
4. The city was built on the swampy land at the mouth of the Neva river.
5. The temperate zone with four seasons prevails.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. К 1 января исполнится тридцать лет, как она работает в библиотеке.

2. Когда я проснулся, никого в комнате не было. Все уехали.
3. Они обсуждали этот вопрос, когда я вошел.
4. Куда ты положил мой зонтик? Он мне нужен.
5. Не успела она приехать на станцию, как пришел поезд.
6. Уже половина первого, а ты еще не выполнил упражнение.
7. Если мы не поторопимся, мы опоздаем на поезд.
8. Когда она приехала?
9. Она сказала, что не виделась с подругой с прошлого лета.
10. Пока мама готовила обед, дети играли в саду.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

осадить, граничить с, колыбель, равнина, Западно-Сибирская низменность, переименовать, болотистый, устье (реки), многоэтажное здание, двустороннее движение

b) from English into Russian.

still life, landscape, starvation, shelling, to inspire, seal, squirrel, kingdom, humidity, equipment

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1 What does the word "deadline" mean?

a recess after a long period of studies

a reading period

the latest date when students can retake exams

2 This is an obligatory plan according to which students are taught particular subjects of general and professional training.

a) time-table b) curriculum c) scholarship

3 I'll phone you as soon as I

a) will arrive b) arrive c) arrived d) will have been arrived

4 There aren't any buses because the drivers ... on strike.

a) went b) have gone c) gone d) had gone

5 By the time I ... to University, I'll have been studying English for five years.

a) shall b) go c) went d) should go

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. Where you (to put) my umbrella? I need it.

2. They (to discuss) this question when I entered the room.

3. It is half past eight and you (not to do) your morning exercise yet.

4. Gilbert told me they (to land) tomorrow.

5. By this time a small crowd (to gather) and people (to ask) each other what was the matter.

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. It rained when we went out.

2. We was dancing at the disco when we saw Sandy.
3. I was losing my money when I bought presents.
4. I broken my leg while I was skiing.
5. They are sitting in the garden when it started to rain.

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. Geographical situation of Great Britain.

IX. The Past Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

TEST CARD №3

Themes: “Russia. Russian cities”; “Great Britain, British cities”. The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences

a) from Russian into English.

1. Соединенное королевство – это один из крупнейших производителей и экспортеров станков, электроники, текстиля, навигационного и авиационного оборудования в мире.
2. Тауэр был крепостью, дворцом, тюрьмой, монетным двором и зверинцем.
3. Судебную власть в России представляют Конституционный суд, Верховный суд и суды на местах.
4. Несмотря на проблемы, с которыми в настоящее время сталкивается Россия, у страны много возможностей стать одним из мировых лидеров.
5. Немецкая армия осадила Санкт-Петербург в 1941 году, и в течение следующих 2-х с половиной лет он был отрезан от остальной части страны.

b) from English into Russian.

1. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers attracts everybody’s attention and makes a strong impression on tourists and guests of the capital.
2. The Abbey contains many royal tombs, memorials to eminent men and women.
3. The Labour Party received the majority in the House of Commons and the leader of the party Gordon Brown was appointed Prime-Minister by the Queen.
4. The History Museum in Red Square is the magnificent building besides it’s one of the major scientific and educational institutions where we can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times.
5. In the central zone of Russia there are a lot of wolves and foxes, hares and squirrels.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. Пока я делала домашнюю работу, он отдыхал.
2. Позвони мне, когда прилетишь в Лондон.
3. Ты не получишь торт, пока не съешь кашу.
4. Посмотри! Кто-то лезет на то высокое дерево.

5. Бассейн открывается в 10.00, а закрывается в 20.00.
6. Джон стрижет траву регулярно.
7. Адам объясняет своему сыну, как пользоваться компьютером.
8. Она не видела этот фильм раньше.
9. Мой друг много путешествовал в прошлом году.
10. Твой новый пиджак хорошо на тебе сидит.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

пустыня, горноста́й, выпа́дать, законодательный, растительность, изумительный, чугу́нная ограда, соде́ржать, вдохновля́ть, вторже́ние

b) from English into Russian.

vast, variety, midland, invaluable, marble, the Old Bailey, to appoint, to be separated from, executive, to be buried

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1. I haven't given ... permission to borrow my calculator.
a) anybody b) somebody c) nobody
2. Without help Bill would never have been able to get there on time, ... he?
a) won't b) would c) wouldn't
3. Galileo proved that the earth ... round the sun.
a) had moved b) moves c) is moving
4. This person can
a) depend on b) be depended on c) depended on
5. Help ... to sandwiches, please.
a) yourselves b) your c) you

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. When I get back, they (to have) dinner.
2. I think that England (to become) a republic by the year 2100.
3. We shall send them the documents after we (to ship) the goods.
4. She (to sleep) for three hours when we returned.
5. We decided to wait until they (to return).

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

- They will meet my sister at the station if they will have free time.
- We plays basketball twice a week.
- Granny cook an apple pie every Sunday.
- They doesn't fail at the examinations.
- What you are going to do tonight?

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. London.

IX. The Future Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

TEST CARD №1

Themes: “Russia. Russian cities”; “Great Britain, British cities”. The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences

a) from Russian into English.

1. Россия занимает примерно 1/7 часть поверхности земли.
2. Волга впадает в Каспийское море, которое в действительности является крупнейшим в мире озером.
3. Во время Великой Отечественной войны Санкт-Петербург сильно пострадал.
4. Здесь можно видеть собор Василия Блаженного, воздвигнутый архитекторами Постником и Бармой в честь завоевания России Казанского ханства в 1552 году.
5. Горы, Атлантический океан и теплое течение Гольфстрима оказывают влияние на климат Британских островов.

b) from English into Russian.

1. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.
2. The Federal Government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.
3. There is a bronze monument to the prominent Russian fabulist Ivan Krylov in the Summer Garden.
4. No food could be brought in and people died of starvation.
5. Daily shelling and air raids destroyed parts of the city.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. Они знают друг друга с 1995 года.
2. Секретарь напечатала документы до того, как пришел декан.
3. Ты сегодня видел Маргарет?
4. Я прогуляюсь по берегу, пока ты будешь купаться.
5. Они долго шли прежде, чем добрались до деревни.
6. Поезд отходит в 12.00.
7. Что ты здесь делаешь в такой ранний час?
8. Ты была на Кавказе?
9. Мы решили подождать, пока он не вернется.
10. Он сказал, что придет завтра.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

курсировать, стоит посетить, быть окруженным, проектировать, оборудование, отходить (отступать), туманный, средняя полоса, небоскреб, величественный

b) from English into Russian.

to border on, to decrease, legislative, temperate, walrus, powers, mink, ermine, to contain, majestic

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1 It will not ... you good if you go to bed late every night.

a) do b) make c) have

2 I'm just ... a report, that's all.

a) doing b) making c) having

3 It's easy to ... a flat every day.

a) do b) make c) have

4 Helen is good ... foreign languages. She is at the top of our group.

a) at b) in c) with

5 Peter makes many mistakes in English pronunciation. That's because he works by fits and starts. What is meant in these sentences?

- Peter is weak in English pronunciation.
- Though Peter works hard, English pronunciation doesn't come easy to him.
- Peter misses English classes and doesn't work regularly.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. By the 1st of January she (to work) 30 years at the library.

2. I'll walk along the beach while you (to bathe).

3. They (to walk) for many hours before they came to the village.

4. When I (to awake) there was nobody in. All (to leave).

5. No sooner she (to arrive) at the station than a fast London train (to come in).

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. Hans is businessman.

2. You family is very nice.

3. I like listen to music.

4. Our school have a lot of students.

5. They were fishing when Nick was falling into the water.

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. Geographical situation of Russia.

IX. The Present Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

TEST CARD №2

Themes: “Russia. Russian cities”; “Great Britain, British cities”. The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences

a) from Russian into English.

1. Животный мир Севера России включает моржей, тюленей, полярных медведей и полярных лис.
2. Федеральное правительство состоит из трех ветвей власти: законодательной, исполнительной и судебной.
3. Санкт-Петербург часто называют северной Венецией, потому что в нем насчитывается 65 рек, рукавов и каналов с мостами, мастерски украшенными чугунными решетками.
4. Британский парламент состоит из 2-х палат: Палаты лордов и Палаты общин.
5. Большинство мест в Палате общин получила лейбористская партия, и королева назначила лидером лейбористов Гордона Брауна премьер-министром.

b) from English into Russian.

1. It was consecrated in 1065 but a week later the king died and was buried in the Abbey.
2. Numerous banks, offices and firms are situated there including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey.
3. His tomb became a popular place of pilgrimage.
4. The city was built on the swampy land at the mouth of the Neva river.
5. The temperate zone with four seasons prevails.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. К 1 января исполнится тридцать лет, как она работает в библиотеке.
2. Когда я проснулся, никого в комнате не было. Все уехали.
3. Они обсуждали этот вопрос, когда я вошел.
4. Куда ты положил мой зонтик? Он мне нужен.
5. Не успела она приехать на станцию, как пришел поезд.
6. Уже половина первого, а ты еще не выполнил упражнение.
7. Если мы не поторопимся, мы опоздаем на поезд.
8. Когда она приехала?
9. Она сказала, что не виделась с подругой с прошлого лета.
10. Пока мама готовила обед, дети играли в саду.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

осадить, граничить с, колыбель, равнина, Западно-Сибирская низменность, переименовать, болотистый, устье (реки), многоэтажное здание, двустороннее движение

b) from English into Russian.

still life, landscape, starvation, shelling, to inspire, seal, squirrel, kingdom, humidity, equipment

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1 What does the word “deadline” mean?

a recess after a long period of studies

a reading period

the latest date when students can retake exams

2 This is an obligatory plan according to which students are taught particular subjects of general and professional training.

a) time-table b) curriculum c) scholarship

3 I'll phone you as soon as I

a) will arrive b) arrive c) arrived d) will have been arrived

4 There aren't any buses because the drivers ... on strike.

a) went b) have gone c) gone d) had gone

5 By the time I ... to University, I'll have been studying English for five years.

a) shall b) go c) went d) should go

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. Where you (to put) my umbrella? I need it.

2. They (to discuss) this question when I entered the room.

3. It is half past eight and you (not to do) your morning exercise yet.

4. Gilbert told me they (to land) tomorrow.

5. By this time a small crowd (to gather) and people (to ask) each other what was the matter.

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

1. It rained when we went out.

2. We was dancing at the disco when we saw Sandy.

3. I was losing my money when I bought presents.

4. I broken my leg while I was skiing.

5. They are sitting in the garden when it started to rain.

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. Geographical situation of Great Britain.

IX. The Past Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

Themes: “Russia. Russian cities”; “Great Britain, British cities”. The tenses of the verb. The adjective. The phrasal verbs.

I. Translate the sentences

a) from Russian into English.

1. Соединенное королевство – это один из крупнейших производителей и экспортеров станков, электроники, текстиля, навигационного и авиационного оборудования в мире.
2. Тауэр был крепостью, дворцом, тюрьмой, монетным двором и зверинцем.
3. Судебную власть в России представляют Конституционный суд, Верховный суд и суды на местах.
4. Несмотря на проблемы, с которыми в настоящее время сталкивается Россия, у страны много возможностей стать одним из мировых лидеров.
5. Немецкая армия осадила Санкт-Петербург в 1941 году, и в течение следующих 2-х с половиной лет он был отрезан от остальной части страны.

b) from English into Russian.

1. The Kremlin with golden domes and towers attracts everybody’s attention and makes a strong impression on tourists and guests of the capital.
2. The Abbey contains many royal tombs, memorials to eminent men and women.
3. The Labour Party received the majority in the House of Commons and the leader of the party Gordon Brown was appointed Prime-Minister by the Queen.
4. The History Museum in Red Square is the magnificent building besides it’s one of the major scientific and educational institutions where we can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times.
5. In the central zone of Russia there are a lot of wolves and foxes, hares and squirrels.

II. Translate the sentences from Russian into English revising grammar rules.

1. Пока я делала домашнюю работу, он отдыхал.
2. Позвони мне, когда прилетишь в Лондон.
3. Ты не получишь торт, пока не съешь кашу.
4. Посмотри! Кто-то лезет на то высокое дерево.
5. Бассейн открывается в 10.00, а закрывается в 20.00.
6. Джон стрижет траву регулярно.
7. Адам объясняет своему сыну, как пользоваться компьютером.
8. Она не видела этот фильм раньше.
9. Мой друг много путешествовал в прошлом году.
10. Твой новый пиджак хорошо на тебе сидит.

III. Translate the words

a) from Russian into English.

пустыня, горноста́й, впа́дать, законодательный, растительность, изумительный, чугу́нная ограда, соде́ржать, вдохновля́ть, вторже́ние

b) from English into Russian.

vast, variety, midland, invaluable, marble, the Old Bailey, to appoint, to be separated from, executive, to be buried

IV. Choose the proper word / form / phrase.

1. I haven't given ... permission to borrow my calculator.
a) anybody b) somebody c) nobody
2. Without help Bill would never have been able to get there on time, ... he?
a) won't b) would c) wouldn't
3. Galileo proved that the earth ... round the sun.
a) had moved b) moves c) is moving
4. This person can
a) depend on b) be depended on c) depended on
5. Help ... to sandwiches, please.
a) yourselves b) your c) you

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form.

1. When I get back, they (to have) dinner.
2. I think that England (to become) a republic by the year 2100.
3. We shall send them the documents after we (to ship) the goods.
4. She (to sleep) for three hours when we returned.
5. We decided to wait until they (to return).

VI. Correct the mistakes where necessary.

- They will meet my sister at the station if they will have free time.
- We plays basketball twice a week.
- Granny cook an apple pie every Sunday.
- They doesn't fail at the examinations.
- What you are going to do tonight?

VII. Read and render the text.

VIII. Speak on the topic. London.

IX. The Future Perfect Tense. The formation and use.

Test Card № 4

Themes: The Russian Federation, Russian Cities.

Grammar: The Verb, the Adjective, the Adverb.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. Общая площадь России – около 17 миллионов квадратных километров.
2. Россия расположена на двух равнинах – Великой Русской равнине и Западно–

Сибирской низменности. 3. Законодательная власть в Российской Федерации принадлежит федеральному собранию. 4. В древнерусском языке слово «красная» означало «красивая». 5. Здание государственного Исторического музея было воздвигнуто в 1883 году.

II. Translate the following words:

a) from Russian into English: быть расположенным, занимать, общая площадь, столица, законодательная власть, равнина, сельское хозяйство, главнокомандующий, герб, гимн.

b) from English into Russian: climate, to stretch from ... to, a deep valley, a mountain chain, mineral wealth, a branch, judicial, the Federal Assembly, a banner.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form:

1. If you (to translate) this article into Russian, I shall use it in my report. 2. My friend (to speak) English well. 3. George (to eat) dinner when his friend called. 4. you (to hear) it now? 5. He just (to be) here.

IV. Make all types of the questions to this sentence:

Peter likes ice-cream.

V. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives or adverbs:

1. Dorothy is (young) in her family. 2. You looked upset yesterday. I'm glad you look (happy) today. 3. John is (friendly) to me than Kate. 4. Mary is (bright) student in her group. 5. Where is (near) post-office, please?

VI. Put the following adjectives into the right order:

1. high, multi-colored, modern, brick (building). 2. wide, magnificent, ancient (square). 3. green, sweet, big, round, Russia (apple). 4. old, high, white and black (birch). 5. little, nice, round, new, blue, Czech (box).

VII. Explain the rule of forming the Present Perfect Tense.

VIII. Speak on the topic "The Russian Federation".

IX. Read and retell the text given.

Test Card № 5

Themes: The Russian Federation, Russian Cities.

Grammar: The Verb, the Adjective, the Adverb.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. Общее число рек в России – около двух миллионов. 2. Сердце Москвы – Кремль. 3. Национальный герб России – двуглавый орел. 4. Санкт – Петербург был основан в 1703 году Петром Великим. 5. Одна из главных достопримечательностей Москвы – Красная площадь.

II. Translate the following words:

a) from Russian into English: проспект, государство, метро, Красная площадь, правительство, Спасская башня, древний, поселение, памятник, Кремлевская стена.

b) from English into Russian: chronicles, cathedral, department store, Trinity tower, treasure, place of interest, origin, plain, railway station, to erect.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form:

1. If you not (to hurry), we shall miss the train. 2. He (to own) this house since 1995. 3. George already (to return) from France. 4. What you (to think) about? 5. I (to listen) to the hit-parade on the radio tomorrow from 7 till 8.

IV. Make all types of the questions to this sentence:

Ann has just met her friend.

V. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives or adverbs:

1. This is (old) building in our town. 2. Today it is (warm) than yesterday. 3. He speaks English (well) than you. 4. There are (many) students in the group 3 than in the group 7. 5. It is (near) way to the university.

VI. Put the following adjectives into the right order:

1. red, fast, big, Italian (car). 2. old, wooden, well-done, round, big, Italian, brown (table). 3. orange, nice, cotton, new, French (dress). 4. tall, young, good-looking, English (man). 5. red, beautiful, big, Holland (rose).

VII. Explain the rule of forming the irregular forms of comparison.

VIII. Speak on the topic "Moscow".

IX. Read and retell the text given.

Test Card № 6

Themes: The Russian Federation, Russian Cities.

Grammar: The Verb, the Adjective, the Adverb.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. Самое глубокое в мире озеро – Байкал – находится в России. 2. Россия – конституционная республика с президентом во главе государства. 3. Один из самых древних памятников Красной площади – Покровский собор – больше известен как собор Василия Блаженного. 4. Сегодня Москва – современный город с высокими зданиями и широкими улицами. 5. Около государственного исторического музея вы можете увидеть памятник маршалу Жукову, открытый в честь 50 - летнего юбилея победы над Германией.

II. Translate the following words:

a) from Russian into English: президентская республика, Совет Федерации, Верховный суд, национальный герб, двуглавый орел, полезные ископаемые, Дальний Восток, граница, включать в себя, Кавказ.

b) from English into Russian: square kilometer, to occupy, to border on, lowland, State Duma, population, the Kremlin, Mausoleum, conquest, monument.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form:

1. Where will you go if you (to come) to London? 2. She (to be) a teacher for 20 years next month. 3. Look! Alice (to walk) there. 4. Where you (to be) now? 5. How many times the team (to win) this year?

IV. Make all types of the questions to this sentence:

He has never been to Yaroslavl.

V. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives or adverbs:

1. This is (beautiful) dress in the shop. 2. Jack is ill, but he feels (good) today than yesterday. 3. He swims (well) than you. 4. There is (much) light in this room than in that one. 5. This is (interesting) game I've ever played.

VI. Put the following adjectives into the right order:

1. blue, round, textile, big, new, Italian (umbrella). 2. stone, small, old, country (cottage). 3. well-maintained, blue, new, German (car). 4. new, nice, leather, brown (shoes). 5. linen, square, long, brown, beautiful (table-cloth).

VII. Explain the rule of forming the Future Continuous Tense.

VIII. Speak on the topic "Russian cities".

IX. Read and retell the text given.

Test Card № 7

Themes: The Russian Federation, Russian Cities.

Grammar: The Verb, the Adjective, the Adverb.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. Около 10 миллионов людей в России заняты в сельском хозяйстве. 2. В соответствии с Конституцией, Россия – конституционная республика. 3. Кремль стоит на левом берегу реки Москва. 4. В центре Красной площади находится Мавзолей Ленина. 5. Москва – столица огромной страны, которая занимает половину Европы и половину Азии.

II. Translate the following words:

a) from Russian into English: занимать, Кавказ, палата Парламента, премьер-министр, Верховный суд, гимн, герб, метро, шедевр, Мавзолей.

b) from English into Russian: avenue, two-headed eagle, the Council of Federation, to border on, to flow into, the current population, non-ferrous metals, mineral wealth, to be vested in, industry.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form:

1. You look tired. What you (to do)? 2. Where is Jane? She (to cook) the dinner. 3. He thought he (to see) that man before. 4. you ever (to be) to Ireland? 5. If you (to do) your lessons in hour, we shall go for a walk.

IV. Make all types of the questions to this sentence:

Mary is doing her homework now.

V. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives or adverbs:

1. This is (beautiful) dress in the shop. 2. Jack is ill, but he feels (good) today than yesterday. 3. He swims (well) than you. 4. There is (much) light in this room than in that one. 5. This is (interesting) game I've ever played.

VI. Put the following adjectives into the right order:

1. blue, round, textile, big, new, Italian (umbrella). 2. stone, small, old, country (cottage). 3. well-maintained, blue, new, German (car). 4. new, nice, leather, brown (shoes). 5. linen, square, long, brown, beautiful (table-cloth).

VII. Explain the rule of forming the Future Perfect Tense.

VIII. Speak on the topic “Russian cities”.

IX. Read and retell the text given.

Test Card № 8

Themes: The Russian Federation, Russian cities.

Grammar: The Verb, the adjective, the adverb.

I. Translate the following sentences:

1. В Москве много достопримечательностей. 2. В центре Красной площади находится Мавзолей Ленина. 3. Казань была основана в четырнадцатом веке и вскоре стала столицей могущественного Татарского ханства. 4. Архангельск был главным морским портом России с момента своего основания. 5. Сегодня государственным символом России является трехцветный флаг.

II. Translate the following words:

a) from Russian into English: промышленность, правление, Совет Федерации, столица, Верховный суд, главнокомандующий, герб, гимн, шедевр, Мавзолей.

b) from English into Russian: square, emblem, the State Duma, to border on, trade, the current population, World War II, mineral wealth, railroad, urban.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the necessary tense form:

1. The spaceship (to reach) the Moon after three days. 2. Where is Jane? She (to cook) the dinner. 3. He said he (to see) that man before. 4. I (to read) a lot of books in my childhood. 5. Will you call us when you (to come) back?

IV. Make all types of the questions to this sentence:

Today I have been to the Drama theatre.

V. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives or adverbs:

1. This is (quiet) district in our town. 2. This translation of the word is (correct) than that one. 3. She speaks English (well) than German. 4. German cars are (qualified) than Russian. 5. This is (interesting) book I've ever read.

VI. Put the following adjectives into the right order:

1. interesting, colored, new, Russian (newspaper). 2. little, nice, violet (flower). 3. big, white, cotton, beautiful, new, Italian (bag). 4. new, nice, leather, brown (shoes). 5. linen, square, long, brown, beautiful (table-cloth).

VII. Explain the rule of forming the degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

VIII. Speak on the topic “Russian cities”.

IX. Read and retell the text given.

Список основной, дополнительной литературы, интернет-ресурсов

1. Основная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка. 1 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 6-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2006. – 535 с.
2. Грамматика английского языка : [учебное пособие для вузов на английском языке] / В. Л. Каушанская [и др.]. – 7-е изд. – М. : Страт, 2006. – 318 с.
3. Иностраный язык. Грамматика английского языка : учебное пособие / [Кошкарлова С.М. [и др.] ; Федеральное агентство по образованию, ГОУ ВПО ТГПУ. – Томск : Изд-во ТГПУ, 2006. – 242 с.

2. Дополнительная литература

1. Практический курс английского языка. 2 курс : учебник для вузов / [В. Д. Аракин [и др.] ; под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 7-е изд., доп. и испр. – М. : ВЛАДОС, 2005. – 515 с.
2. Корнеева, Е. А. Грамматика английского глагола в теории и практике : время, вид, временная отнесенность, залог, наклонение / Е. А. Корнеева. – СПб. : Союз, 2000. – 448 с.
3. Сатинова, В. Ф. Читаем и говорим о Британии и британцах / В. Ф. Сатинова. – 5-е изд. – Минск : Высшая школа, 2000. – 254 с.

3. Интернет-ресурсы

www.everythingsl.net/lessons/light_festivals.php
www.thejapanfaq.com/celebrations.html
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/21/reading-37/>
<http://etornauta.wordpress.com/2007/01/18/extra-word>
<http://www.webtvhub.com/category/genre/travel/>
<http://www.dailystep.com/>
<http://www.busuu.com/ru>
www.englishtown.com
www.homeenglish.ru