


Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Мамадышский политехнический колледж»

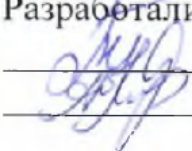
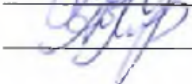
УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора по ТО
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
по учебной дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в
профессиональной деятельности
для специальности
49.02.01 Физическая культура

Мамадыш
2025


Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура. Приказ Минпросвещения России от 11.11.2022 N 968 (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 19 декабря 2022 г. N 71643).

Обсуждена и одобрена на заседании
предметно-цикловой комиссии
социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

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Председатель ПЦК

 / Т.Н. Миннахметова/

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1.ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ	4
2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	4
3. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ	6
4. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ	24

1.Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Оценочные средства по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 49.02.01 Физическая культура , предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, осваивающих программу учебной дисциплины.

Контрольно - оценочные средства включают в себя контрольные материалы, контрольно – оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля в форме входной контрольной работы, текущего контроля – тестовые задания, контрольные работы, устный опрос и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; – строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); – писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

Входной контроль

Инструкция по выполнению работы:

Тест на определение уровня знаний студентов состоит из 33 заданий. К каждому заданию прилагаются несколько вариантов ответа. Внимательно прочитайте задание, переведите его и проанализируйте все предложенные варианты ответа. Выберите правильный вариант и запишите его в бланк ответов.

Желаем успеха!

Вариант 1

I. Выберите правильные артикли (отсутствие артикля обозначается знаком O). a. the; b. a (an); c. O

1. The Queen of Great Britain is not... absolute monarch.
2. Open ... door, please.
3. There is ... picture on page 20.

II. Выберите правильные предлоги (отсутствие предлога обозначается знаком O).

4. Why are you standing in the corridor? Come ..., please.
a. in; b. into; c. out of; d. O
5. The workers are going ... the hall.
a. of; b. in; c. to; d. into
6. Who is ... duty today?
a. of; b. in; c. on; d. for
7. I'm fond of listening ... these tapes.
a. O; b. in; c. to; d. Of

III. Выберите правильные времена глагола (правильную форму сказуемого):

8. Он уедет за границу после того, как книга будет напечатана.
a. will have been published; b. will be published; c. has been published
9. Now she . . . difficulty in putting fact in order.
a. is having; b. has been having; c. had.

IV. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

a. is; b. are; c. am; d. was .

10. There ... ten pens and a magazine on the table.

11. There ... many cars in front of the house.

V. Выберите необходимые модальные глаголы:

12. You ... take care of your parents.

a. should; b. ought to; c are to

13. My sight is getting worse. Next year, I'm afraid, I ...read without glasses.

a. can not; b. may not; c won't be able to

14. Don't you see I'm tired? You ... me, you know.

a. might have ... helped; b. could ... help; c may ... help

15. Police, fire-fighters, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters ... work on holiday in the USA.

a. could; b. might; c must

16. The real history of the period between 1688 and the middle of the eighteenth century...summed up in three words: accumulation of capital.

a. need be; b. will be able to be; c. can be

17. The power of knowledge... placed in the hands of people.

a. should be; b. ought to be; c need to be

18. We ... commemorate great people.

a. must; b. need to; c may

VI. Выберите английские эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках:

19. There are (мало) foreign students in our Institute.

a. few; b. a few; c some; d. a lot of

20. Her flat is on the ground floor, (моя) is on the second floor.

a. my; b. me; c mine; d. I

21. Whose map is this? It's (его).

a. him; b. his; c he; d. hers

22. (Кто из) of the students is painting the slogan?

a. some; b. which; c who; d. why

23. Their Institute is in N. street; (наш) is in the centre of the city.

a. our; b. we; c ours; d. us

24. Give me (какой-нибудь) magazine, please.

a. few; b. some; c a few; d. any

VII. Выберите соответствующие смыслу слова:

25. Are there ... students in the reading-room?

a. any; b. no; c some; d. not any

26. There are not... conveniences in the house.

a. some; b. no; c any; d. much

27. Is there ... bread on the plate?

a. few; b. any; c many; d. some

VIII. Выберите слова противоположные по значению (антонимы):

28. busy (a. free; b. white; c. comfortable)

29. to "give (a. to put; b. to take; c to show)

30. to go (a. to come in; b. to come; c to go)

IX. Для следующих предложений выберите английские эквиваленты:

31. В книжном шкафу много книги по английскому языку.

a. There are few English books in the bookcase,

b. The English books are in the bookcase,

c. There are a lot of English books in the bookcase.

32. В нашем городе нет заводов.

a. There are some plants in our town.

b. There are not any plants in our town,

c. Those plants are not in our town.

33. Не выходите, пожалуйста.

a. Come in, please.

b. Don't go out, please,

c. Let's go out.

Входной контроль

Инструкция по выполнению работы:

Тест на определение уровня знаний студентов состоит из 33 заданий. К каждому заданию прилагаются несколько вариантов ответа. Внимательно прочитайте задание, переведите его и проанализируйте все предложенные варианты ответа. Выберите правильный вариант и запишите его в бланк ответов.

Желаем успеха!

I. Выберите правильные артикли (отсутствие артикля обозначается знаком O).

a. the; b. a (an); c. O

1. There are ... flowers on the table.
2. Where is ... your plan?

II. Выберите правильные предлоги (отсутствие предлога обозначается знаком O).

3. What language are you speaking...?
a. at; b. O; c. on; d. in
4. Let's work ... our designs.
a. for; b. after; c. on; d. at
5. There is a picture ... the sofa.
a. around; b. in; c. on; d. over
6. There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our Institute.
a. around; b. after; c. for; d. with
7. Mary is writing ... chalk on the blackboard.
a. for; b. with; c. around; d. of

III. Выберите правильные времена глагола (правильную форму сказуемого):

8. Like it or not, TV . . . the supreme holiday attraction over it upstaged the cinema by showing old films.
a. has been; b. is; c was
9. You are a good football-player. Since when . . . you....football?
a. have ...been playing; b. did ...play; c had been playing.

IV. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

a. is; b. are; c. am; d. was .

10. Who ... speaking?
11. What... you doing?

V. Выберите необходимые модальные глаголы:

12. Whatever else the government ... to undertake, its duty is to keep order in civil society.
a. must try; b. might try; c may try

13. No museum ... ever... buy even one painting by this artist.
a. has ... been able to; b. might ... have; c has...been allowed to
14. Twelve delegates representing gypsy groups from several countries ... for six days of talks at the end of February.
a. can meet; b. have to meet; c are to meet
- 15.... you ... get up early yesterday to meet the delegation at the airport?
a. Did ... have to; b. Had ...to; c Have ... had to
16. The leopard ...not change his spots.
a. need; b. can; c ought
17. We ... learn from the past.
a. may; b. need; c must

VI. Выберите английские эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках:

18. Say it (повторите), please.
a. again; b. through; c to; d. only
19. Ask (его) about his new flat.
a. him; b. his; c her; d. he
20. (Его) daughter is seven years old.
a. he; b. his; c him; d. her
21. (Ее) parents are pensioners.
a. his; b. her; c she; d. their
22. Tom is telling (нам) about his work.
a. them; b. we; c our; d. us
23. Show (им) the plan of our work.
a. they; b. their; c them; d. as
24. The room is large but (ее) windows are not large.
a. their; b. its; c her; d. our

VII. Выберите соответствующие смыслу слова:

25. There is not... ink in my pen.
a. any; b. many; c some; d. few
26. Tom has no mother. ... mother is dead.

a. us; b. him; c his; d. her

27. Peter is fond of readings: Give these books to ...

a. his; b. her; c him; d. he

VIII. Выберите слова противоположные по значению (антонимы):

28. low (a. comfortable; b. high; c modern)

29. to stand up (a. to sit; b. to sit down; c to stand)

30. to be over (a. to begin; b. to say again; c to be late)

IX. Для следующих предложений выберите английские эквиваленты:

31. Давайте ответим на их вопросы.

a. Let's answer their questions.

b. Don't answer their questions.

c. We are not answering their questions.

32. Пусть она отошлет письмо своему брату.

a. Let's send her a letter from her brother.

b. Let her send a letter to her brother.

c. Don't send her a letter from her brother.

33. На полке лежит какой-то журнал.

a. The magazine is on the shelf.

b. There is some magazine on the shelf,

c. Is there any magazine on the shelf?

Входной контроль

Инструкция по выполнению работы:

Тест на определение уровня знаний студентов состоит из 33 заданий. К каждому заданию прилагаются несколько вариантов ответа. Внимательно прочитайте задание, переведите его и проанализируйте все предложенные варианты ответа. Выберите правильный вариант и запишите его в бланк ответов.

Желаем успеха!

Вариант 3

I. Выберите правильные артикли (отсутствие артикля обозначается знаком O). a. the; b. a (an); c. O

1. What colour are ... walls in your room?
2. Are those ... English books?

II. Выберите правильные предлоги (отсутствие предлога обозначается знаком O).

3. I have a few books ... modern writers.

a. at; b. by; c. after; d. with

4. The desk is ... the wall.

a. in; b. with; c. on; d. at

5. There is no chair... the corner.

a. of; b. on; c. in; d. at

6. Tom is giving ... me the book.

a. to; b. O; c. for; d. after

7. They are not showing any designs ... us.

a. for; b. into; c. O; d. to

III. Выберите правильные времена глагола (правильную форму сказуемого):

8. My brother ...music lessons for three years now.

a. have taken; b. has been taking; c took

9. Perhaps in the future men ... on the sea, away from the crowded and noisy cities on land.

a. will live; b. would live; c are living

IV. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

a. is; b. are; c. am; d. was .

10. I ...very sorry.

11. Our class ... over.

V. Выберите необходимые модальные глаголы:

12. The Senate and the House of Representatives ...approve a bill for it to become a law.

a. had to; b. must; c. was to

13. Excuse me, ... you tell me the way to the Houses of Parliament, please?

a. could; b. may; c. will

- 14.... you come and sit down?

a. Could; b. Are; c Won't

15.... you like a cup of coffee?

a. Should; b. Would; c Could

16. I ... mind a drink, if you had one.

a. shouldn't;t; b. wouldn't;t; c haven't

17. Teenagers who commit crimesbe treated as adults and sentenced to significant punishment.

a. would; b. should; c. ought to

VI. Выберите английские эквиваленты для слов, стоящих в скобках:

18. Tell us (несколько) words about your studies.

a. few; b. many; c a few; d. little

19. She is helping (своему) brother with his lessons.

a. my; b. our; c his; d. her

20. There are (несколько) ties in the box.

a. few; b. no; c any; d. some

21. (Почему) are you late?

a. why; b. because; c who; d. what

22. (Их) children are at home.

a. them; b. their; c they; d. our

23. His children are so nice. I am fond of (их).

a. them; b. their; c they; d. him

VII. Выберите соответствующие смыслу слова:

24. The students are in the classroom. Let's go there and tell ...about our plans.

a. they; b. their; c them; d. theirs

25. The park is so beautiful and ... trees are so high.

a. his; b. their; c its; d. him

26. We are answering ... questions.

a. ours; b. him; c them; d. their

27. These books are good. Let's give ... to the children.

a. theirs; b. their; c them; d. him

VIII. Выберите слова противоположные по значению (антонимы):

28. there (a. in front of; b. here; c around)

29. much (a. a lot of; b. little; c few)

small (a. many; b. large; c little)

30. many (a. few; b. a few; c little)

IX. Для следующих предложений выберите английские эквиваленты:

31. Памятник находится в центре города.

- a. There is a monument in the centre of the town.
- b. The monument is in the centre of the town.
- C. There are some monuments in the centre of the town.

32. О чем они говорят?

- a. What book are they speaking about?
- b. Are they speaking English?
- c. What are they speaking about?

33. Извините меня.

- a. I am wrong,
- b. I am right,
- c. I am sorry.

Эталоны ответов к тесту «Входной контроль»

№	1 вариант	2 вариант	3 вариант
1.	b	c	a
2.	a	c	c
3.	b	b	b
4.	a	c	d

5.	d	d	c
6.	c	a	b
7.	c	b	d
8.	a	b	b
9.	a	a	a
10.	b	a	c
11.	b	b	a
12.	b	b	b
13.	c	a	a
14.	a	c	a
15.	c	a	b
16.	c	b	b
17.	a	c	c
18.	a	a	c
19.	a	a	d
20.	c	b	d
21.	b	b	a
22.	c	d	b
23.	c	c	a
24.	b	b	c
25.	a	a	c
26.	c	c	d
27.	b	c	c
28.	a	b	b
29.	b	b	b
30.	a	a	b
31.	c	a	a
32.	b	b	c
33.	b	b	c

Passive voice

1. Make the sentences passive. Use the two versions where it is possible.

1. Ann repeated her offer to Andy several times.
2. Robert paid the shop assistant thirty pounds for the furniture.
3. She announced the good news to her family.
4. Andrew gave her a good book.
5. Helen suggested a new plan to her cousins.
6. The Browns offered me a cup of coffee.
7. They don't allow smoking to people in some public places.
8. Polly showed John the city within a couple of days.

2. Translate into English.

1. Новая рубашка Джона не мнется.
2. Эта книга продается очень медленно.
3. Мои блузки легко стираются.
4. Этот торт быстро печется.

3. Open the brackets with the right form of the verb in Passive Voice.

1. This information (to give) to us some days ago.
2. We know that this article (to publish) next month.
3. The new shop (to build) here at the moment.
4. This magazine just (to read) by my sister.
5. She is so kind, that's why she (to like) by everybody.
6. He said that the letter (to write) before they arrived in London.
7. Pete didn't know that the report (to make) so well.
8. While the rooms (to decorate) they were listening to music.
9. It is common knowledge that in the nearest future computers (to use) in all spheres of life.
10. When he entered the house he saw that everything (to pack) already.

Эталон ответов к контрольной № 1.:

Задание 1. 1) Ann's offer was repeated to Andy several times.

2) The shop assistant was paid thirty pounds for the furniture./ Thirty pounds for the furniture were paid to the shop assistant.

3) The good news was announced to her family.

4) She was given a good book./ A good book was given to her.

5) A new plan was suggested to Helen's cousins.

6) We were offered a cup of coffee by the Browns./ A cup of coffee was offered to us by the Browns.

7) Smoking isn't allowed in some public places./ People aren't allowed smoking in some public places.

8) John was shown a city within a couple of days./The city was shown to John within a couple of days.

Задание 2.

1) John's new shirt doesn't crease.

2) This book sells very slowly.

3) My blouses wash easily.

4) This cake bakes very quickly.

Задание 3.

1) was given; 2) would be published; 3) is being built; 4) has just been read; 5) is liked; 6) had been written; 7) had been made; 8) were being decorated; 9) will be used; 10) had been packed.

Промежуточная аттестация в форме экзамена

Критерии оценки экзаменационных заданий

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов

(монологические высказывания, пересказы, диалоги, проектные работы, в т.ч. в группах)

Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти критериям:

1. Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости).

2. Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение);

3. Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

4. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

5. Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Отметка	Содержание	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение

5	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Использованы разные грамматич. конструкций в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.
4	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
3	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
1-2	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не соответствует теме; не отражены многие аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление не соответствует типу задания, отсутствует аргументация, нормы вежливости не соблюдены	Коммуникация затруднена в значительной мере, отсутствует речевая инициатива	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

Билет № 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Education in the UK

Education in Britain is compulsory from 5 till 16. The first stage is primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three "R": reading, writing and arithmetic.

The second stage is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called comprehensive, they are free and take children of all abilities, without entrance exams. There are also **grammar schools** which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education or "O" level (Ordinary)) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the **6th form** (at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. If you don't enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc.

The third stage is further education at university or college. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы закончили колледж и решили устроиться на работу. Вы пришли на собеседование. Расскажите о себе (резюме) так, чтобы вас захотели принять в международную школу.

Билет № 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Education in the USA

Americans have always believed in education but in a special American way. The schools' first job was to turn millions of foreign children into Americans. Since they came from dozens of different countries, that's not easy. Schools had to teach the children to speak English, to love their new country and to learn how to live in it. American schools were the "melting pot" in which the differences were forgotten. They were the ladder which the poor could climb to a better life. Getting started on a successful career was the main aim.

There is no national curriculum in the USA. Each state has its own system of schools. But there are some common features in the organization of school education in the country. Compulsory education begins at the age of 6 in most states and continues usually until 16. School consists of 12 grades: 6 years of elementary school and 6 years of high school, but this plan may be different in different states. Children move on to high school in the 7th grade and study there until the 12th grade. There are elective subjects, and every student can choose the ones which he thinks will be necessary for him in his future work or further education.

The state schools are called public schools, besides there are private schools, which are very expensive, and religious schools which are also fee-paying.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Докажите необходимость проведения мировых чемпионатов, Олимпийских игр.

Билет № 3

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in Russia

Millions of people all over the world go in for sports. People in this country are sport-lovers, too. Many sports are popular in Russia, such as hockey, soccer, track-and-field, weightlifting, tennis, basketball, volleyball, figure-skating, cross-country skiing, swimming, shooting and many others. Sporting activities are a part of daily life in Russia. Most Russians growing up in the North, grow with outdoor winter sports and activities, such as skiing and skating. In all parts of Russia fishing is extremely popular. All water sports are widespread, including swimming, diving, sailing, water skiing, canoeing. In all schools there is a gym and a sports ground. Sports is a subject on the curriculum of all schools and universities.

Much attention is paid in this country to organized sports. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of our sportsmen participate in the Olympic Games. Russian athletes have won more medals than any other team in all Olympics since 1956. At the 1992 Barcelona Olympics the united teams of the former Soviet republics won 45 gold medals.

National and international matches are regularly held in Russia. They attract large numbers of fans. There is a lot of live broadcasting of matches and championships in this country. Many of them are televised live.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы приехали на своем автомобиле в незнакомый город. Вас интересует, где вы можете ее оставить. Кроме того, вы испачкали костюм, поэтому вам нужна прачечная. Спросите в гостинице, какие услуги вам могут предложить, если вы с ребенком.

Билет № 4

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in the Russian Federation

Russian people have always paid much attention to sport. Sport keeps people fit and healthy and makes them better disciplined in their daily activities.

Numerous kinds of sports, both winter and summer, are popular in the Russian Federation. Millions of citizens of Russia engage in some sporting activities and even in competitions. «Physical training» is a subject on the curriculum of schools and universities. You can hardly find a school or a college without sports grounds. Sports facilities are available at any university or other higher education establishments.

Sports in this country have traditionally been divided into amateur and professional. The core of professional sports are sporting societies. Millions, from beginners to champions, are members of sporting clubs and societies. There is a number of national sports societies like the Spartak or the Dinamo which have their local branch clubs throughout the country. Youngsters from the age of 7 to 18 are trained in sports schools which are run by the major sports clubs. The schools cover a wide range of sports, from track-and-field and callisthenics to boxing.

Since their debut at the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952, Russia has been a participant of all the Olympiads. Russian sportsmen and sportswomen have collected numerous gold, silver and bronze medals. Numerous Olympic and world records have been broken and are still held.

There are sports clubs at many enterprises and offices. Many of them are fee-paying now, but the membership fee is moderate. At these and other amateur clubs and keep-fit centres people go in for aerobics, yoga, body-building, swimming, skating, jogging. Participation in sports in this country is massive by any standards.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы приехали вечером и не знаете, чем себя занять. Поинтересуйтесь, где вы можете провести время вечером. Есть ли ночной клуб, бар, ресторан? Имеется ли в гостинице бассейн, сауна, солярий или спортзал. Кроме того спросите, можно ли держать собаку в номере, так как вы хотите ее купить утром.

Билет № 5

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in Great Britain

England is a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favourite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation and others.

Some sports are called spectator sports, when the number of spectators is greater than the number of people playing in the game. Other sports are called participant, sports attracting large crowds only on special occasions such as tournaments.

The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Many other games too are English in origin, but have been accepted with enthusiasm in other countries; cricket has been seriously and extensively accepted only in the Commonwealth, particularly in Australia, India, Pakistan.

Cricket is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after his lunch, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour. Cricket is making no progress in popularity. Association football or soccer is very popular. Nearly 49 million spectators each year attend matches between the great professional teams organized by the Football League. The biggest event in England is the Cup Final played at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, in a London suburb.

Rugby football is played with an egg-shaped ball which may be carried and thrown (but not forward). Rugby is played mainly by the amateurs.

The games of golf and tennis are played by great numbers of people. Golf is played in the countryside. It consists in driving a small ball towards and into holes separated by considerable distances, by means of special «golf clubs». The aim is to go round using as few strokes as possible. There are many tennis clubs, but every town provides tennis courts in public parks. The world championship tennis matches are held at Wimbledon in London, during June and July.

Next to football, the chief spectator sport in Britain is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

Various forms of athletics, such as running, boxing, jumping, swimming are widespread in England. The English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Indeed sport in one form or another forms an essential part of daily life in Britain.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы клиент. Вам хочется поехать и посмотреть мир. Закажите турпоездку в одной из турфирм.

Билет № 6

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы собираетесь провести отпуск своей мечты, и деньги не имеют значения. Какое место или несколько мест вы бы выбрали для поездки? Чем бы вы занялись в свой отпуск?

Взяли бы вы с собой друзей или родственников или поехали бы в одиночку? Назовите свои причины

Билет № 7

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Выскажите свое мнение по поводу влияния спортивной атрибутики - спортивной формы, эмблемы, лозунгов, музыки и т. д. - на победу. Объясните почему.

Билет № 8

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Родители собираются в выходные дни на дачу, а сын уже пригласил домой друзей. Они хотели хорошо провести время в отсутствие родителей. Составьте диалог и решите проблему: как отказаться от поездки вместе с родителями, что и как рассказать им о новых друзьях и их семьях.

Билет № 9

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы получаете известие, что вашу семью собирается навестить родственник, который 15 лет назад уехал в Великобританию. Вы очень мало знаете о нем. Расспросите подробнее о нем и о каждом члене его семьи.

Билет № 10

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Родители устроили вам незабываемый летний отдых в Британии. Конечно, во время двухнедельного пребывания вам необходимо было улучшить английский. И вы этого достигли благодаря тому, что жили в английской семье. Приехав на родину, расскажите, в каком доме вы жили, о каждом члене семьи, которая вас принимала. Чем они занимаются? Какие у них обычаи? Похожи ли они на наши?

Билет № 11

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Vocational Education in Russia

Vocational education is the first level of professional learning that involves the training of proficient workers, generally on the strength of basic general education.

There are two types of vocational education:

Professional Schools and Professional Lyceum.

Professional Schools

The first type of vocational education is offered by vocational education institutions called Professional Schools (Professionalnoe Uchilishche).

In such institutions, educational programs are targeted at the attainment of professional qualifications and primarily include subjects for specialised training. The time span of such educational programs is 1 to 2.5 years, following the completion of basic general education which is a nine-year program, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of secondary (complete) general education, a eleven-year program.

After passing the State final attestation, graduates of Professional Schools are awarded Diplomas that give them the right to practice a profession and it also qualifies them for higher studies at non-university level higher education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Мама и ее шестилетний сын ведут разговор о выборе спортивной секции. Сын предлагает свои варианты, которые не совпадают с мнением мамы. Представьте их разговор в виде диалога

Билет № 12

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вечером вам позвонила подруга и сообщила, что только что вернулась с летней спортивной Олимпиады. Вас интересует все, что происходило там. Постепенно разговор переходит к новым видам спорта, которые появились в последнее десятилетие.

Билет № 13

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in the USA

In the USA many sports and sports activities attract millions of active participants. One reason of the popularity of sport in America may be the variety and size of America, providing Americans with a large choice of summer and winter sports. In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. Another reason might be that Americans like competition, by teams or as individuals, of any type. Others point out that American schools and colleges follow the tradition of all English-speaking societies in using sports activities as a way of teaching «social values».

In the USA much attention is given to organized sports. Hockey, football, baseball, basketball and volleyball are the five major sports.

Football is the most popular spectator sport. What makes football in the USA so different from its European cousins, rugby and soccer, is not just the size, speed and strength of its players. Rather, it is the most «scientific» of all outdoor team sports. Specific rules state what each player in each position may and may not do, and when. There are hundreds of possible «plays» (or moves) for teams on offence and defence. Baseball is now in second place among the sports people most like to watch. Baseball is still very popular as an informal, neighbourhood sport.

Baseball and football have the reputation of being «typically American» team sports. This is ironic because the two most popular participant sports in the world today are indeed American in origin - basketball and volleyball. Both games were invented and first played at a YMCA in Massachusetts. Basketball was invented as a game that would fill empty period between the football season and the baseball season. Today, of course, both basketball and volleyball are played everywhere by men and women of all ages. They are especially popular as school sports. Professional and collegiate basketball games in the USA attract large numbers of fans. Most of the important games are televised live.

Sporting activities are a part of daily American life. There are many other sports and sports activities in America which attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathon, track-and-field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weightlifting, boxing and wrestling. 45% of all Americans take part in some athletic activity once a day. Swimming, bicycling, fishing, jogging, callisthenics or gymnastics, and bowling are American's favourite participatory sports. Skating and tobogganing are wide-spread activities, too. Fishing and hunting are extremely popular in all parts of the country and have been since the days when they were necessary activities among the early settlers. As could be expected, all water sports and activities are very popular, including diving, sailing, white-water canoeing, water-skiing.

There are also several sports in the US which were once thought of as being «strange», but have now gained international popularity. Among these is skateboarding, windsurfing and triathlon.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Ваша подруга решила записаться в секцию боевых искусств. Она считает, что это современно и актуально. Вы тоже хотите записаться в данную секцию. Однако этому препятствуют родители. Обсудив с подругой вопрос, спросите ее совета, как убедить родителей, узнайте, как поступила бы она на вашем месте.

Билет № 14

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

В настоящее время большинство людей стали увлекаться горными лыжами. Это занятие стало модным. Вы несколько раз пытались кататься на горных лыжах, но у вас не получается. Поговорите в подругой-спортсменкой, как достичь профессионализма в этом виде спорта

Билет № 15

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

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In the USA much attention is given to organized sports. Hockey, football, baseball, basketball and volleyball are the five major sports.

Football is the most popular spectator sport. What makes football in the USA so different from its European cousins, rugby and soccer, is not just the size, speed and strength of its players. Rather, it is the most «scientific» of all outdoor team sports. Specific rules state what each player in each position may and may not do, and when. There are hundreds of possible «plays» (or moves) for teams on offence and defence. Baseball is now in second place among the sports people most like to watch. Baseball is still very popular as an informal, neighbourhood sport.

Baseball and football have the reputation of being «typically American» team sports. This is ironic because the two most popular participant sports in the world today are indeed American in origin - basketball and volleyball. Both games were invented and first played at a YMCA in Massachusetts. Basketball was invented as a game that would fill empty period between the football season and the baseball season. Today, of course, both basketball and volleyball are played everywhere by men and women of all ages. They are especially popular as school sports. Professional and collegiate basketball games in the USA attract large numbers of fans. Most of the important games are televised live.

Sporting activities are a part of daily American life. There are many other sports and sports activities in America which attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathon, track-and-field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weightlifting, boxing and wrestling. 45% of all Americans take part in some athletic activity once a day. Swimming, bicycling, fishing, jogging, callisthenics or gymnastics, and bowling are American's favourite participatory sports. Skating and tobogganing are wide-spread activities, too. Fishing and hunting are extremely popular in all parts of the country and have been since the days when they were necessary activities among the early settlers. As could be expected, all water sports and activities are very popular, including diving, sailing, white-water canoeing, water-skiing.

There are also several sports in the US which were once thought of as being «strange», but have now gained international popularity. Among these is skateboarding, windsurfing and triathlon.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Поговорите с другом, который является знатоком таких видов спорта, как легкая атлетика, футбол, хоккей, фигурное катание, плавание. Спросите, каким видом спорта он занимается? Участвует ли в соревнованиях? Смотрит ли спортивные телепередачи?

Билет № 16

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in the USA

In the USA many sports and sports activities attract millions of active participants. One reason of the popularity of sport in America may be the variety and size of America, providing Americans with a large choice of summer and winter sports. In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. Another reason might be that Americans like competition, by teams or as individuals, of any type. Others point out that American schools and colleges follow the tradition of all English-speaking societies in using sports activities as a way of teaching «social values».

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There are also several sports in the US which were once thought of as being «strange», but have now gained international popularity. Among these is skateboarding, windsurfing and triathlon.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Пожилой человек сидел на лавочке и читал газету. Мимо пробегала в спортивном костюме пожилая женщина. От окликнул ее, и между ними завязался разговор. Она пригласила его в секцию «Здоровье».

Билет № 17

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, pstudents go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Родители устроили вам незабываемый летний отдых в Британии. Конечно, во время двухнедельного пребывания вам необходимо было улучшить английский. И вы этого достигли благодаря тому, что жили в английской семье. Приехав на родину, расскажите, в каком доме вы жили, о каждом члене семьи, которая вас принимала. Чем они занимаются? Какие у них обычаи? Похожи ли они на наши?

Билет № 18

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

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After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы клиент. Вы хотите купить абонемент в спортклуб для своего близкого человека. Используйте для этого телефонную связь.

Билет № 19

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов)

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы считаете, что самое интересное времяпрепровождение - это спорт. Скажите, каким видом спорта вы увлекаетесь, сколько времени уделяете ему, посоветуйте вашему другу, какой вид спорта подойдет ему.

Билет № 20

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Professional Lyceum

The second type of vocational education is provided by vocational education institutions called the Professional Lyceum (Professionalnye Litsei), wherein, educational programs include professional education as well as general education components.

After passing the State final attestation of a Professional Lyceum, students are awarded diplomas that authorize them to practice a profession and also show that they have received secondary (complete) general education. This type of diploma provides an access to university level higher education institutions to its holders.

The duration of educational programs at Professional Lyceum is 3 years, following the completion of basic general education, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of Secondary (complete) General Education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Все газеты пестрят статьями об уникальной выставке. Конечно, вы не можете отстать от культурных событий и решаете обязательно посетить эту выставку. Пригласите свою подругу, а после выставки обменяйтесь впечатлениями.

Билет № 21

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Professional Lyceum

The second type of vocational education is provided by vocational education institutions called the Professional Lyceum (Professionalnye Litsei), wherein, educational programs include professional education as well as general education components.

After passing the State final attestation of a Professional Lyceum, students are awarded diplomas that authorize them to practice a profession and also show that they have received secondary (complete) general education. This type of diploma provides an access to university level higher education institutions to its holders.

The duration of educational programs at Professional Lyceum is 3 years, following the completion of basic general education, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of Secondary (complete) General Education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Подумайте о работе, которая, по вашему мнению, была бы для вас очень трудной, и о другой работе, которая, по вашему мнению, была бы очень легкой и доставляла бы наибольшее удовольствие. Обсудите профессиональные навыки и личные качества, необходимые для выполнения обеих работ.

Билет № 22

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Professional Lyceum

The second type of vocational education is provided by vocational education institutions called the Professional Lyceum (Professionalnye Litsei), wherein, educational programs include professional education as well as general education components.

After passing the State final attestation of a Professional Lyceum, students are awarded diplomas that authorize them to practice a profession and also show that they have received secondary (complete) general education. This type of diploma provides an access to university level higher education institutions to its holders.

The duration of educational programs at Professional Lyceum is 3 years, following the completion of basic general education, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of Secondary (complete) General Education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Обсудите с другом, насколько полезны или вредны занятия спортом, посещение спортивных секций, ежедневная утренняя зарядка.

Билет № 23

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Vocational Education in Russia

Vocational education is the first level of professional learning that involves the training of proficient workers, generally on the strength of basic general education.

There are two types of vocational education:

Professional Schools and Professional Lyceum.

Professional Schools

The first type of vocational education is offered by vocational education institutions called Professional Schools (Professionalnoe Uchilishche).

In such institutions, educational programs are targeted at the attainment of professional

qualifications and primarily include subjects for specialised training. The time span of such educational programs is 1 to 2.5 years, following the completion of basic general education which is a nine-year program, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of secondary (complete) general education, a eleven-year program.

After passing the State final attestation, graduates of Professional Schools are awarded Diplomas that give them the right to practice a profession and it also qualifies them for higher studies at non-university level higher education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Два человека из другой страны приезжают на несколько дней в город, где вы живете. Поскольку они вашего возраста, вас попросили поделиться своими идеями о том, какие вечерние мероприятия можно было бы организовать для них. Внесите как минимум три предложения.

Билет № 24

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Professional Lyceum

The second type of vocational education is provided by vocational education institutions called the Professional Lyceum (Professionalnye Litsei), wherein, educational programs include professional education as well as general education components.

After passing the State final attestation of a Professional Lyceum, students are awarded diplomas that authorize them to practice a profession and also show that they have received secondary (complete) general education. This type of diploma provides an access to university level higher education institutions to its holders.

The duration of educational programs at Professional Lyceum is 3 years, following the completion of basic general education, or 1 to 1.5 years, following the completion of Secondary (complete) General Education.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Однажды ваша младшая сестра спросила вас: «Для чего путешествуют люди?». Вы призадумались. И вечером позвонили подруге, чтобы обсудить этот вопрос. Воспроизведите свой разговор на данную тему

Билет № 25

1. Прочитайте и переведите выделенный абзац текста

Sports in Great Britain

England is a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favourite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation and others.

Some sports are called spectator sports, when the number of spectators is greater than the number of people playing in the game. Other sports are called participant, sports attracting large crowds only on special occasions such as tournaments.

The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Many other games too are English in origin, but have been accepted with enthusiasm in other countries; cricket has been seriously and extensively accepted only in the Commonwealth, particularly in Australia, India, Pakistan.

Cricket is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after his lunch, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour. Cricket is making no progress in popularity. Association football or soccer is very popular. Nearly 49 million spectators each year attend matches between the great professional teams organized by the Football League. The biggest event in England is the Cup Final played at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, in a London suburb.

Rugby football is played with an egg-shaped ball which may be carried and thrown (but not forward). Rugby is played mainly by the amateurs.

The games of golf and tennis are played by great numbers of people. Golf is played in the countryside. It consists in driving a small ball towards and into holes separated by considerable distances, by means of special «golf clubs». The aim is to go round using as few strokes as possible. There are many tennis clubs, but every town provides tennis courts in public parks. The world championship tennis matches are held at Wimbledon in London, during June and July.

Next to football, the chief spectator sport in Britain is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

Various forms of athletics, such as running, boxing, jumping, swimming are widespread in England. The English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Indeed sport in one form or another forms an essential part of daily life in Britain.

2. Перескажите текст

3. Ситуация

Вы - спортивный фанат. Любимой темой разговора с друзьями является спорт. Вот и на этот раз вы оживленно рассказываете о последнем спортивном событии. Однако вашему партнеру эта тема неинтересна. Представьте ситуацию в виде диалога