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высшего образования
«Омский государственный аграрный университет имени П.А.Столыпина»**

Университетский колледж агробизнеса

ООП по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

**САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА СТУДЕНТОВ
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Специальность: 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Ведущий преподаватель (руководитель)
дисциплины

Н.А.Рожкова

Омск 2023

Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ. 04 Иностранный язык (английский) предназначены для выполнения самостоятельной работы обучающимися по **09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование** Самостоятельная работа выполняется по заданию и при методическом руководстве преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия.

Целью самостоятельной работы является овладение обучающимся умениями работать с источниками, обобщения и анализа лексического и грамматического материала, включая фонетический аспект изучаемой дисциплины.

Методические рекомендации по самостоятельной работе студентов содержат материалы для подготовки к практическим занятиям, к формам текущего и промежуточного контроля.

Предложенные в рекомендациях задания позволят успешно овладеть профессиональными знаниями, умениями и навыками, и направлены на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций:

ОК 4. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 9. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

При выполнении самостоятельной работы обучающийся самостоятельно осуществляет сбор, изучение, систематизацию и анализ информации, а затем оформляет информацию и представляет на оценку преподавателя или группы.

Виды самостоятельной работы

№ п/п	Вид самостоятельной работы	Форма контроля	Максимальное кол-во баллов
1.	Работа с источниками	Устный ответ на занятии Работа с лексическим, грамматическим материалом.	5
2.	Составление опорного конспекта в виде грамматического комментария по определенной теме.	Опорный конспект	5
3.	Работа с лексикой (ведение личного словаря с целью повышения уровня вокабуляра).	Наличие тетради – словаря.	5
4.	Работа с текстами (перевод,	Письменный и устный ответ.	5

	аналитический перевод).		
5.	Лексический минимум (заучивание лексики наизусть).	Письменный и устный ответ.	5
6.	Участие в научно-исследовательской деятельности.	Выступление на конференции	5

Методические рекомендации по работе с источниками

Работа с источниками осуществляется с целью приобретения обучающимся навыков самостоятельного изучения учебного материала. Работа с источниками является важной составляющей при подготовке к занятиям.

Для подготовки к устному опросу необходимо прочитать текст источника, выделить главное, выполнить выборку ключевых лексических единиц, составить план высказывания, повторить изучаемый материал несколько раз. На учебном занятии полно, точно, доступно, правильно, взаимосвязано и логично изложить материал, иллюстрируя при необходимости примерами.

Работа с источником может быть предложена в форме аннотирования. Аннотация позволяет составить обобщенное представление об источнике. Для составления аннотации необходимо ответить на следующие вопросы:

1. Фамилия автора, полное наименование работы, место и год издания.
2. Вид издания (статья, учебник, и пр.).
3. Цели и задачи издания.
4. Структура и обзор содержания работы.
5. Основные проблемы, затронутые автором.
6. Выводы и предложения автора по решению выделенных проблем.

Источник аннотирования определяет преподаватель, он же оценивает аннотацию, сданную в письменной форме.

Методические рекомендации по работе с текстом.

1. Прочтение всего текста с погружением в информационное поле.
2. Письменная выборка ключевых лексических единиц.
3. Составление плана текста на русском языке (письменно).
4. Интерпретация текста по плану на английский язык, используя лаконичные предложения и фразы (письменно).

Методические рекомендации по составлению опорного конспекта (грамматического комментария).

При изучении иностранного языка грамматический комментарий составляется с целью обобщения, систематизации и краткого изложения информации. Составление опорного конспекта способствует более быстрому запоминанию учебного материала по грамматическим аспектам.

Составление опорного конспекта включает следующие действия:

1. Изучение текста учебного материала.
2. Определение главного и второстепенного в анализируемом тексте.
3. Установление логической последовательности между элементами.
4. Составление характеристики элементов учебного материала в краткой форме.
5. Оформление опорного конспекта.

Опорный конспект может быть представлен в виде схемы с использованием стрелок для определения связи между элементами; системы геометрических фигур; логической лестницы и т.д.

Оценкой опорного конспекта может служить качество ответа, как самого студента, так и других студентов его использовавших. Преподаватель также может проверить опорные конспекты, сданные в письменной форме. Допускается проведение конкурса на самый лучший конспект по следующим критериям: краткость формы; логичность изложения; наглядность выполнения; универсальность содержания.

Методические рекомендации по развитию фонетических навыков и техники чтения.

1. Изучить правила чтения гласных, согласных звуков, включая дифтонги.
2. Изучить правила ударения фонем.
3. Изучить правила транскрибирования звуков.
4. Изучить понятие фразового ударения.
5. Выполнять фонетические аудио упражнения после диктора всегда вслух.
6. Заучивать наизусть лексику с правильным произношением.

Методические рекомендации по работе со словарем (лексические навыки).

1. Составление собственного словаря в отдельной тетради.
2. Составление списка незнакомой лексики по темам.
3. Выполнять анализ отдельных лексических единиц для лучшего их понимания.
4. Выполнять подбор синонимов и антонимов к активной лексике.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

Самостоятельная работа №1

Тема: «Употребление временных форм глаголов»

Задание 1

Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Active Voice). Предложения переведите.

1. While Mrs. Clark ... (to cook) dinner her husband ... (to work) in the garden.
2. Show me what you ... (to hide) behind you back.
3. You ... (to be) usually here when something ... (to happen).
4. Scientists ... (to discover) that, all over the world, millions of frogs and toads are dying.
5. I ... (to see) him twice this week.

Задание 2

Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Active Voice). Предложения переведите.

1. He told me he never ... (to be) to India.
2. I ... (to wake) up late last morning because I ... (to forget) to set my alarm – clock.
3. I ... (to read) a library book when I ... (to find) a 10 note between two pages.
4. What ... you ... (to do) at ten o'clock last night?
5. When Mary ... (to see) the question, she ... (to know) the answer.

Задание 3

Раскройте скобки и употребите глагол-сказуемое в нужной форме (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Active Voice).

Предложения переведите.

1. Don't give her your keys. She ... (to lose) only them.
2. She ... (not to work) this time the day after tomorrow.
3. In the year 2100, people ... (to eat) the same things as they do now.
4. What time ... you ... (to get) up?
5. She ... (to finish) her first book in a month.

Задание 4

Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое в пассивном залоге (Passive Voice) и определите его временную форму. Предложения переведите.

1. I wasn't invited to the party.
2. How is butter made?
3. A new airport is being built at the moment.
4. My car has been stolen.
5. Butter is made from milk.

Задание 5

Перепишите предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My car doesn't work so I have to take the train.
2. The restaurant is full today. May I sit here at your table?
3. When you are served some food you don't like at the guests you should say «I'd rather not have any of that. Thank you».
4. My cousin can ride a horse very well.
5. You mustn't keep books for more than two weeks.

Задание 6

а) Перепишите следующие глаголы, переведите их. Образуйте от них Причастие I (Participle I).

to associate to deliver
to think to pay
to obtain to bring
to lend to fly

б) Перепишите следующие Причастие II (Participle II). Укажите инфинитив глаголов, от которых они образованы. Переведите его.

described built
lain prescribed
left found
acquired taken

Задание 7

а) Поставьте следующие существительные в форму множественного числа:

A box, a deer, a letter, a family, a wolf, an apple, a bird, a woman.

б) Образуйте форму множительного числа подчеркнутых существительных.

Сделайте соответствующие изменения в предложениях и перепишите их.

Предложения переведите.

1. What is your neighbour doing now?
2. The key is made of steel.
3. A tomato is a vegetable and a cherry is a kind of fruit.
4. There is a shop, a cinema and a theatre in the new district.

5. What is this man going to do? He is going to marry a beautiful girl.

Задание 8

Замените подчеркнутые существительные личными местоимениями (в именительном или объектном падежах). Предложения переведите.

1. Tom is one of the best students of our university.
2. When can you see an aunt?
3. I must translate the text from French into Russian.
4. Susan is sweeping the floor now.
5. She often plays with her grandchildren.

Задание 9

а) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных.

Fat, happy, good, nice, practical, thin, much, quiet.

б) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной формах.

1. His plan is more practical than yours.
2. Elbrus is the highest peak in the Caucasian mountains.
3. Yesterday was the hottest day of the summer.
4. The more money he has, the more useless things he buys.
5. It's as cold as ice.

II вариант.

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст. Выполните задания к нему.

SOIL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Good farming means proper use of many factors such as natural conditions, land, crops, livestock, machinery, fertilizers, and some others. All these factors have to be put together to make the farming system work successfully.

One of the most important points to be taken into consideration in farming is the soil which is known to be a natural resource that supports plant life. It is a mixture of particles of rock, organic materials, living forms, air and water, some good clay and loamy soils are naturally highly fertile, some light sandy soils are naturally poor. Various factors that make up soil fertility are moisture conditions, plant food, and soil structure. All these components may be regulated by proper management of the soil.

Soil management is the science of tillage operations, cropping practices, using fertilizers, lime and other treatments conducted on, or applied to, a soil for the production of crops.

All farmers should make soil tests in order to determine whether any essential elements are lacking in the soil and to determine the rate of fertilizers to be applied.

Thus, the most important thing for the farmer is to get the land into good condition and to keep it that way. Such land is more easily cultivated and provides better conditions for seed germination and plant growth. The quality and yields of crops produced partially depend on the soil management followed. They also depend on the quality of the seed to be used, the variety of the crop to be grown, and some other factors.

2. Выучите слова к тексту.

Air – воздух, атмосфера

Lime – известь

To apply – применять, употреблять

Seed – семя, зерно

Essential – необходимый, существенный

To provide – обеспечивать, снабжать

Mixture – смесь

Soil – почва

To manage – управлять, руководить

Condition – условие, состояние

3. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста.

1. The soil is known to be ...
2. The factors that make up soil fertility are ...
3. All farmers should make ... in order to determine the rate of fertilizers.
4. The most important thing for the farmer is ...

5. The quality and yield of crops depend on ...

4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

1. What does a good farming mean?
2. What does the soil consist of?
3. What soils are naturally highly fertile and what are poor?
4. What is the soil management?
5. What kind of land is more easily cultivated?

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Важно, чтобы почва содержала все необходимые компоненты для питания растений.
2. Почвы различаются по своим свойствам в зависимости от происхождения.
3. Применение удобрений позволяет получать высокие урожаи.
4. Фермеры должны исследовать почву, чтобы определять какие необходимые вещества в ней отсутствуют.
5. Одна из основных задач наших хозяйств - поддержание и повышение плодородия почвы.

Самостоятельная работа №2

Тема: People and their characters.

Цели: 1. Закрепление лексики по теме «Семья».

2. Развитие умения читать и понимать тексты с новыми лексическими единицами по данной теме.

Ход работы: Прочитать и письменно перевести текст.

My Friend.

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bottom friend is Ann. She is 16. Ann is not very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. She wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Ann because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning.

She is also fond of reading plain books, and Ann sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand.

She goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Ann, the most amusing

person in the world. She thinks everything is funny – even flunking an exam.

Ann is sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions.

Ann and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel.

1. Прочитать текст, письменно перевести 2 и 3 абзацы.

2. Закончить предложения и ответить на вопросы.

3. Задать вопросы к предложению: “ He reads a great many books, and he writes books for his students.”

Mr. Priestley is a teacher. He teaches English, French and German, and he reads and writes these languages very well.

He is not a young man, but he is not old. He is about forty-five years old. He is a good-looking man, tall, handsome, rather thin, with dark-brown hair just beginning to go grey. He is always very well-dressed, but quietly, in good taste. He usually wears suits of dark brown, dark blue or dark grey.

He speaks quietly and pleasantly, but there is strength under his quietness, and every student in his class knows this. He is quiet and pleasant because he is strong. Strength is generally quiet; weakness often is not.

He reads a great many books, and he writes books for his students. In the picture you can see him sitting in his study, in a big arm-chair by the fire.

A bright fire is burning in the fireplace. It burns all day in cold weather. Another armchair is on the opposite side of the fire. On his left there is a tray with a coffee pot and a coffee cup on it, and near to it you can see his pipe and tobacco.

A cat is sitting on the arm of his chair. That's Mr. Priestley's cat, Sally. She often sits there, or on his desk when he is writing, and watches him.

He has a book in his hand and he is reading it. There are books on the shelves

all round the walls of his study. More books are on his desk, and some others are on the floor.

His desk is in the middle of the room. Pens, pencils, an inkpot and paper are on the desk. The telephone is on the left, and a tray for letters is on the right.

Just behind the telephone there is a reading-lamp. He works here at his books for three or four hours every evening. You can see his typewriter on a little table in the corner of the room. But he can't type very well. He types with only two fingers and a thumb!

It is almost eleven o'clock by the clock on the wall, but Mr. Priestley is still working. He works very late, sometimes till two or three o'clock in the morning, but generally he goes to bed about twelve or one o'clock.

He often teaches his students in this room. He hasn't many students, generally about six. They come here for their lessons every day except Saturday and Sunday.

1. Mr. Priestley is... (a doctor, a worker, a driver, a teacher, a writer)

2. He teaches... (German, French, English, Spanish, Irish)

3. He is about ... (45-46, 30-31, 25-26, 40-41, 50-55)

4. His hair is... (dark, brown, grey, fair, dark-brown)

5. He is... (quiet, modest, brave, slender, stout)

6. He writes books for... (children, boys, women, students, school pupils)

7. He teaches his students...(in the University, at school, in his room, in his study, in the hall)

8. Students come here for their lessons every day except...(Monday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Saturday and Sunday)

9. Mr. Priestley is fond of ... (parrots, dogs, cats, birds, flowers)

10. He is ... (ugly, rude, handsome, rather choosing, fat)

Вопросы:

1. What languages does Mr. Priestley speak ?

2. How large is his family?

3. What animals does he have?

Третий уровень (оценка 5):

Напишите сочинение: расскажите о своей семье, подробно опишите одного из членов семьи, его достоинства и недостатки, характер (250 слов).

Самостоятельная работа № 3

Тема: имя существительное, степени сравнения прилагательных, порядок слов в предложении, настоящее неопределенное время, общие и альтернативные вопросы.

2. Правильное использование в речи данных грамматических конструкций.

1. Поставьте существительные во множественное число.

A window, a bus, a brush, a photo, a hero, a Negro, a match, a glass, a church, a loaf, a leaf, a fox, a postman, a man – of – war, a wife, a goose, a sheep, money, a fly, an ox, a forget – me – not, a deer, a roof, information, goods.

2. Используйте правильную форму сравнения прилагательного или наречия:

1. Could you speak a bit ..., please? (slowly) 2. My father drives rather ... than me. (carefully) 3. I have to get up...this morning than yesterday. (early) 4. His younger sister is a pop-star and his...brother

is a pilot. (old) 5. Cambridge is one of...universities in Europe. (old) 6. If you get any information, please, send it to me as soon as possible.(far) 7. She seemed to be...interested in our conversation.(little) 8. We've just looked through...magazines.(late) 9. He is the ...boy in the group.(tall)

3. Определите правильный порядок слов в предложениях:

1. is, our, far, from, park, house, the, situated, not. 2. people, Australia, nearly, twenty, live, million, in. 3. much, my, very, parents, work, like, their. 4. garden, they, the, a lot, spend, time, of, in, their. 5. friend, everyone, best, in, is, family, my, my.

4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени:

1. Their family... a very beautiful house.(to have) 2. She...her mother in the house.(to help)

5. Задайте общий и альтернативный вопросы к предложениям зад. 4.

Самостоятельная работа № 4.

Тема: Квартира. Дом.

British Homes.

There are 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. (Americans say “ apartment” but British people say “ flat “). Many British people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening and we will see gardens everywhere we go: in towns, villages, out of the country. Some are very small with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous with plenty of flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees. Two third of the families in Britain own their houses. Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining – room and kitchen downstairs. To pay for their house, home owners borrow money from a “ building society” and pay back a little every month.

There are a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough. It is often very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. British homes are usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans old people, young families and unmarried people do not usually live together.

1. Прочитать текст, письменно перевести 4 абзац.

2. Составить план текста.

3. Составить специальные вопросы к предложению: They Have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs.

American Homes.

American homes are some of the biggest and best in the world. Many have a garage for one or two cars, a big modern kitchen, a living room, and a play room for the children.

Upstairs there are two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms. Young Johnny sleeps in one room. His sister, sally, has another. Their parents sleep in the third bedroom. There is another room for visitors.

Some families have two homes. They have one house or apartment in the city or suburbs. They live and work there. But they have another home near the sea or in the mountains. They go to their second home on weekends and for vacations.

Seventy percent of Americans buy the house they live in. They are lucky. But thirty percent cannot buy a house or an apartment. Some of them rent their home from a landlord. Some landlords are good, but some are not. Windows break, or roofs get old, and the landlord doesn't always help.

The poorest people live in “ public housing” apartments. These apartments are not like rich American homes. People don't like to live in public housing projects. They are afraid of thieves and drug sellers.

Americans who live in towns and cities move often. A family stays in one house for four or five years, and then they move again. Some people move because they have found a new job. Other people move because they want a bigger or a smaller home. In American suburbs, families come and go all the time.

Americans are always trying to make their homes better. They take a lot of time to buy furniture and make their homes beautiful. They buy books and magazines about houses and furniture. They work hard on their homes in the evenings and on weekends.

Americans like to think the USA is a young country, but really it has a long and interesting history. You can see some of its history in the styles of the houses. The lovely pueblo houses of Native American villages, the old pioneer log cabins, the plantation houses in the South, the beautiful colonial homes of the Northeast – they are all a part of American history. They are part of modern America too, because people copy the old styles in new houses. The history lives on.

Написать сочинение о квартире или доме одного из твоих друзей, преимущества и недостатки, планировка, мебель.

Самостоятельная работа № 5

Тема: Предлоги места, артикли, выражения “ there is, there are “, специальные вопросы.

. Закрепление грамматического материала.

Повторение и закрепление лексики по теме « Квартира. Дом.»

a\ Вставьте вместо точек необходимые предлоги:

1. There is a picture...the wall. 2. You can see a TV set ...the corner. 3. ...the kitchen and the bedroom they have got a big living room. 4. Our house is ... the center ... the city. 5. We saw a beautiful balloon ...the house. 6. ...the bank there is a park. 7. Their apartment is ...the second floor.

b\ Вставьте необходимый артикль:

1. My uncle built ...new house. ... house is small but comfortable. 2. I like...

ice-cream. 3. It was ...warm summer evening. 4. Nature is so beautiful in ...

winter. 4. ...Tverskaya Street is the central street of Moscow. 5. He is ...

best student in the group. 6. In ...center of ... bedroom you can see ... double

bed. 7. They like to watch ...TV set in ... evening. 8. Our ... nice city is situated on ... Kama river. 9. They gave ... party last night. 10. Her husband is at ... work now.

c\ Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. В ее квартире всего две маленькие комнаты. 2. Напротив банка находится большой парк. 3. За домом есть вишневый сад. 4. Театр находится не в центре города. 5. В вашем доме есть водопровод? 6. На стене ее спальни есть большое зеркало. 7. Что находится на третьем этаже этого магазина? 8. На окнах вашей квартиры красивые шторы.

d\ Задайте специальные вопросы к предложению:

On the floor they have got a thick red carpet.

Самостоятельная работа № 6.

Тема: Рабочий день.

My Week Day.

As soon as I wake up I open the bedroom window and breathe in some fresh air. Then I go to have a shower. I start with a warm shower and then I turn the water onto cold and for a few seconds I have a really cold shower and let the water run over me. It really wakes me up.

After that I do a few exercises. I think it's a really important to do this, because it makes your body feel good and keep the muscles firm. I usually exercise my stomach muscles and my leg muscles. Then I go and have my breakfast. I really believe that it's important to have a really good breakfast. I don't think you should just have a cup of tea, like most of the girls do. Anyway, I have orange juice, an egg and some biscuits.

After breakfast I go to work. I work as a model, so I like my job, because it's very interesting and I travel a lot. I usually go to work by taxi. It's starts at about 10 o'clock. I work for about 5 hours with a photographer and he takes a lot of pictures. Such pictures are used in women's weekly magazines. I finish working about four, so you can see that I only work from about 10 till 4 and then I go home. At home I have a bath, change my clothes and watch TV.

Every night I usually go out. I can't cook very well, so I like to eat out.
Well, you can see that I have a good life and I have a good wage when you think about the number of hours I work.

Письменно перевести текст.

Мой рабочий день.

Сейчас я учусь в старших классах и очень занята, однако у меня есть определенные обязанности по дому.

Каждый день я убираю свою комнату и постель, мою посуду, протираю мебель от пыли и после обеда обычно хожу в булочную. Магазин находится недалеко от нашего дома, и у меня уходит мало времени на ежедневные покупки.

Раз в неделю я помогаю маме выполнять другую работу по дому. Мы стираем белье, гладим и чиним его, убираем в квартире. Мы выбиваем ковры от пыли, пылесосим пол и полируем его. Не трудно содержать квартиру в порядке, если ты убираешь систематически. Это обычный круг моих обязанностей.

Но иногда мне надо делать другую работу. Когда мама больна или ее нет дома, я готовлю еду и мою посуду, покупаю продукты и составляю меню.

Если я слишком занята, то я не могу все это делать сама, и все обязанности распределяются между членами нашей семьи.

У моего брата свои обязанности по дому. Он помогает установить или починить некоторые вещи, когда они в неисправности.

В прошлом году я была у бабушки и дедушки. Они пожилые люди и нуждаются в заботе и внимании. Во время своего пребывания там я подметала и мыла полы, кормила цыплят, собирала яйца, пропалывала грядки. Я не знаю, как доить корову, но я помогала кормить других животных. Мне очень понравилась эта работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 7

Тема: Повелительное наклонение, глагол "let", Present Progressive,

Past Simple, разделительный вопрос.

1. Переведите на английский:

1. Покажите мне эту книгу. 2. Подождите меня, не уезжайте. 3. Не работай в этой компании, она не надежная. 4. Купи ему билет до Москвы. 5. Не смотрите фильм без меня. 6. Иди прямо по улице. 7. Не трогай эти цветы, это опасно. 8. Давай пойдем в кино! 9. Не позволяй ей гулять допоздна. 10. Пусть они заберут его из детского сада.

2. Переведите на английский:

1. На кого вы сейчас смотрите? – Я смотрю на эту старую даму. 2. С кем

разговаривает Ваш друг? 3. Мы сейчас делаем упражнение. 4. Куда вы идете сегодня вечером? 5. Мы встречаем американских студентов. 6. Я не пишу сейчас, я делаю таблицу. 7. Она все еще плачет. 8. Он говорит на нескольких иностранных языках. 9. Ее муж работает в банке. 10. Где учился твой брат?

3. Поставьте глагол в прошедшее время:

1. He (to buy) a new house two weeks ago. 2. Her mother (not to go) to school yesterday. 3. What (to do) you yesterday? 4. Mr. Johnson (to be) a very famous writer. 5. She (not to know) his new address. 6. Their grandchildren (to be) very naughty. 7. ... (to visit) a doctor yesterday? 8. The man (to break) a beautiful vase in the shop.

4. Задайте разделительные вопросы к предложениям:

1. She is sleeping in the bedroom. 2. He was a very brave man. 3. He didn't watch a TV yesterday. 4. They have got a lot of books in the library. 5. Ann is a very clever girl. 6. They like to study in the University. 7. Her friend visited many countries.

Самостоятельная работа № 8.

Тема: Времена года.

Переведите письменно текст.

The climate of Great Britain.

The common ideas people have about the weather in Britain are: "There's a terrible fog in London", "It rains all the time, it's very damp", "The sun never shines in July or August".

Britain has a variable climate. The weather changes so frequently that it is difficult to forecast. It is not unusual for people to complain that the weathermen were wrong. Fortunately, it is never very cold or very hot. The temperature rarely rises above 32 degrees in summer, or falls below 10 degrees in winter. Summers are generally cool, but due to global warming they are starting drier and hotter. Hot weather causes terrible congestion on the roads as Britons rush to the coastal resorts.

Winters are generally mild, with the most frequent and prolonged snowfalls in the Scottish Highlands, where it is possible to go skiing. If it does snow heavily in other parts of Britain, the country often comes to a standstill. Trains, buses and planes are late. People enjoy discussing the snow, complaining about the cold and comparing the weather conditions with previous winters.

Contrary to popular opinion, it does not rain all the time. There is certainly steady rainfall throughout most of the year, but the months from September to January are the wettest. Thanks to the rain, Britain's countryside is famous for its deep green color.

Самостоятельная работа № 9

Тема: Безличные и сложносочиненные предложения, группа времен настоящего.

1. Переведите на русский язык:

It is so cloudy. 2. What a fine day! 3. I'm terribly sorry, I'm late. 4. The forecast says it's going to get colder. 5. The papers described the visit as useful. 6. It's raining now. 7. It never snows here but it often rains.

2. Переведите на английский:

Становится все холоднее. 2. Сегодня нет дождя. 3. Какой сильный ветер! 4. В сентябре не идет снег? 5. Наверное, завтра будет морозно. 6. Очень пасмурно и постоянно идет дождь. 7. Летом у нас жарко и солнечно.

3. Переведите, используя глаголы в нужном времени:

Не мешай ему, он спит. 2. Где учился ваш племянник? 3. Они не купили квартиру, так как не смогли взять кредит в банке. 4. Она очень красива. 5. Он смотрит телевизор с утра. 6. Вы были в Москве? 7. Твой друг не уважает тебя. 8. Она не любит своего дядю, потому что он очень жадный. 9. Куда вы идете? 10. Как ты думаешь, он прочитал мое письмо? 10. Я не понимаю вас. 11. Он не знает, что вы учитесь вместе. 12. Ее отец работает на этом заводе уже 15 лет. 13. Макс организовал очень интересную встречу. 14. Вы не правы, танцы это только ее хобби. 15. Племянник не приехал сегодня.

Самостоятельная работа № 10.

Тема: Экологические проблемы.

Перевести текст на русский язык, ответить на вопросы.

Slick to death.

Oil pollution is like a recurring nightmare. Sea birds like gulls are always the common victims. Covered in a thick black coating of oil, such birds are unable to fly or feed themselves. Cleaning them is a painstaking business and volunteers sometimes have to spend 40 minutes or more to clean one bird.

Last Saturday, the tanker Sea Queen was wrecked near the coast of Wales. Over 70,000 tones of oil escaped into the sea. As soon as they heard that the Sea Queen was in trouble, local volunteers and members of environmental groups rushed to the area to see what they could do to help.

According to Chris Mead, Britain's leading ornithologist, it is not cost-effective to clean the birds and release them. He told reporters, "I can understand the desperate feelings of the rescuers that they should do something to help the birds, but realistically it may be kinder to put them to sleep immediately".

Surely the best way to solve the problem is to prevent accidents from happening in the first place. Pressure groups are still calling for changes to safety regulations. They also want oil tankers to be made

much smaller. Since cleaning up the mess after such disasters is so expensive, perhaps the oil companies should start listening.

1. What problem does the author focus on?
2. What causes this problem?
3. What is the most effective way of solving the problem?

Самостоятельная работа № 12.

Тема: Прошедшее время.

Выполните письменно данные задания.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous, the Future Tenses.

1. Mary (play) the piano; John (read); my wife (sew) when suddenly we all (hear) a shout. 2. When the doctor (leave) the hospital, he (catch) a glimpse of himself in the glass front door. 3. When her father (come) in, she (sit) before a red tea – table, finishing a very good tea. 4. Next day, while he(shave) he (cut) himself slightly. 5. And, smiling to himself, he (begin) to make plans, fantastic plans for the future. He still

(smile) when he(walk) up the rock-cut steps. 6. The rain nearly (stop) when he (reach) his hotel. 7. No sooner he (start) to play than one string on the violin (break). 8. Nobody (know) where the Smith (go). 9. She (sit) at the table only five minutes when a car(come). 10. He (sit) thinking of his wife whom he (leave) alone in Europe.

Выполнить письменно следующие задания:

Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Tenses:

1. The dress (be) ready tomorrow. 2. I (not see) this beautiful city again. 3. I (be) at home if you (need) anything. 4. When I (get) home, my animals (sit) at the door waiting for me. 5. I (wait) for you when you (come). 6. He (be) here for two hours by the time you (come) back. 7. By the time you (finish) cooking they (do) their work. 8. By the end of this month we (learn) this language for ten years. 9. When the new century (begin), they (restore) this church for nearly 25 years. 10. What you (do) tomorrow at 7 o' clock?

Translate into English:

1. К тому времени, когда он закончит университет, его родители проработают в Южной Африке два года. 2. Кто откроет дверь? 3. Он не поедет за грибами завтра. 4. Интересно, что мы будем делать через год и будем ли мы еще встречаться друг с другом. 5. Не говорите ей об этом, через минуту она будет плакать. 6. К завтрашнему дню я закончу этот отчет. 7. Если я ее увижу завтра, то обязательно отдам ей эту статью. 8. Я думаю, что завтра в это же время вы будете лететь в самолете. 9. Он вас не поймет. 10. Через несколько лет она будет лучшим специалистом в этой области.

Самостоятельная работа № 13.

Тема: Согласование времен.

Выполните письменно следующие задания:

1. Use the required tense forms in the following sentences:

1. She realized what (happen). 2. Oh, Jane! I didn't think you (be) so unkind. 3. Mary (to return) to the room. Al (to sit) beside the gas fire and (to take off) his shoes. 4. Her eyes (to be) puffed, and she obviously (to cry) that afternoon. 5. I thought I (to sleep) well, being tired. 6. As we (to drive), her eyes (to stare) rigidly out off the car window. 7. She realized that he (to try) to tell her how lonely he (to be). 8. While his wife (to read) the letter, he (to cross) to the window. 9. It (to be) dark in the room, because somebody (to switch off) the light. 10. I (to notice), that she (to look) at me.

2. Translate into English:

1. Я думал, что ты занят. 2. Мы сказали, что хотели пойти в оперу. 3. Том спросил, сколько раз в неделю мы занимаемся английским. 4. Она сказала, что любит исторические романы. 5. Генри спросил у меня, где я достал эту книгу. 6. Она думала, что я уже закончил институт. 7. Она говорила, что примет участие в работе. 8. Он думал, что они будут работать вместе. 9. Я знал, что она не вернется. 10. Я был уверен, что он сказал вам, что получил от нее письмо.

Самостоятельная работа № 15.

Тема: Музыка (культура)

Письменно перевести текст и задать все виды вопросов к 1 предложению.

Do you know that...

- Every year in summer, thousand of folk music fans arrive in Cambridge for one of the biggest festivals of folk music in England. The festival is held in the grounds of an old house, where there is plenty of room for people to put up their tents if they want to stay overnight.

- the Welsh are so fond of singing that when football fans want to support their favourite team playing against the English they do it by singing the Welsh National Anthem “ Land of my fathers”? The sound of thousands of Welsh voices singing this famous song usually helps the Welsh side to win the game.

- the bagpipe was known to the ancient civilizations of the Near East. In Scotland the bagpipe is first recorded in the 15th century during the reign of James 1, who was a very good player, and probably did much to make it popular.

Самостоятельная работа № 15.

Тема: Литература.

1. Прочитать текст, ответить на вопросы.
2. Выбрать нужные по смыслу слова.

The world of books.

“ Except for a living man there is nothing more wonderful than books! They teach us and open their hearts to us brothers”, wrote Charles Kingsley, an English writer of the 18th century. Books play a very important role in our life. There is practically no family that doesn't have a library at home. Books teach us to live. We can learn a lot of interesting things while reading them. They help us in self-education and in deciding problems of life. There are different kinds of books. Children like to read fairy-tales, fables, short stories. Teenagers are fond of historical novels, adventure books, science fiction. Women find it exciting to read love-stories and detectives. There are though some wise people who take up reading memoirs, atlases, encyclopedias and different kinds of text-books. Books can be interesting, thrilling, fascinating, powerful, useful, original, amusing, moving, true-to-life, well-written, sometimes, however, boring, badly-written, unoriginal. In ancient times books were written by hand and it took a very long time to write a whole book and to make some copies of it. The number of books in those days was very little. Only very rich people can afford having them. That is why printing played a great role in the development of culture, science, and of course, literature. There is no problem nowadays to find a good book. There are thousands of books to any taste in numerous book-shops. Besides, you can take a book in the library. Dear friends, love books, they are the source of knowledge.

Answer the questions:

1. How do books help us?
2. What are different kinds of books?
3. Why was the number of books very little in ancient times?
4. What played a great role in the development of culture?
5. Where can we take books?

Choose the necessary word:

1. He is... for his humorous stories.
a\ distinguished; b\ selfish; c\ bother.
2. I like to see those places that are...with a famous writer.
a\ laugh; b\ gesture; c\ connected.
3. He was a good actor and a master of the art of...
a\ amuse; b\ gesture; c\ birthplace.
4. Do you know the ...of William Shakespeare?
a\tour; b\ inspire; c\ birthplace.
5. Wales...Lewis Carroll to write his book Alice's adventures in Wonderland
a\ inspired; b\ treasure; c\ galaxy.
6. After the meal we'll ...Burn's poems, then we'll dance.
a\ celebration; b\ recite; c\ beloved.
7. Jerome K. Jerome is one of the most...of all English writers.
a\ beloved; b\ thriller; c\ entertain.
8. I prefer reading books about love because they are full of...
a\ recommend; b\ nightclub; c\ passion.
9. The author has described the ... of the time with great skill.
a\ atmosphere; b\ amusing; c\ depend.
10. He ... his life to literature. It looks like a sacrifice.
a\ faithful; b\ curious; c\ devoted.
11. If you like crime stories you will read them quickly, you'll"..." them.
a\ weigh; b\ swallow; c\ arguments.
12. How are why do they ... books? Can you explain me?
a\ select; b\ express; c\ locate.
13. The book is beautifully...with many color photographs and maps.
a\ illustrated; b\spirit; c\ content.

14. I prefer to see a TV or screen... of a classic and then read the book.

a\ success; b\ version; c\ nature.

Самостоятельная работа № 16.

Тема: Известные люди.

1. Прочитать тексты, ответить на вопросы.

2. Выполнить тест.

ABBA

Data: ABBA (the name came from their initials) were the most successful pop band of the 70s. They won the Eurovision Song Contest in 1974 with Waterloo, then had eighteen UK top 10 hits (including eight number ones) and eight number one albums. The secret of their success was Bjorn and Benny's melodic, well- produced songs; Agnetha and Frida's vocal harmonies and image. ABBA stopped recording together in 1980. Since then, Agnetha and Frida have both released solo albums. As for Bjorn and Benny, they helped to write the hit stage- musical " Chess ". Greatest hits include: Waterloo, SOS, Dancing Queen, The Winner Takes It All, I Have a Dream, Voulez Vous, Fernando, Super Trouper.

Michael Jackson

Data: Born 29 August 1958.

First in the Jackson Five (with his brothers Tito, Jermaine, Marlon and Jackie), then as a solo artist, Michael Jackson has been a superstar from the age of eleven. Today, he really is a living legend. What's more, media reports of plastic surgery, his marriage to Elvis Presley's daughter, exotic pets only seem to increase his fame. Behind it all, though, stands one of the greatest singers, dancers, video- makers, performers, pop has ever seen. Greatest hits include: Ben, Off The Wall, Thriller, Billie Jean, Beat it, Bad, Smooth Criminal, Dirty Diana, I Can't Stop Loving You, Black and White.

Madonna

Date: Born 16 August 1958 (real name – Madonna Louise Ciccone)

Stardom (положение звезды) arrived for Madonna in 1983 after she had

trained as a dancer; worked in several New Wave bands; hired Michael Jackson's manager. Since then she's had hit after hit. Also famous for her videos, frequent changes of image, broken marriage to Sean Penn, movie roles - she has millions of fans all over the world.

Elvis Presley (1935 – 1977)

Date: Elvis Aron Presley recorded his first songs in Memphis at the age of 19.

It was the beginning of a career that made him America's number one star. Managed by Colonel Tom Parker, he became the most famous rock'n'roll singer in the world, appearing on TV shows, in a series of films, in cabaret at Las Vegas as well as making hit records. In later years " the King " had problems as well as success. Addicted to drugs, he died in his Memphis mansion, " Graceland " at the age of 42. Greatest hits include: Heartbreak Hotel, Blue Suede Shoes, Jailhouse Rock, Hound Dog, All shook Up, Love Me Tender.

The Beatles

The Fab (потрясающий) Four came from Liverpool. They began playing together in 1959 (Ringo Star joined three years later) appearing in German and English clubs until a string of hits in 1962-63 made them Britain's top new band. What followed is usually called " Beatlemania ". John, Paul, George and Ringo became more than just pop stars – they became the voice of a new generation. They made interesting and original films, too – for example, Help and A Hard Day's Night. By 1970, though, a mixture of drugs, arguments and money problems brought the band's career to an end. Greatest hits

include: Love Me Do, Please Please Me, I Want to Hold Your Hand, Yesterday, Penny Lane, All You Need Is Love.

Questions:

1. When did ABBA stop recording?
2. From what age did Jackson become a superstar?
3. What is a real name of Madonna?
4. Who was the manager of Elvis Presley?
5. What was the title of Beatles' film?

Test:

1. The secret of ABBA's success was in ...
a\ their well – produced songs, vocal harmonies and image
b\ the place of their birth
2. As a solo artist M. Jackson has been a superstar from the age of...
a\ eighteen
b\ eleven
3. ... only seem to increase his fame.
a\ Jackson's rather big family
b\ Jackson's marriage to Elvis Presley's daughter
4. Stardom arrived to Madonna when...
a\ she hired M. Jackson's manager
b\ she left school
5. The age of ... was the beginning of a career that made Elvis Presley America's number one star.
a\ seventeen
b\ nineteen
6. Presley died at the age of forty – two because...
a\ of the traffic accident
b\ he has addicted to drugs
7. The Beatles came from...
a\ the north of England
b\ from London

Критерии оценки внеаудиторной (самостоятельной) работы

Процент результати вности	Балл (оценк а)	Критерии оценивания
90-100%	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— глубокое изучение учебного материала, знание лексики и грамматических правил, корректное произношение;— последовательность изложения материала;— правильность ответов на дополнительные вопросы;— своевременность выполнения задания.
70-89%	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— полнота и правильность изложения материала;— незначительные ошибки в знании грамматического материала, произношения лексики и чтения лексического материала;— неточности в определении понятий;— обоснованность выводов приводимыми примерами;— правильность ответов на дополнительные вопросы;— своевременность выполнения задания.
50-69%	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— знание и понимание основных положений учебного материала;— наличие ошибок при изложении грамматического материала, фонетических упражнений, лексических упражнениях;— непоследовательность изложения материала;— несвоевременность выполнения задания.
0-49%	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— незнание, невыполнение или неправильное выполнение большей части учебного материала;— ошибки в формулировке определений, искажающие их смысл;— низкий уровень знания лексики;— некорректное произношение лексики;— беспорядочное и неуверенное изложение материала;— отсутствие ответов на дополнительные вопросы;— отсутствие выводов и неспособность их сформулировать;— невыполнение задания.