

**ОТДЕЛ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ЯСИНОВАТСКОГО МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОКРУГА
ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЙ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР ЯСИНОВАТСКОГО
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ОКРУГА РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЙ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ**

**Дидактическое обеспечение уроков английского
языка в основной школе**

(сборник заданий для 5-9 классов общеобразовательных учреждений)

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Сборник заданий разработан на принципах Государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования и направлен на формирование коммуникативной культуры школьника, способствует его общему речевому развитию, расширению кругозора и воспитанию чувств и эмоций, формирует интерес к культурному многообразию мира.

Содержание сборника выстроено с учетом возрастных психофизиологических особенностей обучающихся 5-9 классов общеобразовательных учреждений.

Английский язык как учебный предмет характеризуется:

- *многофункциональностью* (может выступать как цель обучения и как средство приобретения знаний в самых разных областях);
- *межпредметностью* (содержанием речи на иностранном языке могут быть сведения из разных областей знаний, например, окружающего мира, литературы, истории, искусства и др.);
- *многоуровневостью* (необходимо овладение, с одной стороны, различными языковыми средствами, соотносящимися с аспектами языка: лексическим, грамматическим, фонетическим, с другой – умениями в четырех видах речевой деятельности).

Особенностью предмета «Английский язык» является то, что процесс формирования языковых навыков и овладение учащимися умениями по всем видам речевой деятельности позволяют закладывать основы культуры учения, необходимые для освоения содержания большинства учебных дисциплин. Культура учения предполагает знание учеником себя как субъекта учебно-познавательной коммуникативной деятельности, умеющего наблюдать за собой, формирующего в себе способности к проектированию и оцениванию своей деятельности.

Изучение иностранного языка в основной школе направлено на достижение следующих **целей**:

1. **Учебная цель:** развитие коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности её составляющих:
 - **Речевая компетенция:** развитие коммуникативных умений в четырёх основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме).
 - **Языковая компетенция:** овладение новыми языковыми средствами (фонетическими, орфографическими, лексическими, грамматическими) в соответствии с темами и ситуациями общения, отобранными для основной школы.
 - **Социокультурная/межкультурная компетенция:** приобщение к культуре, традициям, реалиям англоязычных стран/страны в рамках тем и ситуаций общения, отвечающих опыту, интересам, психологическим особенностям учащихся основной школы.

- **Компенсаторная компетенция:** развитие умения выходить из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче информации.
 - **Учебно-познавательная компетенция:** дальнейшее развитие общих и специальных учебных умений, универсальных способов деятельности; ознакомление с доступными учащимся способами и приёмами самостоятельного изучения языков и культур, в том числе с использованием новых информационных технологий.
2. **Воспитательная цель:** развитие личности учащихся посредством реализации воспитательного потенциала английского языка:
- формирование у учащихся потребности изучения английского языка и овладения им как средством общения, познания, самореализации и социальной адаптации в поликультурном полиэтническом мире в условиях глобализации;
 - формирование общекультурной и этнической идентичности личности учащихся как составляющих гражданской идентичности; воспитание качеств гражданина, патриота; развитие национального самосознания, стремления к взаимопониманию с людьми разных сообществ.

Деятельностный характер предмета «Английский язык» соответствует природе школьника 5-9 классов. Это позволяет включать иноязычную речевую деятельность в другие виды деятельности, свойственные ребенку данного возраста (игровую, познавательную, художественную, эстетическую), дает возможность осуществлять разнообразные связи с предметами, изучаемыми в основной школе, и формировать межпредметные общеучебные умения и навыки.

Актуальность сборника заданий заключается в том, чтобы помочь обучающимся преодолеть языковой барьер и привить им любовь к английскому языку. Первое, что можно сделать, обучая английскому языку - сформировать у школьников умение общаться (коммуникативные умения), необходимые для человека как члена общества, члена коллектива. Умение общаться предполагает умение слушать собеседника, вступать в разговор, поддерживать его. Во-вторых, изучение английского языка вносит определенный вклад в формирование у школьников общеобразовательных учебных навыков и умений, в частности, таких, как умение работать с книгой, справочной литературой.

Теоретическая значимость сборника заключается в том, что результаты его использования могут способствовать дальнейшему обучению английскому языку, а также решению многих проблем, связанных с обучением детей иностранным языкам.

Практическая ценность сборника заключается в том, что методические рекомендации, задания и упражнения могут быть применены учителями английского языка в 5-9 классах общеобразовательных учреждений.

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ 5 КЛАССА

Игра «Find the Pair!»

Цель: закрепить понимание семейных отношений

Ход игры:

Изображены родственники разного возраста и пола (бабушка, дедушка, мать, отец, брат, сестра). Каждый ученик получает изображение одного из персонажей и ищет свою пару среди одноклассников («Are you my mother?»).



Extended Family Members

4 ps

 family	 grandfather	 grandmother	 father
 mother	 brother	 sister	 baby
 uncle	 aunt	 niece	 nephew

Игра "What's Happening?"

Цель: развивать навыки и умения во всех видах речевой деятельности;

Ход игры: Класс делится на две команды. Каждому участнику выдаются картинки с изображением семейных праздников (рождение ребенка, свадьба, Новый Год, День Рождения и др.). Учащиеся задают вопросы остальным участникам, пытаясь выяснить детали праздника, показанного на их картинке. Кто первым правильно опишет праздник и задает максимальное число уточняющих вопросов, приносит очки своей команде.

Пример вопроса: "Is it celebrated in winter?" → *Answer:* "No, it's in summer!"



Игра: «Who is your favourite literary character? Why?»

Цель: развитие навыков говорения и аудирования; расширение активного словарного запаса.

Ученикам предлагается задание на дом: найти информацию о литературном персонаже и рассказать о нем в классе.

Например: 1. My favourite literary character is Sherlock Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional character created by Arthur Conan Doyle in 1887. He is tall and thin. Sherlock Holmes is usually dressed neatly. He's an English consulting detective living in London. Sherlock Holmes tracks down different criminals alongside his assistant and friend Dr. Watson. Holmes has the ability to

gather evidence using his observation skills. He sees things that most normal people would usually miss. That's why I like this character so much!



2. My favourite character is Harry Potter.

Harry Potter is a fictional character created by Joanne Kathleen Rowling. He has got a thin face, black hair and green eyes. Harry Potter wears round glasses. The only thing he likes about his own appearance is a very thin scar on his forehead. The scar is shaped like a bolt of lightning. Harry Potter is an orphan who is mistreated by his guardian aunt and uncle and their son. On his 11th birthday the boy discovers that his parents were wizards, and he is a wizard himself. At the same time Harry begins to attend Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Here he finds new friends and learns more about magic.

3. My favourite literary character is Snow White.

Snow White is a beautiful princess. Her skin is as white as snow. She's got red lips and black hair. Her stepmother is jealous of her beauty and orders a man to kill her. He feels pity for the girl and leaves her alive in a forest, where she lives happily with seven dwarfs. The stepmother discovers that Snow White is alive and gives her an apple full of poison. The princess falls asleep after eating it and doesn't wake up until a prince kisses her, and all ends happily. Snow White is my favourite literary character, because she's very friendly, thoughtful and sensitive. I also like this character for her beauty, kindness and optimism.

Игра: "Hobby Hunters"

Цель: развивать беглость общения, расширять вокабуляр и научиться рассказывать о собственных интересах и хобби на английском языке.

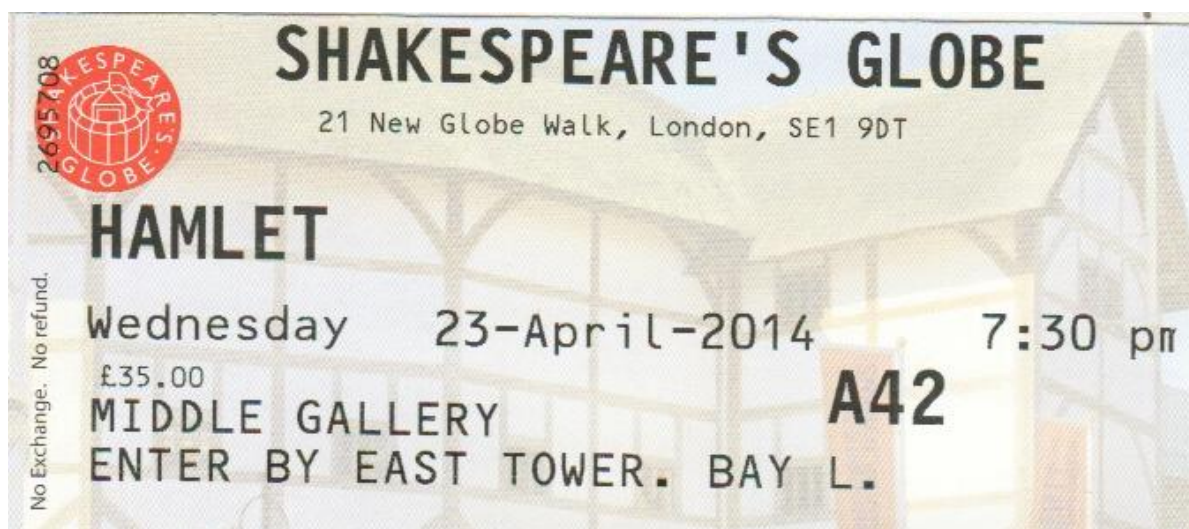
Оборудование: листочки с вопросами о хобби и занятиях, карандаш и бумага каждому игроку, таймер или часы для ограничения времени.

Каждый ученик получает список вопросов и кратко на них отвечает. Учитель повторяет вопросы, дети отвечают на них. После чего, листочки с ответами перемешиваются и раздаются обратно учащимся, но теперь каждый получит чужие записи. Теперь задача детей — определить автора записей.

Список вопросов:

- What's your favourite hobby?
- How often do you play sports?
- Can you draw well?
- Are you good at singing songs?
- Have you ever played chess before?
- Do you enjoy dancing?
- What kind of music do you listen to?
- Do you read books regularly?
- Do you collect anything interesting?

«Мое свободное время (театр)»



Ученикам показан билет в театр. Учитель раздаёт заготовки, а дети дополняют пропущенную информацию.

the name of the theatre _____

the name of the play _____

date _____ *row* _____

time _____ *place* _____

price _____

Мое свободное время (кино)

Ученикам предлагается сопоставить картинки с жанром кинофильма или телепередачи.

		Horror
		cartoon
		Comedy
		Documentary film
		news

Криптограмма

Необходимо разгадать слова, зашифрованные знаками спорта. Каждой букве соответствует один знак.



Guess the Food!

Один участник описывает продукт питания, не называя его имя, остальные пытаются угадать, что именно он имеет в виду. Например:

- It's a fruit that is red or green and can be sweet or sour. Answer: Apple.
- This vegetable is orange and often used in soups and stews. Answer: Carrot.

Shops

Ученикам предлагается составить предложения

Я могу купить _____ в магазине _____. (I can buy coffee at the cafe.)

Можно использовать раздаточный материал.





School Subjects Charades

Игрок выбирает одну школьную дисциплину (Math, English, History, Science и др.) и должен показать её жестами и мимикой без звуков. Другие учащиеся стараются угадать выбранный предмет. Эта игра активизирует память учащихся и улучшает их умение ассоциировать слова с действиями.

Classroom Objects Hide-and-Seek

Один ученик выходит из класса, пока учитель прячет небольшой объект (eraser, pencil sharpener). Когда ученик возвращается, остальные дети помогают ему словами "hotter" (теплее) или "colder" (холоднее), в зависимости от близости ученика к скрытому предмету.

Alphabet Relay Race

Класс делится на две команды. Одна команда составляет слово "school subjects", другая — "classroom objects". Учащиеся бегут к доске и записывают букву своей категории. Побеждает команда, закончившая раньше и правильнее. Эта игра направлена на улучшение скорости письма и запоминания новых слов.

Vacation Countries Guessing Game

Участник описывает отпуск в определенной стране, а остальные ребята пытаются угадать, где же была эта поездка. Примеры предложений:

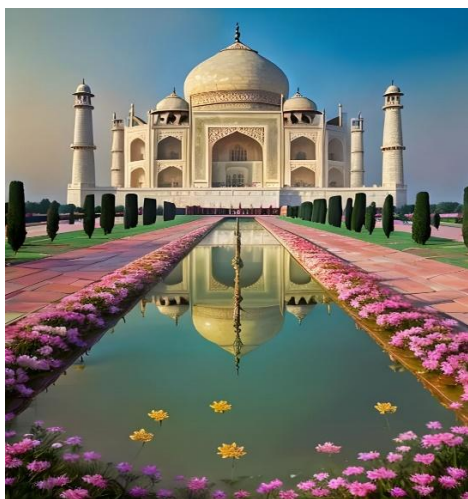
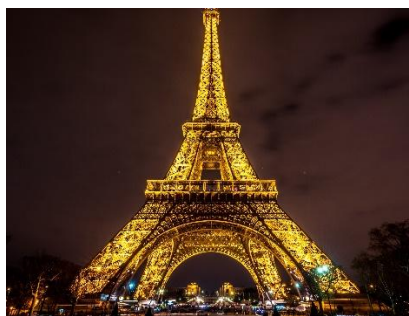
- We went there last summer, it was very hot, we visited ancient ruins...
- There are beautiful beaches, great food, and it's famous for its carnival.

Travel Packing List

Это игра-тренировка навыков составления списка необходимых вещей для отпуска. По кругу каждый ученик добавляет новый пункт в общий список (sunscreen, passport, camera, swimsuit). Повторять предыдущие пункты нельзя. Тот, кто забудет добавить уникальный предмет, выбывает.

Sightseeing Trivia

Готовится список известных мировых достопримечательностей (Eiffel Tower, Statue of Liberty, Taj Mahal). Класс делится на команды, и каждая команда должна назвать город и страну, где находится достопримечательность. Побеждает команда, набравшая наибольшее число верных ответов. Можно использовать карточки.



Packing for The Camp

Команды соревнуются, перечисляя необходимые вещи для похода (toothbrush, towel, water bottle, map, compass). Группа, составившая самый полный и правильный список, побеждает. Таким образом закрепляются новые слова и развивается воображение.

Box Surprise

Заранее учитель готовит коробочку и кладет туда карточки или предметы, которые необходимы и не нужны в школьном лагере. Учащиеся по одному вытягивают предмет и говорят предложение:

- I can take sunglasses to the camp.
- I can't take a cake to the camp.

Animals of Russia

Учитель показывает карточки животных и задает вопросы. Дети отвечают на них.

- What animals are there in the picture?
- Where do they live?



Charades Weather Style

Один ученик демонстрирует жестаи и мимикой состояние погоды (rain, snow, sunshine, wind, foggy, cloudy, stormy...), а остальные пытаются угадать, какую именно погоду он показывает.

Act Out Seasons

Задайте ученикам задание изобразить сезон жестаи и звуками. Один ученик начинает показывать осень (опавшие листья, ветер), другой дополняет образ деталями («It's autumn now, it's cool and dry»). Следующий изображает зиму, весна и лето идут аналогично.

What the weather?

Учитель демонстрирует на экране карту, и задает вопросы меняя названия городов. Ученики играют роль синоптиков.



Weather and clothes...

Look at the pictures, and match them with the correct sentences.

I'm Angela. It's hot and sunny. I haven't got shorts, but I am wearing a nice dress with a pair of sandals. I have got a necklace around my neck and a handbag too.

A

I'm Betty. It's warm but rainy. I am wearing a cap, a scarf around my neck, and good shoes. I have got a skirt under my raincoat. I have got an umbrella in her hand.

B



I'm Celia. It's cold and snowy. I am wearing boots on my feet, gloves on my hands, a scarf around my neck, and a woolen hat on my head. I have got socks and a warm coat.

C

I'm Debbie. It's quite windy. I am wearing a pair of shoes, and I have got a handbag in my hand. I am wearing a pair of trousers (not jeans), a pullover, and a jacket.

D

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES 1

Choose the correct answer.

a) Overall b) Apron c) Blouse	a) Cap b) Winter hat c) Bowler hat	a) Shirt b) Skirt c) Dress	a) Purse b) Wallet c) Handbag	a) Shorts b) Briefs c) Jeans
a) Gloves b) Glasses c) Mittens	a) Dungarees b) Overall c) Fleece	a) Blazer b) Coat c) Jacket	a) Shoes b) Trainers c) Boots	a) sweater b) jumper c) Pullover
a) scarves b) Ties c) Gloves	a) shirt b) blouse c) Suit	a) Hat b) Cap c) Cape	a) Earrings b) Pendants c) Pearls	a) Jacket b) Overcoat c) Cardigan

Traffic Lights vs Fields

Подготовлено два набора карточек с изображениями городских и сельских объектов (traffic lights, parks, skyscrapers, fields, animals, rivers). Ученики вытягивают карточку и говорят предложение о данном объекте («This is a traffic light. You see them in cities.»)



Map Making

Поделите класс на группы, поручив одной команде создание карты городского района, другой — сельского поселения. Во время презентации карт дети сравнивают топографию, достопримечательности и инфраструктуру обоих районов.

Build Your Dream House

Дайте ученикам листы бумаги и карандаши.

Попросите их нарисовать и описать свой идеальный дом, используя соответствующую лексику:

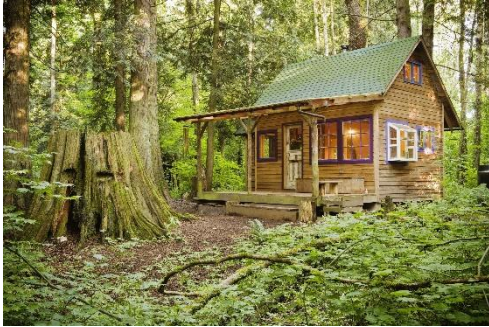
"My dream house has four bedrooms, a swimming pool, and a spacious kitchen."

House Type Lottery

Напечатайте карточки с изображениями разных типов жилищ (house, apartment, villa, castle, cottage, cabin, mansion, flat).

Учащиеся по очереди вытягивают карточку и подробно описывают жилье, используя изученную лексику:

"This is a cozy little house with two floors, a garden, and a garage."



Room Decoration Project

Ученикам предлагается создать интерьер любимой комнаты (спальня, гостиная, кухня) и рассказать о нём на английском языке.

Используйте предложения типа:

"In my bedroom there's a big window facing south."

"On the walls hang colorful posters and family photos."

"Next to the bed stands a nightstand with a lamp."

Match

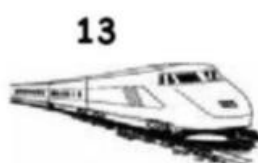
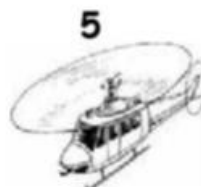
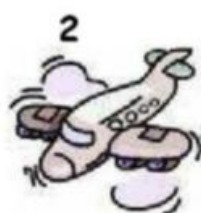
Проверим ваше знание лексики. На доске группы слов, в каждой группе есть по одному лишнему слову. Вычеркните слово, не подходящее по смыслу в каждую группу.

1. baggage, ticket, agency, station, hotel
2. taxi, car, plane, train, hiking
3. ranting, reserve, insurance, accommodation.
4. credit cards, tickets, exchange, money

Transport

Match words and pictures

bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
bus	<input type="checkbox"/>
car	1
helicopter	<input type="checkbox"/>
hot-air balloon	<input type="checkbox"/>
jet ski	<input type="checkbox"/>
motorbike	<input type="checkbox"/>
motor boat	<input type="checkbox"/>
motor scooter	<input type="checkbox"/>
plane	<input type="checkbox"/>
scooter	<input type="checkbox"/>
ship	<input type="checkbox"/>
submarine	<input type="checkbox"/>
train	<input type="checkbox"/>
van	<input type="checkbox"/>



Geography Passport Challenge

Что понадобится: цветные маркеры, бумага формата А4, атлас мира или карта континентов, список ключевых фактов о географическом положении России.

Ход игры:

1. Подготовительный этап: Учитель предварительно создаёт список важных сведений о России:

- Russia spans across Europe and Asia.

- It borders Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, North Korea.
- Its coastline stretches along Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea.
- Moscow is the capital city situated in European part of Russia.
- Vladivostok is located in Far East region, bordering Pacific Ocean.

2. Разделение на команды: Учащихся делят на группы по 3—4 человека. Каждой группе выдаётся чистый лист бумаги и маркер.

3. Основная часть: Командам предлагается создать «географический паспорт» России, включающий:

- Название государства.
- Страны-соседи.
- Основные моря и океаны, омывающие Россию.
- Крупнейшие реки и горы.
- Местоположение столицы и крупных городов.

Каждая команда защищает свой «паспорт», объясняя свой выбор географических характеристик. Правильность утверждений оценивает преподаватель совместно с остальными участниками.

Russian traditions

Read the text and answer the questions.

RUSSIAN TRADITIONS

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind.

First, let's speak about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters that differ them from other people are hospitality, their «open heart», «golden hands», and wise Russian fairy-tales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are talented people. Russia gave the world famous names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world-famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world.

The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware - dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time

in the villages of Syomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhny Novgorod Province, on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters.

Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, the Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeni, kurnik, kvas. We begin to build and reconstruct churches. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Saver in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

1. What are the main traits in Russian people's character?
2. What specific Russian crafts do you know?
3. What is Khokhloma style characterized by?
4. What are traditional Russian cooking?

Tower Bridge

Read the text and answer the questions.

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge is the most famous bridge over the River Thames. It is close to the Tower of London, which gives it its name. Sir John Wolfe Barry designed it.

The bridge consists of two towers which are tied together. The bridge was officially opened on 30 June 1894 by the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VII), and his wife.

The bridge is 244 meters (800 feet) in length with two towers each 65 meters (213 feet) high.

Thousands of tourists visit Tower Bridge every year.

Questions:

1. What is the most famous bridge in London?
2. Why does it give its name?
3. When was Tower Bridge officially opened?
4. Who was Tower Bridge officially opened by?
5. Who designed Tower Bridge?

«Пословицы и поговорки»

Ученикам даются карточки с написанными на английском языке пословицами и поговорками, которые они должны угадать.

A rolling stone gathers no moss
Needed where was born
Work is not a wolf - in the forest will not run away
Teach your grandmother to suck eggs
Best defense is attack
Easy come, easy go
Least said, soonest mended
Better late than never
There is no smoke without fire
Fortune favors the bold
Strike while the iron is hot

Ответы

Под лежащий камень вода не течёт	1
Где родился там и пригодился	2
Работа не волк- в лес не убежит	3
Не учи учёного	4
Лучшая защита- нападение	5
Легко пришло, легко ушло	6
Меньше слов, больше дела	7
Лучше поздно чем никогда	8
Нет дыма без огня	9
Смелость города берёт	10
Куй железо, пока горячо	11

Match

Cross out the unsuitable word:

1. novel, play, poem, film, story, ballad
2. Byron, Burns, Newton, Dickens, London, O' Henry
3. King Lear, Oliver Twist, Romeo and Juliet, Othello

Guess who we're talking about.

Do you know these famous people?

Listen and guess the writers

He was born in 1860 and died 1904. He was the third of the six children. He was a student of Moscow University and wanted to become a doctor. He wrote a lot of stories and plays. He got a reputation of a gifted short-story writer and dramatist.

What is his name?

(Chekhov)

He was born in 1828. His father took part in the War of 1812. This writer was educated at home. He created short stories for children and novels for adults. His most famous work consists of three parts.

In his works, he depicted the most important historical stages of the development of our motherland.

His heroes are people with generous hearts and noble aspirations. They are bold and courageous, with strong characters and an iron will. What's his name?

(Tolstoy)

He was born in 1818. He studied at Moscow University. He was one of the greatest writers of the 19th century. He knew very well the peculiarities of human characters. One of his most famous works is "Notes of a Hunter". He was a passionate lover of hunting. What's his name?

(Turgenev)

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ 6 КЛАССА

1. Listening / Аудирование

I. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

1. Sergei Prokofiev was born in ...

a) 1881

b) 1891

c) 1901

2. He was a ...

a) singer

b) painter

c) composer

3. He lived in ...

a) Russia only

b) France, Germany, USA

c) China and Japan

I. True or False:

1. Prokofiev was born in Donetsk region. ()

2. He wrote a story called "Peter and the Bear". ()

3. He died in 1953. ()

II. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

1. Who was Leonid Bykov?

2. What is his famous film?

3. What is the film about?

4. Did he act in his films?

II. True or False:

He was a singer. ()

He was born in 1928. ()

The film is about soldiers. ()

III. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

1. Kobzon was a ...

a) poet

b) singer

c) actor

2. He was born in ...

a) Donetsk

b) Chasiv Yar

c) Makiivka

3. People called him ...

a) “the Russian Elvis”

b) “the Soviet Frank Sinatra”

c) “the hero”

III. True or False:

Iosif Kobzon was an artist. ()

He died in 2020. ()

He sang patriotic songs. ()

IV. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

1. John Hughes came from ...

- a) USA
- b) Germany
- c) Great Britain

2. He started a ...

- a) school
- b) metal factory
- c) theatre

3. The city of Donetsk was first called ...

- a) Londonka
- b) Yuzovka
- c) Donbasgrad

IV. Continue the sentence.

1. John Hughes helped to develop ____.

2. The name Yuzovka comes from ____.

3. He lived in the ____ century.

V. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

Bubka was born in 1963. ()

He was a famous football player. ()

He broke world records 35 times. ()

V. Answer the questions.

1. What sport did Serhiy Bubka do?
2. When did he win an Olympic medal?
3. What does he do now?

VI. Listen to the text and complete the tasks.

1. Georgy Beregovoy was a ...

- a) singer
- b) astronaut
- c) teacher

2. He flew into space in ...

- a) 1968
- b) 1972
- c) 1959

3. He was born in ...

- a) Donetsk
- b) Luhansk
- c) Yenakiieve

VI. True or False:

Beregovoy flew on Soyuz 3. ()

He was born in 1921. ()

He was a doctor in World War II. ()

Audio Scripts

I. Audio Script: Sergei Prokofiev

Sergei Prokofiev was born in 1891 in Donetsk region. He was a famous composer and pianist. He wrote many great works like “Peter and the Wolf” and “Romeo and Juliet”. He lived in many countries: Germany, France, and the USA. But he loved Russia and came back. Prokofiev died in 1953. Today, many people around the world listen to his music.

II. Audio Script: Leonid Bykov

Leonid Bykov was a famous actor and film director. He was born in 1928 in Donetsk region. His most famous film is “Only Old Men Are Going to Battle”. It is about pilots during World War II. He played the main role and directed the film. People remember him for his kind and heroic characters.

III. Audio Script: Iosif Kobzon

Iosif Kobzon was a famous Russian singer. He was born in Chasiv Yar, Donetsk region. He had a strong voice and sang patriotic songs. Many people called him “the Soviet Frank Sinatra”. He also helped people during hard times and was a kind person. He died in 2018.

IV. Audio Script: John Hughes

John Hughes was an engineer from Great Britain. In the 19th century, he came to Donbas and started a metal factory. The town around the factory became the city of Donetsk. At first, it was called Yuzovka, after his name. John Hughes helped to develop industry in the region.

V. Audio Script: Serhiy Bubka

Serhiy Bubka is a famous athlete from Donetsk. He was born in 1963 and became a champion in pole vaulting. He broke world records 35 times! Bubka won a gold medal at the Olympic Games in 1988. After his sports career, he became a sports official and helped young athletes.

VI. Audio Script: Georgy Beregovoy

Georgy Beregovoy was a cosmonaut from Donbas. He was born in 1921 in Yenakiieve. He flew into space in 1968 on the spaceship Soyuz 3. He was also a military pilot in World War II and received many awards. People in Donbas are proud of him.

Reading / Чтение

Read the texts and complete the tasks.

1. Volodymyr Degtyaryov was a scientist and engineer from Donbas. He worked in machine building and created important equipment for factories. He was a Hero of Socialist Labor and got many awards. He was born in Donetsk and helped to develop industry in the region.

1. Answer the questions:

1. Who was Volodymyr Degtyaryov?
2. What did he do?
3. Where was he born?

2. Finish the sentences:

1. Volodymyr Degtyaryov was a ___ and ___.
2. He helped to develop ___.
3. He got many ___.

2. Artem Sergeev was a famous Soviet military commander. He was adopted by Joseph Stalin. He was born in Donetsk. He took part in World War II and became a general. After the war, he worked in the army and helped young soldiers.

1. Who adopted Artem Sergeev?
2. What war did he take part in?
3. What did he do after the war?

True or False:

He was born in Kyiv. ()

He became a general. ()

He was a musician. ()

3. Anatoliy Solovyanenko was a famous opera singer. He was born in Donetsk. He sang in many countries and had a beautiful voice. He sang at the Donetsk Opera and also in Italy and the USA. People loved his music.

1. Who was Anatoliy Solovyanenko?

2. Where was he born?

3. Where did he sing?

3. Lyudmila Gurchenko

4. Lyudmila Gurchenko was a famous actress and singer. She was born in Kharkiv, but her family had roots in Donbas. She played in many popular Soviet films. She was known for her energy, charm and talent.

Match the sentences:

1. She was ... → a) an actress and singer

2. She played ... → b) in Soviet films

3. She was born ... → c) in Kharkiv

Writing / Письменная речь

1. Напиши мини-сочинение: «Моя любимая известная личность Донбасса»

Примерный план:

His / Her name is ...

He / She was born in ...

He / She is famous for ...

I like him / her because ...

2. Заполни пропуски в рассказе:

This is _____. He was born in _____. He is a _____.

He is famous for _____. I like him because _____.

3. Напиши открытку от имени известной личности

Imagine: You are Anatoliy Solovyanenko. Write a postcard to a friend. Say:

Where you are

What you are doing

Why you like your job

4. Напиши короткий рассказ (5–6 предложений) о известной личности Донбасса. Используй план:

1. His / Her name is ...

2. He / She was born in ...

3. He / She was a ...

4. He / She is famous for ...

5. He / She lived in ...

6. I think he / she is important because ...

Speaking / Устная речь

1. Парная работа: Возьми карточку и расскажи однокласснику об известной личности Донбасса. Используй опорные вопросы:

1. What is his / her name?

2. When and where was he / she born?

3. What is he / she famous for?

4. Why do people remember him / her?

2. Диалог-опрос

Ask your partner:

1. Do you know any famous people from Donbas?
2. What do they do?
3. Who is your favorite and why?

3. Мини-презентация

Подготовь устное сообщение (3–5 предложений) по плану:

5. Name
6. Place of birth
7. Profession
8. Why he/she is famous
9. Why you chose him/her

4. Игра “Guess Who”

Карточки с описанием:

1.

I was born in Chasiv Yar in 1937. I had a deep voice and sang patriotic songs. People called me “the Soviet Frank Sinatra”.

→ Who am I? (Iosif Kobzon)

2.

I was born in 1963 in Donetsk. I broke 35 world records in pole vaulting. I won a gold medal at the Olympic Games in 1988.

→ Who am I? (Serhiy Bubka)

3.

I was a British engineer. In 1869, I started a metal factory in Donbas. A city was named after me — it was first called Yuzovka.

→ Who am I? (John Hughes)

4.

I was born in Yenakiieve in 1921. I was a military pilot and then a cosmonaut. I flew into space on Soyuz 3 in 1968.

→ Who am I? (Georgy Beregovoy)

5.

I was born in Donetsk region. I composed music and wrote “Peter and the Wolf”. I lived in many countries but returned to Russia.

→ Who am I? (Sergei Prokofiev)

6.

I was a Soviet actor and film director. My most famous film is “Only Old Men Are Going to Battle”. I loved stories about pilots.

→ Who am I? (Leonid Bykov)

7.

I was a famous opera singer. I sang in Donetsk, Italy and the USA. People loved my strong and beautiful voice.

→ Who am I? (Anatoliy Solovyanenko)

8.

I was adopted by Joseph Stalin. I was born in Donetsk and became a general in World War II.

→ Who am I? (Artem Sergeev)

9.

I was a famous Soviet actress and singer. I was born in Kharkiv, but my family came from Donbas. I was known for my energy and charm.

→ Who am I? (Lyudmila Gurchenko)

10.

I helped young athletes after finishing my sports career. I now work in the International Olympic Committee.

→ Who am I? (Serhiy Bubka — alternate clue)

11.

I created important machines for factories in Donbas. I was a Hero of Socialist Labor and a famous engineer.

→ Who am I? (Volodymyr Degtyaryov)

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ 7 КЛАССА

Тема 6 «Школа, школьная жизнь (школьные клубы и внеурочные занятия)»



Vocabulary

School clubs and afterschool activities

1. a) Complete the table with the words from the box. Think about more words to add to each group. Compare with a partner.

Chemistry coursebook pupil Sport club IT Debate club
Head teacher whiteboard Maths


Classroom objects 	Subjects 	People 	School clubs

- b) Finish the statements to make them true for you. Compare with a partner.

1. My favourite subject is...
2. The best thing about my school is...
3. The school club I attend is..
4. I would like to join...

Reading and Listening



2. a)  Listen to the text and fill in the missing words. Explain the words in bold.
- A. the network
 - B. right decisions
 - C. the same interest
 - D. enough time

The pros and cons of joining school's clubs and activities.

In this present day most of the students who study at school like to attend school's clubs and activities. Some students join them because they want to get the **benefit from** it. But some students do this for fun.

The school club doesn't mean the place where we dance to the loud music in the dark place. But it means the place that has a group of people who have **1** _____. One can **point out** such clubs as Musical club, Debate club, Sport club, Reading club, Taekwondo club, Volunteer club etc.

Joining school's clubs or activities has a lot of advantages. Firstly, students can build **2** _____ by joining school's clubs or activities. If you want to be a successful person in the future, you need to know as many people as possible. You meet not only your classmates but you will have the opportunity to get to know other people with **similar** interests or goals.

Secondly, it can be a part of training your brain. Students can improve **soft skills** and know many things that the class doesn't teach you.

School's clubs or activities have a lot of advantages but also there are disadvantages. The first disadvantage is that it can make students some

troubles with **time management**. When students spend most of their time with the club, they don't have **3** _____ to do their assignment or prepare for tests.

The second disadvantage is that visiting clubs can **affect** study.

In conclusion, even though involving in the activity or club of the school has a lot of advantages and disadvantages, students will get the benefit from it in the future. Sometimes it happens that clubs can help make **4** _____ in **future careers**.

b) Read the text aloud, as if for a radio programme.

c) Ask 5 questions to the text.

Speaking



3. a) Discuss the questions about your school.

1. Does your school have any afterschool activities? What are they?
2. What is the most active club in your school?
3. Does your school have any Volunteer club? Is it important to have such a club at school? Why? (Why not?)
4. Do you personally attend any school clubs or activities?

b) Tell your partner about the most unusual club in your country. Surf the Net to find information about it. Use the plan to give a talk.

1. where it is
2. what you can do there
3. days to attend
4. why it is important
5. how you feel about it

Writing



4. a) Write a short e-mail to your English friend. Put the following sentences into the correct order.

1. We are lucky to have a fantastic photography club in our school that is one
of the most popular clubs.
2. It was nice to hear from you again.
3. Thank you for your recent email.
4. Sorry, I haven't written to you earlier. I was busy with my club.
5. You asked me about my school activities.
6. Well, I live in a small town on the Volga River and my hobby is photography.
7. Write back soon and tell me about the activities you do.
8. In summer we usually join our school tourist club in expeditions to the nearest national park where we take pictures of nature.
9. Dear Polina,
10. Love,
Peter
11. There are over twenty members — both students and teachers — and all of
them are very creative and imaginative.

b) Вы получили электронное письмо от Вашего друга по переписке Питера из Великобритании.

Ниже приведён отрывок из этого письма.

From: Peter@friend.uk


To: Russian friend@mail.ru

Subject: Clubs at school

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ 8 КЛАССА

1. Listening

Finding discount plane tickets and cheap tours is only the first step to traveling abroad. Once you arrive at your destination, what things would you expect to do when passing through immigration and customs in a foreign country?

 **HELPFUL TIP:** Nowadays, global travel is commonplace for pleasure or business; however, be sure to check with your airline about items that you shouldn't carry in your luggage. Otherwise, you might have to give them up.

Customs Officer: Next. Uh, your passport please.

Woman: Okay.

Customs Officer: Uh, what is the purpose of your visit?

Woman: I'm here to attend a teaching convention for the first part of my trip, and then I plan on touring the capital for a few days.

Customs Officer: And where will you be staying?

Woman: I'll be staying in a room at a hotel downtown for the entire week.

Customs Officer: And uh, what do you have in your luggage?

Woman: Uh, well, just, just my personal belongings um, . . . clothes, a few books, and a CD player.

Customs Officer: Okay. Uh, please open your bag.

Woman: Sure.

Customs Officer: Okay . . . Everything's fine. [Great]. Uh, by the way, is this your first visit to the country?

Woman: Well, yes and no. Actually, I was born here when my parents were working in the capital many years ago, but this is my first trip back since then.

Customs Officer: Well, enjoy your trip.

Woman: Thanks.

Key Vocabulary [[Top](#)]

- attend (*verb*): to be at or go to
- I'm planning on attending a language class before I go to China.
- book (*verb*): to make arrangements in advance
- You ought to book a room at least a month in advance.
- luggage (*noun*): bags used during traveling to carry your things
- You are only allowed two pieces of luggage on this flight.
- belongings (*noun*): your personal property or possessions
- Be sure to collect your belongings before you leave the plane.

1. What is the purpose of the woman's visit?

- A. business
- B. pleasure
- C. business and pleasure

2. Where will the woman stay during her trip?

- A. at a friend's home
- B. at a hotel
- C. at a university dormitory

3. About how long will the woman be in the country?

- A. one or two days
- B. three or four days
- C. more than four days

4. What things are in the woman's luggage?

- A. clothing, computer, and books

B. CD player, clothing, and books

C. books, gifts and computer

5. What other piece of information do we learn about the woman?

A. Her parents are on the same trip.

B. She enjoys traveling to different countries.

C. She was born in that country.

1. business and pleasure

2. at a hotel

3. more than four days

4. CD player, clothing, and books

5. She was born in that country.

1. What is the purpose of the woman's visit?

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|
| A. | | business |
| B. | | pleasure |
| C. | business and pleasure | |

Correct Answer (C). The woman says that the purpose of her visit is to attend a teaching convention for the first part of her trip, and then she plans touring the capital for a few days.

2. Where will the woman stay during her trip?

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|----------|-------|
| A. | at | a | friend's | home |
| B. | | at | a | hotel |
| C. | at a university dormitory | | | |

Correct Answer (B). The woman tells the customs officer she will staying at a hotel for the entire week, in other words, for around seven days.

3. About how long will the woman be in the country?

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|------|------|
| A. | one | or | two | days |
| B. | three | or | four | days |
| C. | more than four days | | | |

Correct Answer (C). We do not know exactly how many days she will be in the country, but she says she will be there for the entire, or full, week. We could then infer that this means at least five days. She also says she will be attending a conference and then "touring the capital for a few days." A "few days" would indicate a small number (3 or more) verses the word "couple" which would mean two or perhaps three.

4. What things are in the woman's luggage?

- A. clothing, computer, and books
- B. CD player, clothing, and books
- C. books, gifts and computer

Correct Answer (B). The woman says that she is carrying her "personal belongings . . . clothes, a few books, and a CD player."

5. What other piece of information do we learn about the woman?

- A. Her parents are on the same trip.
- B. She enjoys traveling to different countries.
- C. She was born in that country.

Correct Answer (C). We learn from the conversation that she was born in the country when her parents worked there years ago.

What advice would you give a friend when preparing to pass through an airport in your country (e.g. what documents should you have ready, can you buy souvenirs at the airport, where you need to go to find public transportation into the city, etc.)? What things can you carry on the airplane and what are the size requirements?

Customs Officer: Next. Uh, your (1) please.

Woman: Okay.

Customs Officer: Uh, what is the purpose of your (2) ?

Woman: I'm here to (3) a teaching convention for the first part of my trip, and then I plan on touring the capital for a few days.

Customs Officer: And where will you be staying?

Woman: I'll be staying in a room at a hotel (4) for the entire week.

Customs Officer: And uh, what do you have in your (5) ?

Woman: Uh, well, just, just my (6) belongings, um, . . . clothes, a few books, and a CD player.

Customs Officer: Okay. Uh, please open your bag.

Woman: Sure.

Customs Officer: Okay . . . Everything's fine. [Great]. Uh, by the way, is this your first visit to the (7) ?

Woman: Well, yes and no. Actually, I was born here when my (8) were working in the capital many years ago, but this is my first trip back (9) then.

Customs Officer: Well, (10) your trip.

Woman: Thanks.

1. passport
2. visit
3. attend
4. downtown
5. luggage
6. personal
7. country
8. parents
9. since
10. enjoy

2. Reading

Presents for the Natives

Miklukho-Maclay was a Russian scientist and traveller who lived more than a year on the island of New Guinea. The ship came to the island in the evening of a September day in 1871. Next morning the captain said to Maclay:

“You are coming ashore. Why don’t you take more men with you? Have you a gun?”

“I don’t need a gun. I have presents for the natives.”

The island was beautiful. There were trees and flowers everywhere, and it was very hot. The sun shone brightly high above Maclay’s head. He walked for some time down a forest path. Suddenly he stopped because he heard a noise. A native stood in front of him. He looked at Maclay quickly and then started running away. Maclay

ran after him. The native looked back and suddenly stopped. Maclay took out some presents and showed them to the man. The native took the presents and smiled. This was how Miklukho-Maclay met the first black man on the first day of his life in New Guinea. The native's name was Tui. He was Maclay's best friend all the time that the traveller lived on the island.

On the first of October Maclay started out for a walk in the forest. He carried no gun. He had only a notebook and a pencil. In the forest, he met a native boy who saw him and ran away. Maclay heard the voices of men and women and the cries of children. Suddenly many men with spears in their hands came out. They stopped and looked at Maclay angrily. When he tried to say something, one of the men wanted to throw his spear at him. Maclay did not know a word of their language. He could not explain that he was their friend. He knew that he had to do something quickly. And a good idea came to him. He suddenly sat down on the ground and began to take off his shoes. Then he lay down, put a bag under his head and ... slept. The natives did nothing to him.

Задания к тексту

Задание 1. Say YES /NO

1. Did Mikiukho-Maclay take a gun when he came ashore? Yes / No
2. Was it very hot on the island? Yes / No
3. Did the native boy run away when he saw Mikiukho- Maclay? Yes / No
4. Did Tui take the presents from Mikiukho-Maclay? Yes / No

Задание 2. Correct the following sentences according to the text "Presents for the Natives".

1. Miklukho Maclay lived on the Island more than two years.
2. Miklukho-Maclay took a lot of men with him when he came ashore.
3. Miklukho-Maclay did not run after the native
4. Tui became his enemy
5. When Miklukho-Maclay went for a walk he had a gun and a spear with him.
6. Miklukho-Maclay could easily explain to the natives that he was their friend.

Задание 3. Read the text and say if the statements are true or false.

1. The island was beautiful.
2. The native didn't take the presents and were angry.
3. The island was New Guinea.
4. Maclay knew the natives' language and could speak well.

Задание 4. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. I don't ... a gun.
2. The sun shone ... high above Maclay's head.
3. A native stood ... him.
4. This was how Miklukho-Maclay met the first ... on the first day of his life in New Guinea.
5. Maclay heard the ... of men and women and the cries of children.

6. Maclay did not know ... of their language.
Задание 5. Why in your opinion Miklukho-Maclay didn't take a gun to the island?

3. Vocabulary

Модуль 1 SOCIALIZATION



Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives:

old optimistic young humorous
good-looking easy-going good

This is a photo of my brother Jack and my sister Jane. He is 26 and she is 24, so Jack is two years 1 _____ than Jane. They are 2 _____ and 3 _____. Jane is 4 the _____ person in our family. She loves meeting new people. She has many friends. Jack is 5 _____. He always looks on the bright side of life. My brother is 6 _____. He often

tells funny stories and makes people laugh. Jack and Jane spend much time together and get on well with each other. They never argue.

I think they are the 7 _____ brother and sister in the world.

4. Grammar

Complete the sentences.

1. When I went out into the garden, the sun _____ (to shine).
2. I _____ (to eat) ice cream when you met me in the park yesterday.
3. When I came home, Tom _____ (to speak) over the phone.
4. Somebody got into the room when we _____ (to sleep).
5. He saw Jane when she _____ (to cross) the street.
6. He _____ (to wait) for Jenny when it started raining.
7. The woman _____ (to have) a bath when she felt bad.
8. The man _____ (to sit) by the window when he heard the noise.
9. We _____ (to watch TV) when the door bell rang.
10. She _____ (to read) when somebody knocked at the door.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

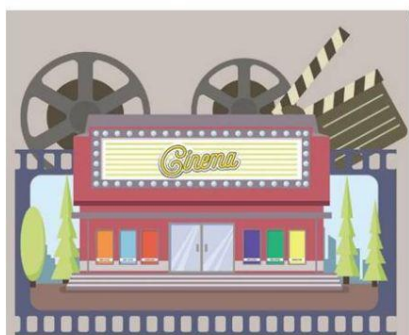
- 1) В детстве он самостоятельно придумывал подарки к Новому Году.
- 2) Эта скульптуру он смастерил сам.
- 3) Они сами найдут необходимый текст к уроку.
- 4) Этот плакат - наш.
- 5) Маша примет участие в соревнование самостоятельно.
- 6) В столе были найдены их старые письма.
- 7) Девочки подготовят доклад к празднику сами.
- 8) Куда ты поставил его компьютер?
- 9) Мои дневники содержат ценную информацию.
- 10) Они пришли на занятие самостоятельно.

Make up new words from the given ones in brackets.

- 1) My father always wanted to become a _____ (to compose)
- 2) He lives in the _____ (luxury) hotel.
- 3) Changes in the Constitution are called _____ (to amend)
- 4) His uncle was an aristocrat and a fashionable man, but he loved _____. (free) 5) He became _____ (fame) after the _____ (to publish) of his fairy tales for children.
- 6) She has a very pleasant _____ (person)
- 7) People say that he is a very _____ (to create) person.
- 8) Numerous _____ (to compete) are held there every year.
- 9) Travelling _____ (broad) the mind.
- 10) We will _____ (real) all your dreams.

Задания-ребусы

Guess the names of the characters from the famous books for children



'''

+



1, 3, 2, 3
a = e

+



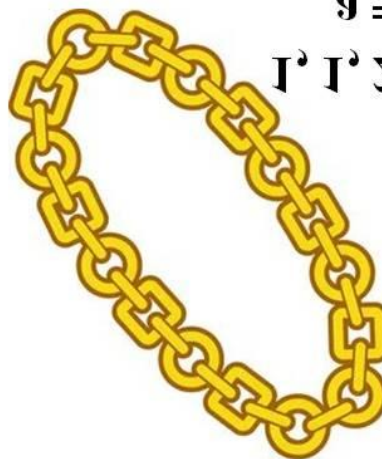
1, 1, 2

1.



Г' Д' Т' 2

+



г = 0
Г' Г' Д' Т' 3

2.



2, 3, 4, 5
i = u

+



”

+



1, 2, 4, 4

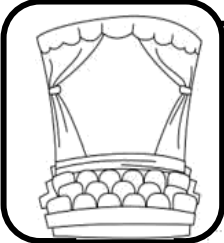


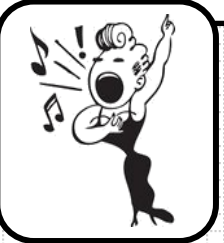

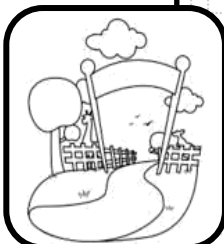











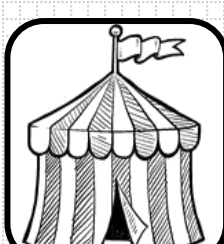


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y

3.

ENTERTAINMENT

Choose the correct

				
a) cinema b) playground c) theatre	a) artist b) pop star c) fan	a) theatre b) cinema c) circus	a) rock concert b) puppet	a) concert b) football match
				
a) zoo b) circus c) amusement	a) opera b) circus c) concert	a) karaoke bar b) game show	a) artists b) visitors c) fans	a) amusement park b) playground
				
a) pop concert b) disco c) bouncing	a) opera b) pop concert	a) magic show b) game show c) puppet	a) disco b) circus c) concert	a) museum b) playground c) theatre
				
a) football match b) go-kart	a) amusement park b) zoo	a) circus b) cinema c) disco	a) fans b) visitors c) audience	a) puppet show b) magic show

Личное письмо: Исправь ошибки

March, 17.

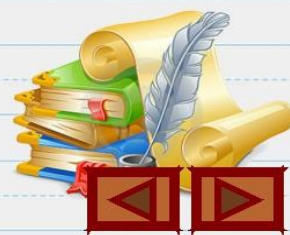
Dear Ben

Thanks a lot for your letter, I was happy to hear from you again .

In your letter you asked me about my school. I like my classroom most of all in my school ,because its really big, light and comfortable, with lots of flowers and pictures on the walls. I have got lots of friends at school, almost all of them are my classmates. It will be nice if we meet soon.

Hope to hear from you soon,

Yours, Svetlana.



kauser

Учебные ресурсы:

[A strange animal](#)

[Grammar 8 class - Учебные ресурсы](#)

[Грамматический тест по программе Spotlight 8 - английский язык, тесты](#)


























[Интерактивные задания для 8 класса, каталог онлайн уроков английского](#)

[Упражнения по английскому языку 8 класс бесплатно в онлайн-школе 🎒 Skysmart](#)

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ 9 КЛАССА

MODULE "Life & Living"

1. Remember the phrases and answer the question: How do you help about the house?

HOUSEHOLD CHORES :pictionary				
				
Do the washing	Make the bed	Wash the car	Do the shopping	Iron the clothes
				
Mow the lawn	Take the dustbin out	Do the washing up	Clean the windows	sweep
				
Change the cat's litter	Mop the floor	Dust and vacuum	Do the cooking	Hang out the clothes
				
Set/ lay the table	Clear the table	Tidy the house	Walk the dog	Water the plants /flowers
				
Sort out the rubbish	Do DIY jobs	Sweep the leaves	garden	Dry the dishes
				
Clean the bathroom	Clean the toilet	Feed the cat	Feed the dog	Wash the dog

2. Work in pairs and present your classmate's answer.
Conversation Questions «Chores» (pairs)

- How does your family decide who does various chores around the house?
- Can you name some chores that need to be done everyday?
- What chores are your responsibility?
- Which chores do you not like doing?
- Do you get paid for doing chores?
- Do you like to clean up your room?
- Do you wash the dishes in your house?
- Do you wash clothes for your family?
- Do you do the ironing the clothes?
- If you could buy only one of this two things, would you choose a dishwasher or a washing machine?
- Do you like to go to the supermarket?
- What kind of products does your family buy on the Internet?
- If you could have a robot to do some of your chores, what would you choose for it to do?
- What are some chores that your parents have to do around the house?

3. Read and translate the text.

Doing household chores is a necessary part of our life. People are happy when the home is always bright and clean. Day after I do my household chores. I sweep the floor, tidy my room, clean the shoes, dust the furniture, make food myself and do every kind of work. I do most of the washing up, tidy my room and make my bed. Cleaning the room is probably the best one, and the worst I think is cleaning the bath, because it kills your back. My father and I try to help my mother to do the chores. Everyone in the family is responsible for cleaning and repairing things when they have free time.

As for me, I have my own household chores, as well as, other members of my family. Cooking is the main responsibility of my mum and I sometimes help her with that. My own chores include washing the dishes, cleaning the dust and vacuum cleaning. My father is responsible for repairing some devices and objects in our flat. There is one thing that all the members of my family do together. It's shopping for food and for clothes. I can't say that these chores are difficult or take a lot of my time. I know that only several years ago women spent much more time on house work, when they didn't have such household appliances as microwave, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, blender and others. In my opinion, having certain responsibilities is very important. It helps to understand and respect other people's work, and also to overcome laziness.

Answer the following questions:

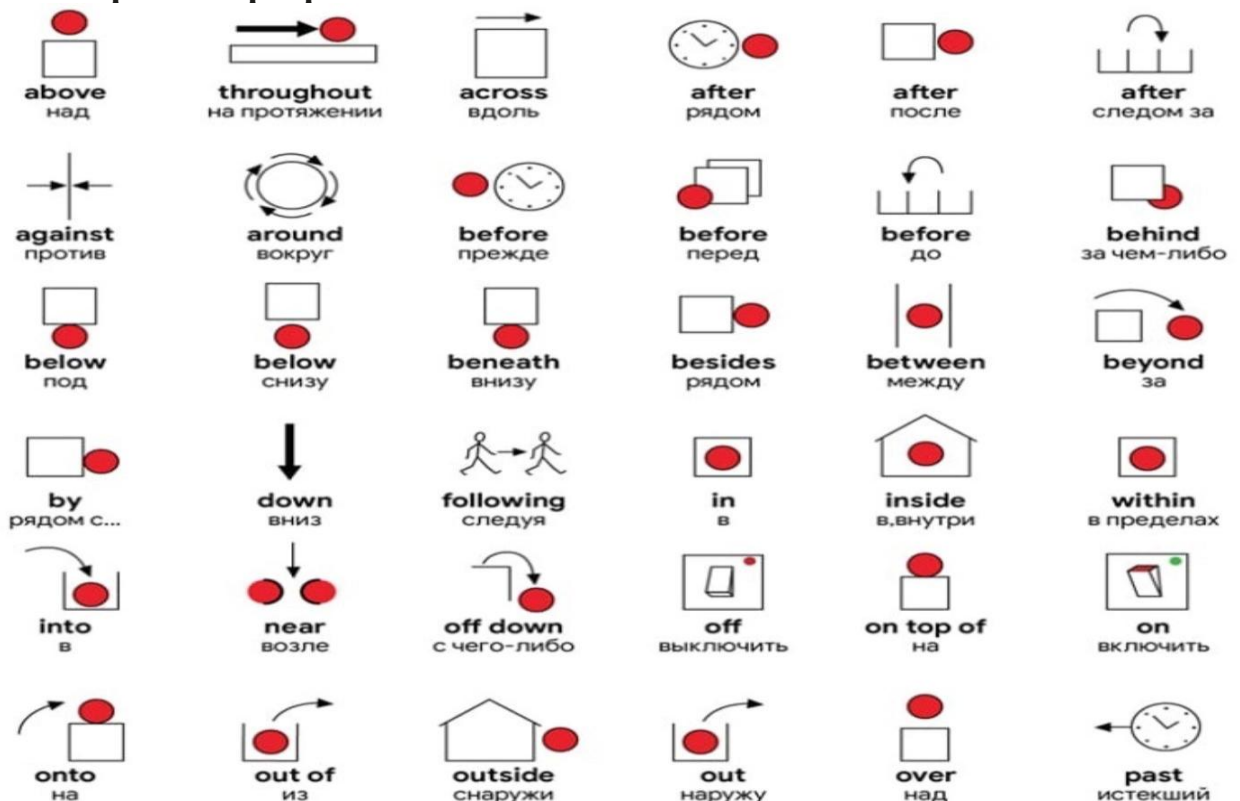
1. Why is doing household chores a necessary part of our life?
2. What chores does the speaker do?
3. What chore is the worst one?
4. What is main responsibility of the mother?
5. What do they do together?

4. Complete the sentences using the words below. There are two words you do not need to use.

· local · noisy · crowded · expensive · talkative · peaceful · clean

1. I don't see why you do your shopping in the city centre, when the _____ shops offer everything you can ask for.
2. Living next to a playground gets a little _____ when all the neighbourhood children gather around to play.
3. I suggest doing the shopping in the morning, when most people are at work and the shops aren't so _____.
4. I'd never imagined that living in the detached house would be so _____.
5. Jenny is talking all the time. I never imagined that people can be so _____.

5. Repeat the prepositions.



Complete the text with prepositions of place.

My neighbourhood is big and crowded. I live in a modern flat on a noisy street. My block of flats is built a large supermarket. Next the supermarket there is a large park. Opposite my flat there is a newsagent's and there is a bank to the left of that. On the corner there is a busy restaurant. In of my flat there is a bus stop.

MODULE "School"

1. Decide whether the statements are *True* or *False*.

British Private Education.

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2,400 independent schools and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980's. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3,000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools. The most famous schools are called «public schools» and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools. The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

1. Secondary education is compulsory.
2. Entering extra-mural department students can work and study at the same time.
3. There are no specialized schools in Russia.
4. Colleges and technical schools in Russia provide general education.
5. Fees vary much in British private schools.
6. Every public school has its own traditions.
7. There is a number of religious schools among state schools.
8. If you want your child to study at Eton, you must put her or his name on a waiting list in advance.
9. Public schools are not very popular in Britain.

2. Fill in the missing word.

1. Compulsory education means that all childrenattend a school.
a)should b)must c)can d)may
2. Pupils take..... at the end of each stages of education.
a)part b)off c)opportunity d)exams

3. At.....school pupils learn reading, writing, arithmetic, arts and sport.
 a) primary b) secondary c) private d) senior secondary
4. Most children in the USA attend.....where education is free.
 a) state b) public c) private d) comprehensive
5. Jason didn't work hard and....the exam.
 a) pass b) passed c) fail d) failed
6. Children stay at primary school...6 years.
 a) in b) on c) during d) until
- 7...the morning we went to the museum.
 a) in b) on c) during d) until
8. You can either...school and go to work or stay at school.
 a) leave b) attend c) visit d) be
9. I did ...of my high school in the evenings.
 a) much b) more c) the most d) many
10. Many pupils....in playing a musical instrument.
 a) are interested b) are interesting c) are good d) can
11. There is a school theatre where all pupils can take....in.
 a) part b) off c) opportunity d) exams
12. The university....in honour of its founder M. Lomonosov.
 a) t name b) is named c) are named d) was named
13. These children....to be home schooled.
 a) say b) are said c) are saying d) were said
14. Students are....like adults.
 a) said b) prepared c) attend d) treated
15. We'll meet....five o'clock near the school.
 a) at b) in c) on d) by

3. Listening. Вы услышите 4 коротких текста. В заданиях 1-4 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. (запись 1)

1. The girl was nearly late because...
 1) She was looking for her mobile phone. 2) She was waiting for her bus for a long time. 3) She was looking for her essays.
2. Writing essays regularly is very useful for ...
 1) increasing one's motivation to learn. 2) improving your handwriting. 3) learning the language.
3. One of the speakers was texting a friend to learn...
 1) her friend's test results. 2) Her test results. 3) If her watches are slow
4. The female speaker likes the movie they are watching and calls it...
 1) a French drama. 2) a boring drama. 4) a classical psychological drama

Dialogue	A	B	C	D
Answer				

4. Listening. Вы готовите тематическую радиопередачу с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, Е. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка 1–6. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть одна лишняя рубрика. Вы услышите запись дважды. (запись 2)

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | The | speaker | talks | about | ... |
| 1. | | | Favourite | | subject. |
| 2. | | | School | | classroom. |
| 3. | | School | | book | exhibition. |
| 4. | What | friend | is | angry | about. |
| 5. | Using | | the | school | library. |
| 6. | | | After-class | | activities. |

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими

Speakers	A	B	C	D	E
Theme					

5. Reading. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 1-7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated).

Cambridge University

Cambridge University is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world (after the University of Oxford) and the seventh-oldest in the world.

The story of Cambridge University begins in 1209 when several hundred students arrived in the little town of Cambridge after having walked 60 miles from Oxford. These students were all churchmen and had been studying in Oxford at that city's well-known schools. It was a hard life at Oxford for there was constant trouble, even fighting, between the citizens of the town and the students. Then one day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The Mayor arrested three other students who were innocent and they were put to death. In protest, many students left Oxford, some of them went to Cambridge. And so the new University began.

It was Cambridge University. Of course, there were no Colleges in those early days and student life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from anywhere and everywhere. Life in College was strict. Students were forbidden to play games, to sing (except sacred music), to hunt or fish or even to dance. Books were very rare and all the lessons were in the Latin language which students were supposed to speak even among themselves.

In 1440 King Henry VI founded King's College, and other colleges followed.

Nowadays there are more than 30 different colleges, including five for women students and several mixed colleges, in the University. The number of students in colleges is different: from 30 to 400 or 500.

The training course lasts 4 years. The academic year is divided into 3 terms. The students study natural and technical sciences, law, history, languages, geography, medicine, economics, agriculture, music and many other subjects. After 3 years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor.

There are many ancient traditions that are still observed at Cambridge. Students are required to wear gowns at lectures, in the University library, in the street in the evening, for dinners in the colleges and for official visits. One more tradition is to use Latin during public ceremonies of awarding degrees.

All the students must pay for their education, examinations, books, laboratories, university hostel, the use of libraries. The cost is high. It depends on college and university speciality. Very few students get grants. Many great men studied at Cambridge, for example, Bacon (the philosopher), Milton and Byron (the poets), Cromwell (the soldier), Newton (the outstanding physicist), Darwin (who is famous for his theory of evolution) and Kapitsa (the famous Russian physicist).

1) Cambridge University was started by the students of Oxford University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2) In early days of Cambridge University, the students were taught in English.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3) The first students of Cambridge University got only religious education.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4) There are several female colleges in Cambridge University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5) The students of the University study Oriental languages.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6) The students wear uniform in the University.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7) The education at Cambridge University is free.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

School years

Most adults miss their childhood. "Your school years are the _____ years of your life," – have you ever heard that phrase?	GOOD
Just recently, while I was on my way to work, I started thinking back to my own school years. They probably were not trouble-free but there _____ many reasons for us to feel happy at school.	BE
One of them was spending every single day with friends. We _____ tired of being together.	NOT / GET
The _____ one was uniform. Yes, in my opinion, the school uniform had more advantages than disadvantages.	TWO
_____ was dark green. It was unfashionable but comfortable.	I

7. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

School years

It _____ of natural materials. Besides, the uniform saved a lot of time in the mornings.	MAKE
Now it _____ me hours to decide what to wear.	TAKE
Another thing is that I don't really like sport. But at school we _____ football, netball, hockey and so on. Sport was compulsory. Now I realise that this was a good thing!	PLAY
And of course there were... holidays! Christmas, Easter, half-term, and the jackpot – the summer holidays. I wish I _____ as much free time now.	HAVE

8. Writing

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Andrew:

From: Andrew.green@yahoo.uk.com
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: School
...We have lots of optional courses at school, like a sculpture class or a drama class and others. I wish I had more time for this kind of activity! But I spend so much time on my main subjects that I have no time for anything else...

...What school subject do you find the most difficult, why? How much time do you need to do your homework? How do you spend your free time?...

**Write him a message and answer his 3 questions. Write 100 –120 words.
Remember the rules of letter writing.**



PLACE EACH WORD UNDER THE CORRECT HEADING



EVENT	OBJECT	SUBJECT	PLACE	PEOPLE	ACTIVITY

school-leaver	headmaster	Chemistry	opening ceremony	sports grounds	
sharpener	canteen	boarding school	Literature	art school	compasses
	AUDITORIUM	Religious Education	classmate	graduation ceremony	
classroom	Information Technology	PRAISE	lesson	cheat	
prepare	calculator	form teacher	answer	notice board	discipline
globe	fail	evaluate	chalk	assembly hall	interactive board
librarian	pass	Maths	visual aid	learn sg by heart	poster
mark	lecture hall	CRAYON	monolingual dictionary	explain	check
Geography	wall map	school leavers' ball	revise	languages	
desk	Physical Education	GYM	scissors	Music	CRAM
highlighter	class register	pupil	History	freshmen's ball	analyse
teacher's pet	attend	paper clip	copy	changing rooms	laboratory
coat rack	corridor	breaking up ceremony	staff room	caretaker	
deputy head	break	BIOLOGY			



GUESS THE WORDS

1. You use this if you want to draw straight lines or measure things
2. You can see the map of the world on this round thing
3. You study with this person in the same class
4. In this large room you can use the equipment to do exercise
5. The second most important person who is in charge of a school
6. You use this room for scientific research or experiments
7. To learn a lot in a very short time before exam
8. You use this special pen when you mark words in a text in bright colours



DEFINE THESE WORDS

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