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Приложение к ООП СОО № 19

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ЭЛЕКТИВНОГО КУРСА «Современная Британия» 10-11 классы

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Пояснительная записка

Последние десятилетия XX и начало XXI века ознаменовались глубокими политическими, социально-экономическими и социокультурными изменениями в российском обществе. Эти изменения оказали существенное влияние и на развитие образовательной сферы.

Интеграция России в единое европейское общеобразовательное пространство, процесс реформирования и модернизации российской школьной системы образования в целом и языкового образования в частности привели к переосмыслению целей, задач и содержания обучения иностранным языкам.

Современные тенденции обучения иностранным языкам предусматривают тесную взаимосвязь прагматического и культурного аспектов содержания с решением задач воспитательного и образовательного характера в процессе развития умений иноязычного речевого общения.

Предлагаемая программа разработана к новому элективному курсу «Английский язык. Современная Британия. X-XI классы» (М.: Просвещение, 2012 г.) автора Смирнова Ю. А.

Цели и задачи курса

«Современная Британия» (“Contemporary Britain”) – это элективный курс по страноведению Великобритании для 10 и 11 классов общеобразовательных учреждений и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка.

Цели курса: расширить и углубить знания учащихся о Великобритании, в частности о традициях, обычаях, современной жизни и проблемах этой страны; подготовить учащихся к сдаче Единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку и международных экзаменов через разнообразные тематические тексты и упражнения.

Задачи курса:

- приобщить учащихся к культуре речевого этикета страны изучаемого языка;
- сформировать умения представлять свою страну и ее культуру в условиях иноязычного общения;
- совершенствовать умения учащихся работать с различными источниками информации, в том числе в сети Интернет;
- развить умения аудирования и чтения аутентичных текстов страноведческого характера на английском языке;
- развить умения монологической и диалогической речи на английском языке;
- подготовить учащихся к сдаче Единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку и международных экзаменов.

Личностные, метапредметные и предметные результаты освоения курса

В процессе освоения курса у учащихся будут достигнуты определенные **личностные** результаты:

- сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;
- сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности (образовательной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной, коммуникативной);
- сформированность толерантного сознания и поведения личности в поликультурном мире, готовности и способности вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения;
- сформированность навыков сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми старшего и младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности;
- принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни;
- потребность в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек, курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков;
- сформированность основ экологического мышления, осознание влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной среды; приобретение опыта природоохранной деятельности;

В процессе освоения курса будут достигнуты определенные **метапредметные** результаты:

- умение самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать урочную и внеурочную (включая внешкольную) деятельность; использовать различные ресурсы для достижения целей;
- умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции другого, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;
- готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, включая умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников;
- умение ориентироваться в социально-политических и экономических событиях, оценивать их последствия;
- владение языковыми средствами – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства;
- владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения.

В процессе освоения курса у учащихся будут достигнуты следующие **предметные** результаты:

- достижение уровня владения иностранным языком, превышающего пороговый, достаточного для делового общения в рамках выбранного профиля и для построения индивидуальной траектории развития;
- сформированность умений перевода с иностранного языка на русский при работе с несложными текстами в русле выбранного профиля;
- владение иностранным языком как одним из средств формирования учебно-исследовательских умений, расширения своих знаний в других предметных областях.

Развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции

В процессе изучения курса «Современная Британия» продолжается развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции учащихся (речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной):

- **речевая компетенция** – функциональное использование изучаемого языка как средства общения и познавательной деятельности: умение понимать аутентичные иноязычные тексты (аудирование и чтение), передавать информацию в связных аргументированных высказываниях (говорение и письмо), планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение с учетом статуса партнера по общению;
- **языковая (лингвистическая) компетенция** – овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с темами и сферами общения;
- **социокультурная компетенция** (включающая социолингвистическую) – расширение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике страны изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике с учетом ситуаций общения, умения адекватно понимать и интерпретировать лингвокультурные факты, основываясь на сформированных ценностных ориентациях;
- **компенсаторная компетенция** – совершенствование умения выходить из положения при дефиците языковых средств в процессе иноязычного общения;
- **учебно-познавательная компетенция** – дальнейшее развитие специальных учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, повышать ее продуктивность; использовать изучаемый язык в целях продолжения образования и самообразования, прежде всего в рамках выбранного профиля;

Развитие универсальных учебных действий

По мере освоения курса происходит развитие **специальных учебных умений**, обеспечивающих освоение языка и культуры: поиск и выделение в тексте новых лексических средств, соотнесение средств выражения и коммуникативного намерения говорящего/пишущего, анализ языковых трудностей текста с целью более полного понимания смысловой информации, группировка и систематизация языковых средств по определенному признаку (формальному, коммуникативному); заполнение обобщающих схем/таблиц для систематизации языкового материала, интерпретация лингвистических и культуроведческих фактов в тексте; умение

пользоваться словарями различных типов, современными информационными технологиями.

Структура и содержание курса

Курс рассчитан на 68 часов в общеобразовательных учреждениях (34 часа – 10 класс, 34 часа – 11 класс).

Курс имеет модульную структуру и состоит из шести тематических модулей:

- Module One. Introducing the UK
- Module Two. The Four Constituent Countries of the United Kingdom
- Module Three. The Political System of the United Kingdom
- Module Four. Places
- Module Five. The British Today
- Module Six. Social Services in the UK

Каждый модуль состоит из нескольких уроков (*Units*), которые построены по принципу избыточности материала. Все уроки (кроме *Starter Unit*) соотносятся с основной темой модуля, имеют четкую структуру и состоят из следующих разделов:

- *Topical Discussion*
- *Vocabulary Practice*
- *RNE Practice*
- *Project*

Раздел ***Topical Discussion*** способствует тому, чтобы учащиеся могли понять ключевые моменты тематики модуля, обсудить ее и провести сравнение между Великобританией и Россией. В разделе предлагаются задания по аудированию, чтению (с различной стратегией) и говорению (диалоги, дискуссии, обсуждения). Задания и упражнения (перевод гимнов, народных песен, различные интересные факты про Великобританию с последующим обсуждением в классе или группе, чтение текстов различных жанров и т. п.) помогут сравнить две культуры – России и Великобритании и расширить кругозор учащихся. Некоторые упражнения раздела можно использовать в качестве домашней работы для учащихся.

Для тренировки полезной, и, возможно, новой для учащихся лексики, предназначен раздел ***Vocabulary Practice***. В нем предлагаются упражнения на развитие языковой догадки (например, попытаться вначале объяснить значение выделенных слов на английском языке, перевести их на русский язык без помощи словаря) и на тренировку употребления лексических единиц в различных контекстах (перевод, составление собственных предложений и самостоятельное написание статьи или эссе).

Раздел ***RNE¹ Practice*** направлен на подготовку учащихся к сдаче ЕГЭ по английскому языку. В нем предлагаются задания в формате этого экзамена на все виды речевой деятельности (говорение, аудирование, чтение и письмо). Некоторые задания предлагаются в формате

¹ RNE – Russian National Exam (Единый государственный экзамен)

международных экзаменов (например, IELTS). Материал раздела отражает основную тему урока и поможет учащимся не только узнать новое о Великобритании, но и потренироваться в выполнении заданий экзаменационного формата. Представленные в разделе тексты взяты из аутентичных источников, адаптированы под уровень знаний на данном этапе обучения, но не упрощены, что позволит учащимся проверить свои знания и определить уровень подготовки к ЕГЭ. Многие тексты сопровождаются заданиями на обсуждение прочитанного материала. Упражнения этого раздела можно использовать в качестве домашней работы по усмотрению учителя.

Курс «Современная Британия» предполагает, что учащиеся, работая над основной темой урока, должны самостоятельно находить дополнительную информацию по ней и представлять свой отчет в классе в виде небольших докладов (не более 5 минут). Темы докладов к каждому уроку указаны в разделе *Project*. Презентация докладов не должна сводиться к их прочтению перед классом (группой). Учащимся необходимо стараться представлять свои доклады в форме устного рассказа с использованием заранее подготовленного письменного плана-ответа. Желательно, чтобы презентация докладов сопровождалась иллюстративным материалом (фотографиями, буклетами, открытками или, при наличии необходимого оборудования в классе, аудио- и видеоматериалами). Несомненный интерес вызовет электронная форма презентации. Доклады прослушиваются на уроке закрепления (*Consolidation*). Если учителю или учащимся не подойдет какая-либо тема, ее можно заменить по своему усмотрению. Учителю также необходимо следить за тем, чтобы все учащиеся в классе (группе) имели возможность выступить с докладами. Во время прослушивания следует порекомендовать остальным учащимся делать заметки и записи, так как в конце выступления докладчик может задать несколько вопросов одноклассникам по своему сообщению с целью проверки правильности понимания содержания доклада. Таким образом, презентация доклада может быть использована на уроке как форма аудирования с полным пониманием услышанного. В случае затруднения учитель сам может задать вопросы, привлекая тем самым внимание учащихся к докладу.

Урок закрепления завершает каждый модуль курса и содержит задания на проверку знаний учащихся по пройденной теме. Он включает в себя тестовые задания, упражнения на перевод предложений с использованием лексики пройденных уроков и другие упражнения на закрепление изученного материала.

В данную программу также включены проверочные тесты (Приложения 1, 2), которые предполагается выполнять по завершении работы над каждым уроком.

Вводный урок (*Starter Unit*) отличается по своей структуре от остальных уроков, так как в нем отсутствуют те разделы, которые есть в других уроках. Он содержит задания, которые выявляют и повторяют имеющиеся у учащихся представления и знания о стране изучаемого языка.

Курс также содержит и дополнительный урок (*Additional Unit*), посвященный спорту в Великобритании.

УЧЕБНО-ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН. 10 КЛАСС (34 часа)

Звездочкой (*) отмечены упражнения, которые предполагают работу с картами

№ уро ка	Название урока	Topical Discussion	Vocabulary Practice	RNE Practice	Контроль	Доп. упражнения	Домашнее задание
MODULE ONE. INTRODUCING THE UK							
1	Starter Unit	с. 6, упр. 1А, В с. 6, упр. 2 с. 6, упр. 3А, В с. 7, упр. 4, 5 с. 9–10, упр. 7 с. 11, упр. 8, 9					с. 9, упр. 6
2	Unit 1. Geography of the UK	с. 11, упр. 1*, 2 с. 12, упр. 3	<i>sovereign, constituent, to be linked, temperate, current, navigable, a witness/to witness, anthem</i> с. 14, упр. 8, 9	с. 15, упр. 11 с. 16–17, упр. 12А			с. 18, упр. 12В
3	Unit 1. Geography of the UK	с. 12, упр. 4 с. 13, упр. 6А, В, С с. 13, упр. 7*	<i>sovereign, constituent, to be linked, temperate, current, navigable, a witness/to witness, anthem</i> с. 14, упр. 10А, В	с. 18, упр. 13, 14 с. 19, упр. 15		с. 13, упр. 5	с. 20, project
4	Starter Unit Geography				Тест 1		

	of the UK						
5	Unit 2. The National Identity of Britain	с. 21, упр. 1, 2 с. 22, упр. 3	<i>personification, to mint, pamphlet, trademark, essence, support, starter, to wash down, pour, chatty, poll</i> с. 23, упр. 6, 7	с. 24, упр. 9А, В с. 25, упр. 10А, В			с. 23, упр. 5В
6	Unit 2. The National Identity of Britain	с. 22, упр. 4, 5А	<i>personification, to mint, pamphlet, trademark, essence, support, starter, to wash down, chatty, poll</i> с. 24, упр. 8А, В	с. 27, упр. 11 с. 28, упр. 12А, В с. 29, упр. 13		с. 30, упр. 14	с. 29, упр. 12С с. 30, project
7	The National Identity of Britain				Тест 2		
8	Unit 3. Public Holidays, Traditions and Leisure Time	с. 30, упр. 1 с. 31, упр. 2 с. 32, упр. 4 с. 33, упр. 7	<i>suburban, neatly-kept, competitive, boarding house, chore, to mow, confectioner, custard, to doze</i> с. 34, упр. 9 с. 34, упр. 10	с. 35–37, упр. 12А, В		с. 32, упр. 5, 6	с. 34, упр. 8 с. 37, упр. 13
9	Unit 3. Public Holidays, Traditions and Leisure Time	с. 32, упр. 3	<i>suburban, neatly-kept, competitive, boarding house, chore, to mow, confectioner, custard, to doze</i>	с. 39, упр. 14А с. 41, упр. 15 с. 42, упр. 16		с. 43, упр. 17	с. 41, упр. 14В с. 44, project

			с. 35, упр. 11А, В				
10	Public Holidays, Traditions and Leisure Time				Тест 3		
11	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 44–48, упр. 1–5						
12	Урок защиты проектов; с. 48, упр. 6						
MODULE TWO. THE FOUR CONSISTUENT COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM							
13	Unit 1. England	с. 49, упр. 1* с. 49, упр. 2 с. 50, упр. 3 с. 51, упр. 4	to reside, advancement, medieval, to define, takeaway, origin, heritage, extinct с. 53, упр. 8	с. 53, упр. 10		с. 53, упр. 7*	с. 55, упр. 11
14	Unit 1. England	С. 51, упр. 5А, В	to reside, advancement, medieval, to define, takeaway, origin, heritage, extinct с. 53, упр. 9А, В	с. 56, упр. 12, 13 с. 57, упр. 14 с. 58, упр. 15А		с. 52–53, упр. 6А, В с. 58, упр. 15В	с. 60, project
15	England				Тест 4		
16	Unit 2. Wales	с. 60, упр. 1*, 2А, В с. 61, упр. 4, 5	floral, mythical, paw, banner, affinity, harp, decreasing, mine, religious denomination, resort, rural,	с. 65, упр. 12А с. 67, упр. 13		с. 62, упр. 6А, В	с. 63, упр. 7А, В с. 67, упр. 12В

			<i>speckled, vineyard</i> с. 64, упр. 8, 9				
17	Unit 2. Wales	с. 61, упр. 3	<i>floral, mythical, paw, banner, affinity, harp, decreasing, mine, religious denomination, resort, rural, speckled, vineyard</i> с. 65, упр. 10, 11A	с. 67, упр. 14 с. 68, упр. 15		с. 65, упр. 11B	с. 69, project
18	Wales				Тест 5		
19	Unit 3. Scotland	с. 69, упр. 1* с. 70, упр. 2, 3, 4*	<i>rift valley, latitude, petrol, brewing, camp, pattern, fiddle</i> с. 72, упр. 7, 8	с. 73, упр. 11 с. 75, упр. 12		с. 72, упр. 6	
20	Unit 3. Scotland	с. 70, упр. 5A	<i>rift valley, latitude, petrol, brewing, camp, pattern, fiddle</i> с. 73, упр. 9, 10	с. 76, упр. 13A с. 77, упр. 14 с. 78, упр. 15		с. 79, упр. 16	с. 72, упр. 5B с. 79, project
21	Scotland				Тест 6		
22	Unit 4. Northern Ireland	с. 80, упр. 1*, 2A, B с. 81, упр. 4, 5	<i>deposit, scenic, arable, maritime, fresco, deforestation,</i>	с. 84, упр. 12			с. 82, упр. 7A, B

			<i>wealth, facility, attachment, denomination, dogma, abolition, substitute</i> с. 82, упр. 8 с. 83, упр. 9				
23	Unit 4. Northern Ireland	с. 81, упр. 3* с. 81, упр. 6	<i>deposit, scenic, arable, maritime, fresco, deforestation, wealth, facility, attachment, denomination, dogma, abolition, substitute</i> с. 83, упр. 10 с. 84, упр. 11	с. 86–88, упр. 13А, В с. 88, упр. 14			с. 88 project
24	Northern Ireland				Тест 7		
25	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 89–92, упр. 1–6						
26	Урок защиты проектов; с. 92, упр. 7						
MODULE THREE. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM							
27	Unit 1. The Monarch of the UK	с. 93, упр. 1, 2 с. 94, упр. 3, 4	<i>to assent, commander-in-chief, consort, to dissolve, in accordance with, to reign, to retain, royal (regal), separation (of powers)</i> с. 97, упр. 7, 8	с. 98, упр. 11 с. 99, упр. 12			с. 103, упр. 15

28	Unit 1. The Monarch of the UK	с. 94–96, упр. 5A, B, C с. 96, упр. 6	<i>to assent, commander-in-chief, consort, to dissolve, in accordance with, to reign, to retain, royal (regal), separation (of powers)</i> с. 97, упр. 9, 10	с. 101, упр. 13 с. 102, упр. 14			с. 96, упр. 5D с. 103 project
29	Unit 2. The Legislative Branch: the House of Commons	с. 103, упр. 1 с. 104, упр. 2A	<i>affair, amendment, bankrupt, to attach, deposit, to disrupt, to expel, high treason, to house, to reject, insane, sitting, to submit</i> с. 106, упр. 5 с. 107, упр. 6	с. 108, упр. 10 с. 109, упр. 11			с. 105, упр. 3 а, б, с
30	Unit 2. The Legislative Branch: the House of Commons	с. 104, упр. 2B с. 105–106, упр. 3 (презентация плана в классе)	<i>affair, amendment, bankrupt, to attach, deposit, to disrupt, to expel, high treason, to house, to reject, insane, sitting, to submit</i> с. 107, упр. 7, 8 с. 108, упр. 9	с. 109, упр. 12			с. 111, project

31	Unit 3. The Legislative Branch: the House of Lords	с. 111, упр. 1, 2 с. 111, упр. 2 с. 112, упр. 3	<i>barrister, hereditary, earl, by virtue, in contrast, steer, capacity, impartial, acclamation</i> с. 112, упр. 6, 7	с. 113, упр. 10 с. 114, упр. 11			с. 112, упр. 4
32	Unit 3. The Legislative Branch: the House of Lords	с. 112, упр. 5	<i>barrister, hereditary, earl, by virtue, in contrast, steer, capacity, impartial, acclamation</i> с. 113, упр. 8, 9	с. 115, упр. 12 с. 116, упр. 13 с. 118, упр. 14, 15			с. 118, project,
33	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 119–121, упр. 1–3 <u>или</u> Test 8 (Units 1–3) – на выбор						
34	Урок защиты проектов; с. 119–121; упр. 4						

УЧЕБНО-ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН. 11 КЛАСС (34 часа)

* отмечены упражнения, которые предполагают работу с картой

№ уро ка	Название урока	Topical Discussion	Vocabulary Practice	RNE Practice	Контроль	Доп. упражнения	Домашнее задание
MODULE FOUR. PLACES							
1	Unit 1. London	с. 122, упр. 1*, 2 с. 124, упр. 5	<i>insurance, slum, knighthood, landmark, display, luxurious, conductor</i> с. 125, упр. 8, 9	с. 126, упр. 12А с. 129, упр. 13А		с. 131, упр. 13В	с. 125, упр. 7
2	Unit 1. London	с. 123, упр. 3 с. 124, упр. 4А, В* с. 124–125, упр. 6А, В	<i>insurance, slum, knighthood, landmark, display, luxurious, conductor</i> с. 125, упр. 10 с. 126, упр. 11	с. 131, упр. 14 с. 132, упр. 15А		с. 133, упр. 15В*	с. 129, упр. 12В с. 133, project
3	London				Тест 1		
4	Unit 2. Popular Cities and Destinations	с. 134, упр. 1 с. 135, упр. 2*, 3	<i>concentric, to quarry, temple, secondhand, to lay claim, summer solstice, to drag, healing, excavation, cemetery, humankind</i> с. 136, упр. 8	с. 138, упр. 11 с. 139, упр. 12			с. 135, упр. 4

			с. 137, упр. 9				
5	Unit 2. Popular Cities and Destinations	с. 135, упр. 5, 6	concentric, to quarry, temple, secondhand, to lay claim, summer solstice, to drag, healing, excavation, cemetery, humankind с. 137, упр. 10А, В	с. 140, упр. 13 с. 141, упр. 14, 15 с. 142, упр. 16			с. 135, упр. 7 с. 142 project
6	Popular Cities and Destinations				Тест 2		
7	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 142–143, упр. 1–3						
8	Урок защиты проектов; с. 143, упр. 4						
MODULE FIVE. THE BRITISH TODAY							
9	Unit 1. British Celebrities	с. 144, упр. 1 с. 145, упр. 2, 3	a know-it-all, to be discharged, lorry, breakthrough, good looks, runner-up, sponsorship, recipient с. 147, упр. 7, 8	с. 148, упр. 11 с. 150, упр. 12А			с. 146, упр. 4 с. 150, упр. 12В
10	Unit 1. British Celebrities	с. 146, упр. 4, 5, 6	a know-it-all, to be discharged, lorry, breakthrough, good looks, runner-up,	с. 152, упр. 13 с. 153, упр. 14			с. 154, упр. 15 с. 154, project

			<i>sponsorship, recipient</i> с. 147, упр. 9 с. 148, упр. 10				
11	British Celebrities				Тест 3		
12	Unit 2. Multicultural Britain	с. 154, упр. 1, 2, 3 с. 155, упр. 4	<i>to resist, genuinely, ethnic minorities, unprecedented, racial purity, equal</i> с. 156, упр. 7А с. 157, упр. 7В, 10	с. 157, упр. 11А с. 159, упр. 12			с. 158, упр. 11В с. 159, упр. 13 (на выбор)
13	Unit 2. Multicultural Britain	с. 155, упр. 5А, В с. 156, упр. 6	<i>to resist, genuinely, ethnic minorities, unprecedented, racial purity, equal</i> с. 157, упр. 8, 9	с. 159, упр. 14А с. 160, упр. 14В (доп. упр.) с. 160, упр. 15			с. 161, упр. 16 с. 161, project
14	Multicultural Britain				Тест 4		
15	Unit 3. Teen Life and Issues in the UK	с. 161, упр. 1А с. 162, упр. 1В, 2 с. 163–164, упр. 4А, В	<i>necessity, rental, supply, withhold, to be earmarked, allowance, to run errands, burden</i> с. 164, упр. 6, 7	с. 166, упр. 11 с. 167, упр. 12А с. 168, упр. 12В			с. 164, упр. 5
16	Unit 3. Teen Life and Issues in the	с. 162, упр. 3	<i>necessity, rental, supply, withhold, to be earmarked,</i>	с. 168–169, упр. 13А, В с. 169, упр. 14			с. 170–171, упр. 15А, В с. 172, упр. 17

	UK		<i>allowance, to run errands, burden</i> с. 165, упр. 8, 9, 10А, В, С [сайт в помощь: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/4074004.stm]	с. 172, упр. 16			(на выбор) с. 172, project, повторить упр. 9-10А к тесту
17	Teen Life and Issues in the UK				Тест 5		
18	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 144–173, упр. 1–5						
19	Урок защиты проектов; с. 173, упр. 6						
MODULE SIX. SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE UK							
20	Unit 1. Education in Great Britain	с. 175, упр. 1, 2 с. 176, упр. 3	<i>compulsory/mandatory, efficient, public funds, financial assistance, income, transition, to stream pupils on abilities, vocational subjects, to fail an exam</i> с. 179, упр. 7, 8	с. 180, упр. 11А, В с. 181, упр. 12А, В			с. 183, упр. 15
21	Unit 1. Education in Great Britain	с. 176, упр. 4, 5, 6	<i>compulsory/mandatory, efficient, public funds, financial assistance, income,</i>	с. 182, упр. 13, 14А, В с. 183, упр. 14С (доп. упр.) с. 185, упр. 16В (доп. упр.)			с. 184–185, упр. 16А, В с. 186, project

			<i>transition, to stream pupils on abilities, vocational subjects, to fail an exam</i> с. 179, упр. 9 с. 180, упр. 10				
22	Education in Great Britain				Тест 6		
23	Unit 2. Health care in Britain	с. 186, упр. 1, 2 с. 187, упр. 3	<i>voluntary, employee, employer, checkup, acupuncture, outpatient, inequality</i> с. 190, упр. 7 с. 191, упр. 8	с. 192, упр. 11А, В с. 193, упр. 12			с. 188, упр. 4 с. 198, упр. 16А, В
24	Unit 2. Health care in Britain	с. 188, упр. 4, 5А, В с. 189, упр. 6А, В	<i>voluntary, employee, employer, checkup, acupuncture, outpatient, inequality</i> с. 191, упр. 9, 10	с. 194–195, упр. 13, 14			с. 197, упр. 15А, В с. 199, project
25	Health care in Britain				Тест 7		
26	Завершающий урок модуля; с. 199–201, упр. 1–4, 6 (доп. упр.)						
27	Урок защиты проектов; с. 201, упр. 5						
28	Additional Unit. Sports	с. 202, упр. 1, 2, 3	<i>spectator, nobility, species,</i>	с. 205, упр. 10 с. 206, упр. 11			с. 203, упр. 5

	in Britain		<i>amateur, inflated, to speak for itself, to excite interest, to gamble, alumnus (alumni)</i> с. 203, упр. 6, 7				
29	Additional Unit. Sports in Britain	с. 202, упр. 4	<i>spectator, nobility, species, amateur, inflated, to speak for itself, to excite interest, to gamble, alumnus (alumni)</i> с. 204, упр. 8, 9A, B	с. 208, упр. 12 с. 209, упр. 13 с. 213, упр. 15 (доп. упр.)			с. 211, упр. 14 с. 213, project
30	Sports in Britain				Тест 8		
31	Урок защиты проектов; с. 213, project						
32– 34	Резервные уроки						

КОМПОНЕНТЫ КУРСА

Курс «Современная Британия» включает в себя следующие компоненты:

- Учебное пособие
- Аудиокурс (доступен для бесплатного скачивания с сайта www.prosv.ru)
- карта «Великобритания» (издательство «Просвещение», 2010 г.)
- карта «Лондон» (издательство «Просвещение», 2007 г.).

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1.
КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ. 10 КЛАСС
Тест 1 (Module One: Starter Unit, Unit 1)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Choose the best possible answer to the question “What is a stereotype?” and circle it.

- an idea about what a nationality is like;
- a very firm and simple idea about what a particular type of person or thing is like;
- a fact about a particular thing in a society;
- the qualities that make up someone’s personality.

2. Answer these questions briefly.

1. Do languages spoken in Britain vary in different regions of the country?

2. Which languages are spoken in Wales and Scotland?

3. Where geographically is the United Kingdom situated?

4. How many constituent countries comprise the UK?

5. Where is the highland territory in the British Isles situated?

6. What is the national anthem of Great Britain called?

3. Express these in English.

Родной язык, двуязычный, диалект, признание, акцент, судоходный, гимн, свидетель, независимый (суверенный), течение, быть соединенным, умеренный климат, горная река.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

1. The _____ of northern England share some features with Scots.
2. _____ signs (traffic signs, names of shops and places) are spread all over Wales.
3. People in the British Isles speak not only the varieties of _____, but other languages as well.
4. Scots within Scotland and the regional varieties of English within England receive little or no official _____.
5. The Volga River is _____.
6. At the court session more than ten _____ were called.
7. The climate of the UK is generally _____ and oceanic with plentiful rainfall all year round.

5. Complete the sentences with the geographical names.

1. The _____ separates Great Britain from _____.
2. The country is washed by the _____ in the north.
3. The _____, called the “backbone of England”, are situated in the centre of England running to the north.
4. The second highest peak, _____, is situated in the Cambrian Mountains in _____.
5. The largest navigable river in Great Britain is the _____ which flows into the North Sea.
6. The _____, the most beautiful region on the British Isles and one of British fourteen national parks, is situated in the west.
7. The flag of the United Kingdom or _____ (unofficially “Union Jack”) dates back to the union of _____ and Great Britain in 1801.

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Ключи. Тест 1

1.
• a very firm and simple idea about what a particular type of person or thing is like
1 point
2.
1. Do languages spoken in Britain vary in different regions of the country? **Yes**
2. Which languages are spoken in Wales and Scotland? **English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic**
3. Where geographically is the United Kingdom situated? **To the northwest of mainland Europe**
4. How many constituent countries comprise the UK? **Four**
5. Where is the highland territory in the British Isles situated? **In Scotland**
6. What is the national anthem of Great Britain called? **“God Save the Queen”**
12 points
(2 points for each complete answer)
3. Native language/tongue, bilingual, dialect, recognition, accent, navigable, anthem, witness, sovereign, current, to be linked (by), temperate, mountain river.
12 points
4.
1. The **dialects** of northern England share some features with Scots.
2. **Bilingual** signs (traffic signs, names of shops and places) are spread all over Wales.
3. People in the British Isles speak not only the varieties of **native languages (tongues)**, but other languages as well.
4. Scots within Scotland and the regional varieties of English within England receive little or no official **recognition**.
5. The Volga River is **navigable**.
6. At the court session more than ten **witnesses** were called.
7. The climate of the UK is generally **temperate** and oceanic with plentiful rainfall all year round.
7 points
5.
1. The **English Channel** separates Great Britain from **France**.
2. The country is washed by the **North Sea** in the north.
3. The **Pennines**, called the “backbone of England”, are situated in the centre of England running to the north.
4. The second highest peak, **Snowdon**, is situated in the Cambrian Mountains in **Wales**.
5. The largest navigable river in Great Britain is the **Thames** which flows into the North Sea.
6. The **Lake District**, the most beautiful region on the British Isles and one of British fourteen national parks, is situated in the west.
7. The flag of the United Kingdom or “**Union Flag**” (unofficially “Union Jack”) dates back to the union of **Ireland** and Great Britain in 1801.
10 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 1

Total 42 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–25

«4» = 26–37

«5» = 38–42

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Complete the sentences briefly.

- 1) A Bobby is _____
- 2) Britannia is _____
- 3) The robin is the most _____
- 4) A pub is a place _____
- 5) Cricket is a national _____

2. Arrange the British superstitions in the columns as in the example.

It is lucky to:	It is unlucky to:
0	

0. *catch falling leaves in autumn;*
1. spill salt;
2. put new shoes on the table;
3. have a horseshoe over the door;
4. touch wood;
5. meet a black cat;
6. say "white rabbits" three times on the first day of the month;
7. break a mirror;
8. open an umbrella indoors;
9. find a clover plant with four leaves;
10. walk under a ladder;
11. pass someone on the stairs.

3. Put the right words to the definitions.

1. the most important and distinctive feature of something, which determines its identity

2. a thin paper-covered booklet, often on a subject of particular interest

3. any distinctive sign or mark of a person or thing

4. practice of giving human characteristics to a thing or abstraction

5. talkative _____
6. to have a drink with or after food or medicine _____
7. the first course of a meal _____
8. to make coins by stamping metal _____
9. the questioning of random people to find out the general opinion

10. to approve of an idea or of a person or organisation and help them to be successful

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

1. The history of Britannia symbol dates back to Roman times when Romans called their conquered territory "Britannia" and started _____ coins.
2. John Arbuthnot wrote five satirical _____ in 1712 on the politics of those days.
3. The bowler hat became the _____ of several well known Englishmen.
4. The bulldog □ symbolizes the very _____ of Britishness.
5. The British first _____ milk in the cup and then add tea in it. After this " _____ " comes the main course. Finally, if a person has any room left, toast and marmalade will finish the meal, all _____ with large quantities of tea.
6. Once, when a national newspaper made a _____ to decide Britain's national bird, millions voted.

Total: _____ **points**
Mark: _____

Ключи. Тест 2

1.

- 1) A Bobby is **a representative of the British police**.
- 2) Britannia represents **the personification of the British nationalism**.
- 3) The robin is the most **favourite British bird**.
- 4) A pub is a place **to have a drink and chat**.
- 5) Cricket is a national **leisurely game**.

10 points (2 for each complete answer)

2.

It is lucky to:	It is unlucky to:
0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11	1, 3, 7, 9, 10

11 points

3.

1. essence; 2. a pamphlet; 3. trademark; 4. personification; 5. chatty; 6. to wash down; 7. a starter; 8. to mint; 9. a poll; 10. to support

10 points

4.

1. The history of Britannia symbol dates back to Roman times when Romans called their conquered territory "Britannia" and started **minting** coins.
2. John Arbuthnot wrote five satirical **pamphlets** in 1712 on the politics of those days.
3. The bowler hat became the **trademark** of several well known Englishmen.
4. The bulldog symbolizes the very **essence** of Britishness.
5. The British first **pour** milk in the cup and then add tea in it. After this "**starter**" comes the main course. Finally, if a person has any room left, toast and marmalade will finish the meal, all **washed down** with large quantities of tea.
6. Once, when a national newspaper made a **poll** to decide Britain's national bird, millions voted.

8 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 2

Total 39 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–24

«4» = 25–34

«5» = 35–39

Тест 3 (Module One: Unit 3)

Name _____
Date _____

Form _____

1. Answer these questions briefly.

1. What are “bank holidays”?

2. What are the major traditions for Boxing Day?

3. How is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated?

4. What is one of the most famous leisure activities in Britain?

5. How can you explain the expression “lie-in”?

6. What is “Hogmanay”?

2. What unusual British celebrations do you know? Put their names below.

3. Express these sentences in English.

1. Фильм был очень нудный (tedious), и я задремал. 2. В моей семье у каждого есть свои домашние обязанности. 3. Мне кажется, что у каждого человека должна быть мечта. Мечта моей мамы, например, – открыть кондитерскую, а у папы – пансионат. Я же предпочел свой собственный пригородный дом с аккуратным садом. 4. Мой друг всегда соперничает со всеми, не понимая, что это не очень хорошая черта характера.

4. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Tom who writes:

... Yesterday my friends and I went to our favourite café to celebrate the end of the term. This place is very good, really! They serve good quality meals, have a big variety of delicious “home-made” dishes. What we really enjoy is that the prices are quite reasonable and the atmosphere is relaxing, with the pleasant background music. Tell me, do you often go out? Do you have a favourite place in your city? Where do you usually go with your friends?
By the way, in a week I am going to a new art exhibition...

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

– answer his questions

– ask **3 questions** about the new exhibition

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Ключи. Тест 3

1.

1. What are “bank holidays”? **National holidays on which banks are closed.**
2. What are the major traditions for Boxing Day? **People visit their friends and go for long walks. The rich give money and small presents to postmen, servants and the poor.**
3. How is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated? **By burning a straw doll dressed in old clothes on a bonfire. There are fireworks displays. Children sing *Remember, remember the fifth of November*. Some dress in old clothes and beg in the street saying, *Penny for the guy*.**
4. What is one of the most famous leisure activities in Britain? **Gardening.**
5. How can you explain the expression “lie-in”? **To stay in bed in the morning for longer than usual.**
6. What is “Hogmanay”? **New Year celebration in Scotland.**

12 points (2 points for each complete answer)

2. The pancake race, Easter Parade, Cheese Rolling, Red Nose Day, The Straw Bear Festival, the church service with clowns.

6 points or more (1 point for each name)

3.

1. The film was tedious and I dozed. 2. Everybody in my family has their own household chores. 3. I think that every person should have a dream. My mother’s dream is to open a confectioner’s and my father dreams of opening a boarding house. I would prefer having my own suburban house with a neatly-kept garden. 4. My friend is always competitive not realizing that this is not a good trait of character.

8 points (2 for each correct sentence)

4. [примерный ответ]

Moscow,
Russia

25/09/2010

Hi Tom,

Thanks for your letter. It looks like you’re having a nice time! As for me, I don’t go out often now. My final exams are coming, and I spend much time preparing for the Russian National Exam.

As for favourite places here, I like the central park in downtown. There are several cafés there, a number of rides, fountains and many long and short alleys where one can walk and enjoy the nature. Sometimes my friends and I go cycling there at weekends. There’s an open-air theatre and in summers we go to see performances by a youth theatre company.

Tell me about the art exhibition. What is exhibited there, paintings or sculptures? Where does it take place? Are you going there alone or in a company of friends?

Write back soon!

Best,
Dima

10 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 3

Total 36 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–22

«4» = 23–32

«5» = 33–36

Тест 4 (Module Two: Unit 1)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Complete the sentences with the right words.

1. In the north England borders on _____ and in the west on Wales.
2. England has a _____ climate, with big rainfall all year round, though the seasons vary in temperature.
3. England is _____ in the east and warmest in the south.
4. The two main traditional symbols of England are the _____ cross (the English flag), and the *Three Lions* coat of arms.
5. The English flag has a red cross on the _____ background

2. Answer these questions briefly.

1. What's England's geographical position in the British Isles like?

2. What English significant authors do you know?

3. What are the peculiarities of English cuisine?

4. What are the English best loved sports?

5. What are the main religions in England?

3. Express these in English.

Вымерший, определять, прогресс, наследие, еда «с собой», проживать, средневековый, по происхождению.

4. Complete the sentences with the words in the right form.

1. The word “_____” is not usually used in colloquial speech. People usually say “live” instead. 2. It is very hard to _____ the way dinosaurs looked like, as these animals became _____ long time ago. 3. If a person belongs to high class in Britain, it doesn't mean that he/she is a millionaire or lives in a _____ castle. Such people usually have a very long family history and their own _____. They should also be noble _____. 4. – Oh, I am so tired of cooking! Let's get a _____, shall we? 5. Mary decided to leave her job as a manager, because she couldn't understand her responsibilities as no one clearly _____ them. 6. In the 21st century, cancer research has yielded significant _____. 7. England boasts a rich literary _____.

5. Complete the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct form.

1. England is (close)¹ to Europe than any other part of Britain, divided from France only by a 52 km sea gap. 2. Most of England (cover)² by hills, but the area is more mountainous in the north with a chain of the Pennines. 3. England's economy is the (two)³ largest economy in Europe and the (five)⁴ largest economy in the world. 4. English coat of arms depicts three yellow lions on the red background with their right paws (raise)⁵. 5. Several songs often (consider)⁶ to be unofficial English anthems. 6. The construction of the Tunnel is one of the greatest technological and engineering (achievement)⁷ of the 20th century.

Total: _____ points

Mark: _____

Тест 4. Ключи

1.

1. In the north England borders on **Scotland** and in the west on Wales. 2. England has a **temperate** climate, with big rainfall all year round, though the seasons vary in temperature. 3. England is **driest** in the east and warmest in the south. 4.

The two main traditional symbols of England are the **St. George's** cross (the English flag), and the *Three Lions* coat of arms. 5. The English flag has a red cross on the **white** background.

5 points

2.

1. What's England's geographical position in the British Isles like? **The central and southern two-thirds of the island.**

2. What English significant authors do you know? **William Shakespeare, Daniel Defoe, William Makepeace Thackeray, the Bronte sisters, C.S. Lewis, J. R. R. Tolkien, Charles Dickens, Mary Shelly, Herbert Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Agatha Christie.** (at least 3 authors to be named)

3. What is interesting about English cuisine? **Almost no national dishes.**

4. What are the English best loved sports? **Cricket, rugby, football, tennis and badminton.**

5. What religions can be found in England? **Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism, and Buddhism.** (at least 3 religions to be named)

10 points (2 points for each correct answer)

3.

Extinct, define, advancement, heritage, a takeaway, to reside, medieval, in origin.

7 points

4.

1. The word “**(to) reside**” is not usually used in colloquial speech. People usually say “live” instead. 2. It is very hard to **define** the way dinosaurs looked like, as these animals became **extinct** long time ago. 3. If a person belongs to high class in Britain, it doesn't mean that he/she is a millionaire or lives in a **medieval** castle. Such people usually have a very long family history and their own coat of arms. They should also be noble **in origin**. 4. – Oh, I am so tired of cooking! Let's get a **takeaway**, shall we? 5. Mary decided to leave her job as a manager, because she couldn't understand her responsibilities as no one clearly **defined** them. 6. In the 21st century, cancer research has yielded significant **advancement**. 7. England boasts a rich literary **heritage**.

8 points

5.

1. closer; 2. is covered; 3. second 4. fifth; 5. raised; 6. are often considered; 7. achievements.

7 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 4

Total 37 points

«2» = 0–11

«3» = 12–23

«4» = 24–33

«5» = 34–37

Тест 5 (Module Two: Unit 2)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Read the sentences and put "true" or "false".

1. Wales is approximately 224 kilometres from north to south. _____
2. South Wales is an industrial area and this is where the three biggest cities are located. _____
3. The climate of Wales is temperate and oceanic, as the mountains protect the region from cold. _____
4. Due to poor quality soil, much of the country is not suitable for crop-growing. _____
5. Those, who are not fluent in English and rarely use it, can be found in the farming community. _____
6. The patron saint of Wales is Saint David. _____
7. The onion is the national symbol of the country. _____
8. The flag of Wales consists of a green dragon, with the raised right paw, on a red and white field. _____
9. Wales is often known by the name "the Land of Song". _____
10. The flute is the national instrument in Wales. _____

2. Complete the sentences with the right names.

1. The national flower of Wales is the daffodil, worn on _____ on the 1st of March.
2. There are several islands off the Welsh mainland with the _____ (the largest among them) in the northwest.
3. The main industrial areas are in South Wales where the three biggest Welsh cities are located: _____ (the capital of Wales), Swansea, and Newport.
4. Much of Welsh landscape is mountainous, including the _____, the highest mountain chain of Wales with _____, the highest peak in Wales.
5. The official languages of Wales are _____ and _____.
6. The largest religion in Wales is _____.

3. Express these words in English and match them with their definitions. There is one extra definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. цветочный | a) becoming less |
| 2. мифический | b) place where many people go to for their holiday |
| 3. лапа | c) something related to the countryside |
| 4. флаг (знамя) | d) take metals, minerals or precious stones from a hole or tunnel in the ground |
| 5. склонность (тяга) | e) natural understanding or sympathy for sth |
| 6. арфа | f) covered with spots or marks |
| 7. уменьшающийся | g) musical instrument which consists of a row of strings stretched over a large frame |
| 8. разрабатывать рудник | h) farm that grows grapes and manufactures wine |
| 9. курорт | i) made of flowers or decorated with pictures of flowers |
| 10. сельский | j) legendary, imaginary or not real |
| 11. виноградник | k) foot of some animals such as cats, dogs, and bears |
| | l) wide piece of cloth with a message or symbol on it, sometimes stretched between two poles |

4. Make sentences with the words from ex. 3.

Total: _____ **points**
Mark: _____

Тест 5. Ключи

1. true; 2. true; 3. false; 4. true; 5. false; 6. true; 7. false; 8. false; 9. true; 10. false

10 points

2. St David's Day; Isle of Anglesey; Cardiff; Cambrians, Snowdon; Welsh, English; Christianity

8 points

3.

1. floral – i

2. mythical – j

3. paw – k

4. banner – l

5. affinity – e

6. harp – g

7. decreasing – a

8. mine – d

9. resort – b

10. rural – c

11. vineyard – h

11 points

4. Students' own answers. 11 points – 1 point for each used word.

Критерии оценивания. Тест 5

Total 40 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–25

«4» = 26–37

«5» = 38–40

Тест 6 (Module Two: Unit 3)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Fill in the table with the right answers. Try to put as many as possible.

Water bodies	
Largest cities	
Mountains and peaks	
Climate	
Major industries	
Emblems, symbols and flags	
Popular national dishes	
Languages	
National musical instruments	
Sports	
National clothes	
Famous museums	

2. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. rift valley | a) a set of lines, shapes, or colours that are repeated regularly (usually on materials); |
| 2. latitude | b) the process of making beer; |
| 3. petrol | c) the distance of a point on the Earth from the Equator, measured in degrees north or south; |
| 4. brewing | d) a musical instrument that you hold under your chin and play by pulling a bow across its strings; |
| 5. camp | e) a valley with steep sides, produced when the land between two parallel cracks in the ground sinks; |
| 6. pattern | f) a place with tents or other shelters for people such as soldiers or prisoners to live in; |
| 7. fiddle | g) a liquid used as fuel for cars and other vehicles |

3. Express these sentences in English.

1. Я бы очень хотел научиться играть на скрипке. 2. Лагерь находился в большой долине с крутыми склонами. 3. На обратном пути у нас кончился бензин. 4. Моя сестра купила очень красивый ковер с узорами. 5. Чехия славится пивоварением. 6. Вчера учитель географии попросил меня назвать города, находящиеся на одной широте с Москвой, но я не знала, что ответить, поэтому получила плохую отметку.

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 6. Ключи

1.

Water bodies	the North Sea the Atlantic Ocean the North Channel the Irish Sea Loch Ness
Largest cities	Glasgow Edinburgh Aberdeen
Mountains and peaks	Cheviot Hills Scottish Highlands Ben Nevis The Southern Uplands
Climate	temperate and oceanic
Major industries	shipbuilding coal mining steel printing publishing baking electrical engineering chocolate manufacturing brewing fishing
Emblems, symbols and flags	thistle heather St Andrew's Cross
Popular national dishes	Salmon Hash Haggis Scotch Broth
Languages	English Scottish English Scottish Gaelic
National musical instruments	bagpipe accordion fiddles
Sports	football rugby
National clothes	kilt tartan skirt (for women) tweed jacket stockings with garters brogue shoes sporrان bonnet
Famous museums	The Museum of Childhood The Royal Museum The Museum of Transport The Scottish Football Museum The Museum of Ayrshire Country Life and Costume Aberdeen Maritime Museum

Max. 50 points (1 point for each correct answer)

2. 1e, 2c, 3g, 4b, 5f, 6a, 7d

7 points

3.

1. I'd like to learn to play the fiddle. 2. The camp was situated in a rift valley. 3. On our way back we ran out of petrol. 4. My sister bought a very beautiful carpet with patterns. 5. Czech Republic is famous for brewing. 6. Yesterday my geography teacher asked me to name the cities of the same latitude as Moscow, but I didn't know what to say and got a bad mark.

6 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 6

Total 63 points

«2» = 0–15

«3» = 16–28

«4» = 29–38

«5» = 39 and more

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Answer these questions briefly.

- ### 1. What's the geographical position of Northern Ireland like?

2. What is the highest peak in Northern Ireland?

3. What is the capital city?

4. What's the climate of Northern Ireland like?

5. What is the floral symbol of Northern Ireland?

6. What's the "Ulster Banner"?

7. What are the major religious denominations in Northern Ireland?

2. Complete the sentences with the right names.

1. The centre of Northern Ireland's geography is _____, the largest freshwater lake both on the Isle of Ireland and in the British Isles.
2. The central upland area is in the _____, where the Sperrin Mountains with big gold deposits are situated.
3. The valley of the Lagan River is dominated by _____, the capital of Northern Ireland.
4. The weather is unpredictable all year round, and although the seasons are distinct, they are less distinct than in _____.
5. The Northern Ireland economy is the smallest of the four economies in the _____.
6. _____ is spoken as a first language by almost 100% of the Northern Irish population.
7. Irish people wear shamrock on _____ which is celebrated on the 17th of March.
8. The official flag of Northern Ireland now is the _____.
9. "_____" is the national anthem played at state events in Northern Ireland.
10. The best known traditional dish in Northern Ireland is the _____.

3. Express these words in English.

Залежь (месторождение), живописный, пахотный, фреска, вырубка леса, богатство, оснащение (оборудование), предпочтение (религиозное), учение, аннулирование (отмена), замена.

4. Make sentences with the words from ex. 3.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Total: _____ **points**
Mark: _____

Тест 7. Ключи

1.

1. What's the geographical position of Northern Ireland like? **The north of the Isle of Ireland.**
 2. What is the highest peak in Northern Ireland? **Slieve Donard.**
 3. What is the capital city? **Belfast.**
 4. What's the climate of Northern Ireland like? **Temperate maritime.**
 5. What is the floral symbol of Northern Ireland? **The shamrock.**
 6. What's the "Ulster Banner"? **The flag which is not officially used since the abolition of the Parliament of Northern Ireland in 1973.**
 7. What are the major religious denominations in Northern Ireland? **Protestant and Roman Catholic.**
- 14 points (1 point for each complete answer)

2.

1. The centre of Northern Ireland's geography is **Lough Neagh**, the largest freshwater lake both on the Isle of Ireland and in the British Isles.
8. The central upland area is in the **Sperrins Region**, where the Sperrin Mountains with big gold deposits are situated.
9. The valley of the Lagan River is dominated by **Belfast**, the capital of Northern Ireland.
10. The weather is unpredictable all year round, and although the seasons are distinct, they are less distinct than in **Europe**.
11. The Northern Ireland economy is the smallest of the four economies in the **United Kingdom**.
12. **English** is spoken as a first language by almost 100% of the Northern Irish population.
13. Irish people wear shamrock on **St. Patrick's Day** which is celebrated on the 17th of March.
14. The official flag of Northern Ireland now is the **Union Flag**.
15. "**God Save the Queen**" is the national anthem played at state events in Northern Ireland.
16. The best known traditional dish in Northern Ireland is the **Ulster fry**.

10 points

3. deposit, scenic, arable, fresco, deforestation, wealth, facility, attachment, dogma, abolition, substitute

11 points

4. Students' own answers. 11 points – 1 point for each used word.

Критерии оценивания. Тест 7

Total 35 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–20

«4» = 21–30

«5» = 31–35

Тест 8 (Module Three: Units 1–3)

Name _____
Date _____

Form _____

1. Answer the questions briefly.

1. Who is currently the British Monarch?

2. Who is the heir to the British throne?

3. What hypothetical powers does the Monarch possess?

4. What is the royal prerogative?

5. Who is practically the political head of the country?

6. What political community is the Queen Head of?

7. What's the full name of the House of Commons?

8. What does each MP represent?

9. What is the procedure of General Elections?

10. Can any British citizen become an MP?

11. Who is the Speaker of the House of Commons?

12. How many members are there in the House of Lords now?

13. What qualifications are needed for those who want to sit in the House of Lords?

14. Who presides over the House of Lords?

2. Express these words and word combinations in English.

Одобрять (давать согласие), главнокомандующий, распускать (парламент), править, королевский, разделение (властей), поправка, государственная измена, отклонять (отвергать), заседание; адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах; граф, по сравнению, беспристрастный.

3. Put the right word by the definition.

1. financially ruined _____
2. mentally ill _____
3. a husband or wife of a reigning monarch _____
4. to direct the course of a vehicle or vessel with a steering wheel or rudder

5. the maximum amount something can contain or absorb _____

Total: _____ points

Mark: _____

Тест 8. Ключи

1.

1. Who is currently the British Monarch? **Queen Elizabeth II.**
2. Who is the heir to the British throne? **Charles, Prince of Wales.**
3. What hypothetical powers does the Monarch possess? **The right to choose any British citizen to be Prime Minister and the right to call and dissolve Parliament at any time.**
4. What is the royal prerogative? **The ability to appoint ministers and declare war.**
5. Who is practically the political head of the country? **Prime Minister.**
6. What political community is the Queen Head of? **The Commonwealth.**
7. What's the full name of the House of Commons? **The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Parliament assembled.**
8. What does each MP represent? **One constituency.**
9. What are the General Elections? **Elections of MPs to the House of Commons.**
10. Can any British citizen become an MP? **Yes, but there are restrictions.**
11. Who is the Speaker of the House of Commons? **The presiding officer who presides over debates in the House of Commons.**
12. How many members are there in the House of Lords now? **731.**
13. What qualifications are needed for those who want to sit in the House of Lords? **A person must be 21 or older, a Commonwealth citizen and citizen of the Republic of Ireland. Other restrictions are the same as in the House of Commons.**
14. Who presides over the House of Lords? **The Lord Speaker.**

28 points (1 point for each complete answer)

2. to assent, commander-in-chief, to dissolve, to reign, royal (regal), separation (of powers), amendment, high treason, to reject, sitting, to submit, barrister, earl, by virtue, in contrast, impartial

16 points

3. 1. bankrupt, 2. insane, 3. a consort, 4. to steer, 5. capacity

5 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 8

Total 49 points

«2» = 0–20

«3» = 21–35

«4» = 36–43

«5» = 44–49

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2.
КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ РАБОТЫ. 11 КЛАСС
Тест 1 (Module Four: Unit 1)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Answer these questions briefly.

1. Who founded London and when?

2. What parts is London divided into?

3. What statue is in Piccadilly Circus?

4. Where is the residence of the Prime Minister?

5. What are the most famous art galleries in London?

6. What are the most famous London parks?

2. Complete the sentences with the right names.

1. The _____ is a big financial and business centre.

2. After the _____ of 1666 the City was rebuilt, stone and brick replaced medieval houses.

3. The _____, created in 1694 and nationalised in 1946, is a symbol of finance.

4. The _____ area is known for fashionable residential areas such as Notting Hill, Knightsbridge and Chelsea with very expensive property.

5. _____ is the heart of London.

6. _____ is Sir Christopher Wren's creation.

7. The _____ was built as a residence for the King and his court.

8. _____, the famous clock named after Sir Benjamin Hall, is a reliable timekeeper and a much-loved landmark.

9. _____ is famous for a tall monument in the centre of it, called Nelson's Column.

10. The _____ is one of the biggest museums in the world containing a lot of artifacts and pieces of art.

11. But still one of the most famous museums in London is _____, which houses a great collection of wax figures of celebrities.

12. On the waterfront of the City is the famous _____, the oldest construction in London built in the 11th century.

13. The Regent's Canal leads to London _____, a very rich district with beautiful luxurious houses.

3. Express these sentences in Russian.

1. Компания предлагает бесплатную страховку на случай пожара. 2. Этот район считается одним из самых бедных, где люди живут в трущобах. 3. Люди, которые внесли огромный вклад в культуру Великобритании, обычно получают рыцарское звание. 4. Эйфелева башня является одной из самых известных достопримечательностей Парижа. 5. В нашем музее вы можете увидеть выставку старинной мебели и посуды (tableware). 6. Номер для известного дирижера в отеле оказался роскошным, и он был благодарен за это организаторам концерта.

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 1. Ключи

1. Answer these questions briefly.

1. Who founded London and when? **Romans in 55 BC.**
2. What parts is London divided into? **The City, the West End and the East End.**
3. What statue is in Piccadilly Circus? **The Statue of Eros.**
4. Where is the residence of the Prime Minister? **Downing Street 10.**
5. What are the most famous art galleries in London? **The National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery.**
6. What are the most famous London parks? **Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Holland Park Gardens, Green Park, St. James's Park, Regent's Park.**

12 points (one point for each complete answer)

2. Complete the sentences with the right names.

1. The **City of London** is a big financial and business centre.
2. After the **Great Fire** of 1666 the City was rebuilt, stone and brick replaced medieval houses.
3. The **Bank of England**, created in 1694 and nationalized in 1946, is a symbol of finance.
4. The **West London** area is known for fashionable residential areas such as Notting Hill, Knightsbridge and Chelsea with very expensive property.
5. **Piccadilly Circus** is the heart of London.
6. **St. Paul's Cathedral** is Sir Christopher Wren's creation.
7. The **Old Palace of Westminster** was built as a residence for the King and his court.
8. **Big Ben**, the famous clock named after Sir Benjamin Hall, is a reliable timekeeper and a much-loved landmark.
9. **Trafalgar Square** is famous for a tall monument in the centre of it, called Nelson's Column.
10. The **British Museum** is one of the biggest museums in the world containing a lot of artifacts and pieces of art.
11. But still one of the most famous museums in London is **Madam Tussauds Museum**, which houses a great collection of wax figures of celebrities.
12. On the waterfront of the City is the famous **Tower of London**, the oldest construction in London built in the 11th century.
13. The Regent's Canal leads to London **Little Venice**, a very rich district with beautiful luxurious houses.

13 points

3.

1. The company provides free insurance against fire. 2. This district is considered one of the poorest, where people live in slums. 3. Those people who have contributed a lot to the British culture usually get a knighthood. 4. The Eiffel Tower is one of the most famous landmarks in Paris. 5. In our museum you can see a display of ancient furniture and tableware. 6. The famous conductor's hotel room turned out to be luxurious and he was very grateful to the organizers of the concert for this.

7 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 1

Total 32 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–20

«4» = 21–28

«5» = 29–32

Tect 2 (Module Four: Unit 2)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Fill in the table with the necessary information.

	Sights/interesting places	Facts/people/events connected with
Hastings		
Birmingham		
Oxford		
Cambridge		
Stratford-upon-Avon		
Liverpool		

2. Complete the sentences with the right words.

- Stonehenge is a set of _____ rings on the empty Salisbury Plain. It is a fantastic construction with many of the larger stones weighing 25 tons and _____ from a location 18 miles away.
- A popular theory of the 19th century was that the Druids, people that existed in Britain before the Roman conquest, had built Stonehenge as a _____.
- If Druids used Stonehenge for their ceremonies they got the site _____.
- Despite this, modern Druids have _____ to Stonehenge and an annual ceremony takes place at Stonehenge during _____.
- Another mystery is how the makers moved these massive rocks for many miles, probably by _____ them on wooden sledges.
- The other one is that Stonehenge may have served as a “place of _____”.
- _____ of graves in the area show that the remains of people buried there have signs of serious diseases or injuries.
- A recent suggestion says that Stonehenge was probably a _____ for people of high titles.
- However, this place still remains a mystery and one of the most popular tourist attractions in the British Isles, and who knows, maybe in years _____ will get the answers to all the questions raised.

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 2. Ключи

1.

	Sights/interesting places	Facts/people/events connected with
Hastings	The Old Town Hall Museum, the "Smugglers' Adventure" Museum, Fishmarket	Battle at Hastings in 1066 (between England and France); Hastings week on October 14
Birmingham	The Town Hall, the old Council House, the University of Birmingham	A metalworking centre, a national commercial centre
Oxford	Oxford University, Oxford Brookes University, the Ashmolean Museum, the Christ Church Picture Gallery, the Museum of the History of Science	King Charles I used it as a capital in the 17th century
Cambridge	The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge University, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Folk Museum	The history dates back to Neolithic times, there used to be a Roman settlement
Stratford-upon-Avon	Ann Hathaway's Cottage, the Holy Trinity Church, Butterfly Farm, the Insect City, the Teddy Bear Museum	William Shakespeare, the Royal Shakespeare Company
Liverpool		"The Beatles", Liverpool Football Club

Max. 31 points (1 point for each correct answer)

2.

1. Stonehenge is a set of **concentric** rings on the empty Salisbury Plain is one of the oldest, and certainly best preserved, megalithic structures on Earth. It is a fantastic construction with many of the larger stones weighing 25 tons and **quarried** from a location 18 miles away.
2. A popular theory of the 19th century was that the Druids, people that existed in Britain before the Roman conquest, had built it as a **temple**.
3. If Druids used Stonehenge for their ceremonies they got the site **secondhand**.
4. Despite this, modern Druids have **laid claim** to Stonehenge and an annual ceremony takes place at Stonehenge during **Summer solstice**.
5. Another mystery is how the makers moved these massive rocks for many miles, probably by **dragging** them on wooden sledges.
6. The other one is that Stonehenge may have served as a "place of **healing**".
7. **Excavations** of graves in the area show that the remains of people buried there have signs of serious diseases or injuries.
8. A recent suggestion says that Stonehenge was probably a **cemetery** for people of high titles.
9. However, this place still remains a mystery and one of the most popular tourist attractions in the British Isles, and who knows, maybe in years **humankind** will get the answers to all the questions raised.

10 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 2

Total 41 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–25

«4» = 26–37

«5» = 38–41

Tect 3 (Module Five: Unit 1)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Cross out the names of the famous people who were/are not British.

William Shakespeare, Brad Pitt, Nicole Kidman, Queen Elizabeth II, Margaret Thatcher, Charles Dickens, Lady Gaga, Arthur Conan Doyle, Liv Tyler, Alexander Bell, Hugh Jackman, Tom Cruise, Joanne Rowling, Johnny Depp, Robert Burns, Madonna, Robbie Williams, Halle Berry, David Beckham, Sean Connery, Victoria Beckham, Andrew Lloyd Webber, Sharon Stone, Sarah Brightman, Ewan McGregor, Boris Akunin, John Fowles.

2. Fill in the table with the names from ex. 1 (the ones you haven't crossed out) according to the categories.

Actor/actress	
Singer	
Composer	
Author	
Inventor	
Politician	
Sportsman	

3. Write the correct words by their definitions.

1. someone who is annoying because they always think that they know everything _____
2. to be to dismissed from duty or employment _____
3. a large motor vehicle for transporting heavy loads _____
4. a time when you begin to be successful at sth _____
5. an attractive appearance of someone _____
6. a person who comes second in a competition _____
7. money given to an organisation to help pay for sth _____
8. a person who receives something _____

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 3. Ключи

1.

William Shakespeare, ~~Brad Pitt~~, ~~Nicole Kidman~~, Queen Elizabeth II, Margaret Thatcher, Charles Dickens, ~~Lady Gaga~~, Arthur Conan Doyle, ~~Liv Tyler~~, Alexander Bell, ~~Hugh Jackman~~, ~~Tom Cruise~~, Joanne Rowling, ~~Johnny Depp~~, Robert Burns, ~~Madonna~~, Robbie Williams, ~~Halle Berry~~, David Beckham, Sean Connery, Victoria Beckham, Andrew Lloyd Webber, ~~Sharon Stone~~, Sarah Brightman, Ewan McGregor, ~~Boris Akunin~~, John Fowles.

11 points

2.

Actor/actress	Robbie Williams Ewan McGregor
Singer	Sarah Brightman Victoria Beckham
Composer	Andrew Lloyd Webber
Author	William Shakespeare Charles Dickens Arthur Conan Doyle Joanne Rowling Robert Burns John Fowles
Inventor	Alexander Bell
Politician	Queen Elizabeth II Margaret Thatcher
Sportsman	David Beckham

15 points

3.

1. a know-it-all, 2. to be discharged, 3. lorry, 4. breakthrough, 5. good looks, 6. runner-up, 7. sponsorship, 8. recipient

8 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 3

Total 34 points

«2» = 0–10

«4» = 21–31

«3» = 11–20

«5» = 32–34

Тест 4 (Module Five: Unit 2)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Choose the best definition for the term “cultural diversity”.

- the fact that people of different cultures exist within a society
- a difference in races, language and traditions in big cities
- a number of districts in cities where immigrants live and work

2. Complete the sentences with the words from the box in the right form.

employment, tolerance, condition, discrimination, urge, generation, multiracial, community, right

During the Second World War many Indians were fighting for the British Army. After the War, as the economic 1. _____ in their native country were very poor, they decided to return to Britain, as they were the citizens of the British Empire and had the 2. _____ to live and work in the UK, and many of them even considered Britain as their native country. In the middle of the 20th century Britain had an 3. _____ for workers, as the economy was getting stronger, so a lot of young Indians and Pakistanis came to the country to get jobs easily. The British first treated the immigrants with 4. _____. However, the fear that the newcomers would take their places at work and the rage of the racial 5. _____ led to passing laws and regulations concerning immigrants. In 1962 the Commonwealth Immigration Act was passed and that meant that people from Pakistan, Jamaica, Canada, Australia and some other countries, could no longer come and live in Britain unless they had jobs there. Six years later a new Act was passed, and it meant that only those people who had fathers or grandfathers born in Britain could come to the country to live there. Still the problem of racial discrimination was big. Even after the Race Relations Act was passed, it was impossible for the

newcomers to get skilled professional work, as the Act didn't cover housing or 6. _____. Over time, they intermarried with native Britons. It would be interesting to know how many British people who consider themselves racially pure have African slave 7. _____ back in their family. And, of course, between the wars, black seamen turned ports like Liverpool and Cardiff into 8. _____ areas. Yet there was a tendency for the black areas of these seaports to be isolated from the rest of the city. It was possible until not so long ago to visit Liverpool for the day and not be aware it had a big black 9. _____. For a long time, even when it was acknowledged that there were people of different racial origin within the British Isles, there was an assumption that the white race and culture was, and should, be dominant.

3. Express these sentences in English.

1. Правительство сделало беспрецедентный шаг, запретив любые публикации о политических проблемах страны. 2. Я никогда не понимала выражения «расовая чистота». Объясни мне, пожалуйста, что оно означает. 3. Я до последнего сопротивлялся новым правилам, но ничего не помогло. 4. Во многих странах мира темнокожие люди обладают одинаковыми правами с белыми. 5. В крупных западных городах есть специальные районы, где живут расовые и этнические меньшинства. Таким образом, можно сказать, что в этих городах создается действительно многокультурное общество.

4. Fill in the table with the necessary information about British class system.

Group	Occupation
Grade "A" (Upper Class)	
	intermediate managerial, administrative or professional occupations
Grade "C1" (Lower Middle Class)	
	skilled manual workers
Grade "D"	
Grade "E"	
	the unemployed, the poor and the homeless

Total: _____ points

Mark: _____

Тест 4. Ключи

1.

- the fact that people of different cultures exist within a society

1 point

2.

1. conditions, 2. right, 3. urge, 4. tolerance, 5. discrimination, 6. employment, 7. generations, 8. multiracial, 9. community

9 points

3.

1. The government made an unprecedented step by banning any publications about political problems of the country. 2. I have never understood the term "racial purity". Explain it to me, please. 3. I resisted the new rules till the bitter end, but nothing helped. 4. In many countries of the world black and white people have equal rights. 5. In large western cities there are special districts where racial and ethnic minorities live. Consequently we can say that a multicultural society is formed in these cities.

6 points

4.

Group	Occupation
Grade "A" (Upper Class)	people with inherited wealth, from the oldest families, titled aristocrats
Grade "B" (Middle Class)	intermediate managerial, administrative or professional occupations
Grade "C1" (Lower Middle Class)	supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional occupations
Grade "C2" (Skilled working class)	skilled manual workers
Grade "D" (Working Class)	semi- and unskilled manual workers
Grade "E"	casual or lowest grade workers, pensioners and others who depend on the state for their income
Underclass	the unemployed, the poor and the homeless

14 points (2 for each complete answer)

Критерии оценивания. Тест 4

Total 30 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–19

«4» = 20–27

«5» = 27–30

Tect 5 (Module Five: Unit 3)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Complete the table with the necessary information.

Age	Limits
	A child must go to school
10	
12	
	A teenager can get a job, but work only 2 hours a day on weekdays (school days)
	Teenage boys can go to prison for young people
16	1. A teenager can leave school 2. _____ 3. Teenagers can buy cigarettes 4. A teenager can get married, but only with parents' permission 5. _____
17	1. _____ 2. Teenage girls can join the army
	A teen becomes adult and can do anything without parents' permission

2. Complete the sentences with the right words.

1. My mother can not understand why I need a laptop. She thinks that it's not a life's ____ for me now. 2. My teenage daughter is very naughty and stubborn. She is a real ____ for me! 3. Mary's monthly ____ is very big, so she can afford to eat out every evening without cooking at home. 4. – Where is Michael? – He's out ____ for me. 5. I remember the times when I went to a video ____ to borrow some films to watch. Now I download films from the Internet. 6. Mark ____ his credit payment and he will be fined if he doesn't make it within a month. 7. The expedition had a hard time when the food ____s ran out, but fortunately there were a lot of mushrooms and berries in the wood and they didn't die of hunger. 8. Some of our company's funds are ____ for educational seminars and programmes.

3. Write the English meanings for these slang words.

- bum _____
- cotch (kotch) down _____
- feds _____
- jack _____
- lairy _____
- laters butters _____
- mouldies _____
- nim nim nim _____
- safa _____
- swag _____
- vanilla _____

Total: _____ points

Mark: _____

Тест 5. Ключи

1.

Age	Limits
5	A child must go to school
10	The police can arrest a child, but can't send one to prison
12	A child can buy a pet without parents
13	A teenager can get a job, but work only 2 hours a day on weekdays (school days)
14	Teenage boys can go to prison for young people
16	6. A teenager can leave school 7. A teenager can work full time 8. Teenagers can buy cigarettes 9. A teenager can get married, but only with parents' permission 10. Teenage boys can join the army
17	1. A teenager can drive a car and ride a motorbike 2. Teenage girls can join the army
18	A teen becomes adult and can do anything without parents' permission

16 points (2 points for each correct answer)

2.

1. necessities, 2. burden, 3. allowance, 4. running errands, 5. rental, 6. withheld, 7. supplies, 8. earmarked.
8 points

3.

1. bum **to enjoy something**
2. cotch (kotch) down **to hang out, relax, chill out or sleep**
3. feds **police (taken from the US word for the FBI)**
4. jack **to steal or take**
5. lairy **loud**
6. laters butters **goodbye, see you**
7. mouldies **parents**
8. nim nim nim **said when someone is talking rubbish**
9. safa **coolest of the cool**
10. swag **extreme, scary**
11. vanilla **boring**

22 points (2 points for each correct word)

Критерии оценивания. Тест 5

Total 46 points

«2» = 0–12

«3» = 13–25

«4» = 26–40

«5» = 41–46

Tecr 6 (Module Six: Unit 1)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Answer these questions briefly.

1. From and until what age are British children required to have an education by law?

2. Are children obliged to go to school, or is there any other alternative for them?

3. What are the two types of British schools?

4. What can be done if a pupil's parents can not afford to pay for a private school?

5. What are the four types of state schools?

2. What is the so-called "Reception Class"?

3. What's the division of primary school?

4. How do children transfer from one school to the other?

5. What's the age set for the transition from primary to secondary school?

6. Can you explain what a "vocational subject" is?

7. What exams must pupils take between the age of 14 and 16?

8. What is the choice for pupils after these exams?

2. Express these words and word combinations in English.

Государственные средства, доход, завалить экзамен, обязательный, профессиональные дисциплины, эффективный/квалифицированный, переход (из начальной школы в среднюю), разделять учащихся по их способностям, финансовая поддержка.

3. Complete the sentences with the words and word combinations from the box in the right form.

higher, further education, secondary, polytechnic, apply, entrance, grant, selective, post-graduate, research

Generally education in Britain after 16 is divided into further and 1. _____ education. Having taken the GCSE examination students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland can stay at school or study in a 2. _____ college. Students over the age of 16 can also take courses in such colleges either part-time or in the evenings. Courses are organised by nearly 580 institutions of further education. In Britain, there are a number of ways to continue education after leaving 3. _____ school at 16 or 18. Most post-school education is provided at universities, 4. _____, colleges of further or higher education, adult education centres or various specialised colleges. Institutions of higher education are responsible for giving high-quality education. Degree-level courses are offered by universities and other institutions of higher education.

Entrance to such courses depends on the results of General Certificate of Education (GCSE) and Advanced Level (A level), and an interview. Students do not directly 5. _____ to the university they wish to attend, but through the Universities' Central Council on Admissions (UCCA). Oxford and Cambridge Universities take part in UCCA but also have a system of 6. _____ examinations and interviews by individual colleges. All students on a university first-degree course are automatically eligible for a 7. _____, awarded by a student's Local Education Authority (LEA). The amount of the grant depends on the level of income of the student's family. Because entrance to a higher education is 8. _____, the majority of students successfully complete their course, which usually lasts three years. Most first degrees are for Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BSc). A higher degree is a 9. _____ degree taken after a first degree, for example Master of Arts (MA) or Master of Science (MSc). Students may then go to 10. _____ degrees such as Master of Philosophy (MPhil) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 6. Ключи

- 1.
1. From and until what age are British children required to have an education by law? **From 5 to 16.**
 2. Are children obliged to go to school, or is there any other alternative for them? **They can be educated at home.**
 3. What are the two types of British schools? **State and private schools.**
 4. What can be done if a pupil's parents can not afford to pay for a private school? **Get financial aid from the school.**
 5. What are the four types of state schools? **County, voluntary, special and self-governing schools.**
 9. What is the so-called "Reception Class"? **The pre-school class which children go to at the age of 4.**
 10. What's the division of primary school? **Infant and junior school.**
 11. How do children transfer from one school to the other? **By taking tests.**
 12. What's the age set for the transition from primary to secondary school? **11.**
 13. Can you explain what a "vocational subject" is? **Professional-oriented subjects that are not compulsory, but children can choose to learn them (for example, hairdressing, woodwork, business, etc.)**
 14. What exams must pupils take between the age of 14 and 16? **GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams.**
 15. What is the choice for pupils after these exams? **To leave school or go on studying there.**
- 15 points
2. Public funds, income, to fail an exam, compulsory/mandatory, vocational subjects, efficient, transition, stream pupils on abilities, financial assistance
- 9 points
- 3.
1. higher, 2. further education, 3. secondary, 4. polytechnic, 5. apply, 6. entrance, 7. grant, 8. selective, 9. post-graduate, 10. research
- 10 points

Критерии оценивания. Тест 6

Total 34 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–23

«4» = 24–29

«5» = 30–34

Tect 7 (Module Six: Unit 2)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Fill in the missing information about the National Health Service in Britain.

1. The functions of the NHS:

2. Services for fees are:

3. When a person is ill he/she first needs to

4. The problems of the NHS are:

5. Private health care is sometimes funded by

6. Accessing NHS Scotland first means

7. NHS Wales also provides community services which include

2. Put the right words by the definitions.

1. a medical treatment from China that involves putting special needles into particular parts of the body

2. a situation in which people are not equal because some groups have more opportunities, power, money, etc. than others

3. someone who is paid regularly to work for a person or an organization

4. an examination by a doctor

5. done because one chooses to do it, and not because one has to

6. a person, company, or organisation that pays someone to work for them as a member of their staff

7. someone who receives medical treatment at a hospital, but does not stay there for the night

3.

Comment on the following statement.

An apple a day keeps a doctor away.

What is your opinion?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Total: _____ **points**

Mark: _____

Тест 7. Ключи

1.

1. provides (almost) free health care to everybody
2. eye tests, dental treatment and drug prescription charges, medicines
3. call a local doctor
4. not regular checkups for everyone, long waiting lists, the cost of treatment sometimes is greater than the NHS can afford
5. employers through medical insurance
6. registering with a general practitioner and dentist
7. district nurses, health visitors, midwives and community based speech therapists, physiotherapists and occupational therapists

14 points (2 points for each correct answer)

2.

1. acupuncture, 2. inequality, 3. an employee, 4. a checkup, 5. voluntary, 6. employer, 7. outpatient

7 points

3. [Students' own answers. 10 points]

Критерии оценивания. Тест 7

Total 31 points

«2» = 0–9

«3» = 10–22

«4» = 23–28

«5» = 28–31

Тест 8 (Additional Unit)

Name _____

Form _____

Date _____

1. Complete the text with the right words.

The British people are called 1. “_____” in spite of the fact that some of them neither play games nor even watch them, but only speak about sports. Sport plays such a big part in British life that many 2. _____ in the English language have come from the world of sport. For example, “to play the game” means “to be fair” and “that’s not cricket” means “that’s not fair”. Britain invented and developed many of the sports and games, which now are played all over the world. Having plenty of sports societies and clubs, thousands of people devote their leisure time to 3. _____ and 4. _____ games (such as table tennis, snooker etc), athletics, cycling, mountain climbing, boxing and other sports. 5. _____, dog racing and motor racing are among the most popular sports in Britain, which usually attract many spectators. Some wealthy Britons enjoy very exotic kinds of sport, such as 6. _____ or just hunting.

2. Express these words and word combinations in English.

Зритель, титулованное дворянство, вид (животных), любитель, надутый, говорить за себя, вызывать интерес, делать ставку, выпускник колледжа

3. Give Russian equivalents to these idioms connected with sports.

1. Get off the hook _____
2. At this stage in the game _____
3. Blow the competition away _____
4. Go to bat for someone _____
5. Jump the gun _____
6. Keep one’s head above water _____
7. The ball is in your court _____
8. Level playing field _____
9. On the ball _____
10. Get a head start _____
11. Skate on thin ice _____

Total: _____ **points****Mark:** _____

1.

1. sportlovers, 2. idioms, 3. outdoor, 4. indoor, 5. horse racing, 6. foxhunting

6 points

2.

spectator, nobility, species, amateur, inflated, to speak for itself, to excite interest, to gamble, alumnus

9 points

3.

1. Get off the hook **Избегать чего-либо, ускользать**
2. At this stage in the game **В этот раз**
3. Blow the competition away **Легко выигрывать**
4. Go to bat for someone **Защищать кого-либо**
5. Jump the gun **Начать делать что-либо слишком рано**
6. Keep one's head above water **Держаться на плаву**
7. The ball is in your court **Решение остается за тобой**
8. Level playing field **У всех равные шансы**
9. On the ball **Быть готовым к чему-либо**
10. Get a head start **Начать делать что-либо раньше других**
11. Skate on thin ice **Рисковать**

22 points (2 for each correct answer)

Критерии оценивания. Тест 8

Total 37 points

«2» = 0–10

«3» = 11–23

«4» = 24–31

«5» = 32–37

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