



**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №6
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)»**

Вариант 1

1. Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими эквивалентами.

1.the courseofstudies	а)начальная школа
2.educational establishment	б)федеральный образовательный стандарт
3.primary school	с)школа интернат
4.higher school	д)выпускные экзамены
5.creches andnurseryschools	е)быть вовлеченным в
6.free ofcharge	ф)высшая школа
7.to beinvolvedin	г)курс обучения
8.final examination	h)ясли и детские сады
9.boarding school	и)образовательное учреждение
10.federal educationalstandard	ж)бесплатный

2. Переведите следующие сокращения на русский язык.

The LEA, the UK, PE, IT, 0-level, A-level, GCSE

3. Заполнитепропускиследующимисловами: *Public, competitive, free, compulsory, playgroup*

1. Education in the United Kingdom is from the age of five to sixteen.
2. The majority of schools is of charge.
3. The admission to higher school is and based on the system of entrance examinations.
4. Children under five go either to nursery schools or to
5. Private or ... schools are very expensive.

4. Выбериправильныйвариант:

1. Public school means that

- The school is private
- The school is for everybody

2. Boarding school means that

- Students live there
- There are only boys there



- It is abroad
- 3. Eton is**
- A famous public school
 - A famous state school

5. Согласитесь с утверждением, если считаете нужным. Запишите ответ, начиная следующим образом:

I agree with the following statement...

1. The system of education in the USA works according to the national standard.
2. There are 35000 state schools in Britain.
3. Most schools in Britain are free of charge.
4. Higher education is not expensive in the USA.
5. Sophomore is the second year in a university.
6. There are no entrance exams to university.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно:

Education in Russia.

Everyone in our country has the right to education. It is said in our Constitution. But it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school, that is they must get a full secondary education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they begin to go to school. There are thousands of schools in Russia.

There are schools of general education, where the pupils study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Geography, Music, Foreign languages. There is also a number of specialized schools, where the pupils get profound knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics.

After finishing 9 classes of the secondary school the young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or technical schools, colleges. They not only learn general subjects, but receive a speciality there. Having finished a secondary or a vocational, or a technical school, young people can start working, or they may enter an institute or a university. By the way, some people think, that professional trainings makes it easier to get a higher education.

As for high schools, there are a lot of them in our country. Some of them train teachers, others — doctors, engineers, actors and so on. Many institutes have evening and extra-mural departments. That gives the students an opportunity to study at an institute without leaving their jobs at plants or factories.

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.

7. Ответьте по содержанию текста верно/неверно True/False:

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.
10. Most public schools are single-sex.

8. Задайте к каждому тексту по 5 вопросов.



Вариант 2

1. Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими эквивалентами.

1. boardingschool	a) средняя школа
2. mixed	b) расписание
3. secondary school	с) школа интернат
4. curriculum	d) выпускники
5. postgraduate course	e) быть вовлеченным в
6. the admission to higher school	f) первый курс
7. to be involved in	g) учебные и образовательные программы
8. school leavers	h) прием в высшую школу
9. freshman year	i) курс бакалавра
10. schooling and educational programs	j) смешанный тип

2. Переведите следующие сокращения на русский язык.

The LEA, the UK, PE, IT, 0-level, A-level, GCSE

3. Заполните пропуски следующими словами: *Technical, famous, free, responsibility, playgroup*

1. Schooling and educational programs are the of each state.
2. The majority of schools is of charge.
3. The most ... private university is Harvard.
4. Children under five go either to nursery schools or to
5. After finishing the ninth form schoolchildren may leave school and go to (vocational) schools or colleges.

4. Выбери правильный вариант

1. Public school means that

- a) The school is private
- b) The school is for everybody

2. Boarding school means that

- a) Students live there
- b) There are only boys there
- c) It is abroad

3. Eton is

- a) A famous public school
- b) A famous state school



5. Согласитесь с утверждением, если считаете нужным. Запишите ответ, начиная следующим образом:

I agree with the following statement

1. The system of education in the USA does not work according to the national standard.
2. There are 35000 private schools in Britain.
3. Most schools in Britain are free of charge.
4. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying.
5. Freshman is the first year in a university.
6. There are no entrance exams to university.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно:

Schools in the United Kingdom.

Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory from the age of five to sixteen. Children under five go either to nursery schools, or to playgroups. Both types of pre-primary educational establishments are non-state; the difference is that a child spends the whole day in a nursery school, while he or she can stay in a playgroup only for some hours a day. Anyway, the main aim of such kind of establishments is to make the children ready for primary schools. Children play, draw, model things from clay and learn to work together.

Compulsory education for all children begins at the age of five. There are 35,000 state schools in Britain. All of them are the responsibility of the Local Educational Authorities (LEA). The Local Educational Authorities caters for the curriculum and exams in each region; they also appoint head teachers and held assessment tests at schools.

Primary school is for children from five to eleven. At first the studies are more like playing than working; English teachers say that this is the best way for children to get used to school. Probably they are right children learn better they play. Lessons usually last from nine in the morning till four or five in the afternoon with a long break at the lunchtime.

At the age of eleven pupils go to comprehensive schools. Children usually wear a uniform; it is different schools. They study Maths, English, Arts, English Literature, Geography, one or two foreign languages, usually French, Italian or German, Physical Education, Information Technology, Religion, Science, Biology, Sex Education and other subjects.

At the end of their studies they take General Certificate of Secondary Education examinations O-level, and then they either leave school and start working or continue their studies at school or at college for two more years. This is called the sixth form at school or the sixth form college, and the students take only the subjects they need for entering the university of their choice.

At the age of eighteen they take GCSE A-level. They usually take three or four A-level. There are no entrance exams to universities, so the students can enter a university or a college on the results of their A-level examinations.

Speaking about education in the UK it is necessary to say that there is a great difference between state education and private education. State schools are free, and about ninety per cent of all children attend them. Private, or public schools are very expensive. These are usually



boarding schools, where children stay while they study, coming home only on vacations. These schools are for children between thirteen and eighteen. Before entering a public school children are usually educated at home. State schools are usually mixed, while private schools are typically single-sex, with a few exceptions.

7. Ответьте на вопросы письменно (Answer the following questions?)

1. From what age is education in the United Kingdom compulsory?
2. What are the establishments for pre- primary education?
3. What is the difference between nursery schools and playgroups?
4. How many state schools are there in Great Britain?
5. What does the Local Educational Authorities do?
6. At what age do children go to primary schools?
7. What subjects do children take in secondary schools?
8. What kind of exam do the pupils take at the age of sixteen?
9. When do the pupils take GCSE A-level?
10. Are there any entrance exams in British universities?

8. Give the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний. Составьте 5 предложений, используя любые словосочетания.

1. Обязательный
2. До пяти лет
3. Детский сад
4. Лепить
5. Учебный план
6. Директор
7. Большепохожана
8. Школьная форма
9. Иностранные языки
10. Продолжать обучение
11. Подготовительный класс колледжа
12. Бесплатный
13. Каникулы



Вариант 3

1. Match the words (сопоставьте слова с их переводом)

1) to fail the exam	а) Государственное учебное заведение
2) Primary school	б) Обязательный
3) State school	с) выпускник
4) Nursery school	д) Начальная школа
5) compulsory	е) Общеобразовательный
6) comprehensive	ф) Не сдать экзамен
7) senior	г) Дошкольное учебное заведение

2. Cross out the extra-word (Вычеркните лишнее слово)

- 1) A level exam, entrance exam, SAT, a national exam
- 2) Reading, Writing, Listening, Arithmetic
- 3) Basic School, nursery school, kindergarten, pre-school

3. Read the text and translate. (Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык письменно)

Education in Canada

The school system of Canada is very much like the one in the USA, but there are certain differences.

Education in Canada is general and compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years old, and in some provinces — to 14. It is within the competence of the local authorities, and therefore it may differ from province to province. For example, Newfoundland has an 11-grade system. Some other provinces have 12-grade systems, and Ontario has even a 13-grade system. Grades 1—6 are usually elementary schools, and grades 7—12 are secondary schools.

In some provinces there is a kindergarten year before the first grade. Elementary education is general and basic, but in the junior high school years the students can select some courses.

Most secondary schools provide programmes for all types of students. Some of them prepare students for continuing their studies at the university. Vocational schools are separate institutions for those who will not continue their education after secondary schools. There also exist some commercial high schools. Some provinces have private kindergartens and nursery schools for children of pre-elementary age. There also exist Roman Catholic schools and private schools in some provinces. In most provinces private schools receive some form of public support.

Admission to the university in Canada is after high school with specific courses. Getting a degree in law, medicine, dentistry or engineering usually takes 3—4 years of studying. University



tuition fees vary among different provinces. All provinces also have public non-university institutions. They are regional colleges, institutes of technology, institutes of applied arts, colleges of agricultural technology and others. Criteria for admission to these institutions are less strict.

4. Answer which statements are true (T) and which are false (F)?(ответьте верно/неверно по содержанию текста)

1. The school system of Canada is very much like the one in the UK.
2. Education in Canada is general and compulsory for children to 14.
3. Ontario has a 13-grade system.
4. There are no commercial schools.
5. University tuition fees are fixed.

6. Ask 5 questions about the content of the text. (Задайте 5 вопросов по содержанию текста)

7. Напишите четыре формы следующих неправильных глаголов:

to have, to make, to be, to find, to sing.

8. Составьте предложения из следующих слов и словосочетаний.

1. Translate sentences; often; do exercises; we; listen to recorded texts; during our English lessons; and.
2. Close their books; the lesson is over; leave the classroom; pupils; when; stand up.
3. The child, to find; joy in music; helps; the teacher.

9. Вставьте предлоги там, где необходимо.

Mozart became interested ... music ... the age of three. 2. Music should be a part ... the cultural experience ... all children. 3. These melodies are based ... folklore traditions. 4. This composer listed ... the beginning ... our century. 5. Children are interested ... participating ... the orchestra. 6. ... the lessons children listen ... music.

10. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Music is fundamental in the education of every child. 2. The pupils made copies of the popular songs. 3. The teacher keeps children in a creative mood. 4. Children sing songs and participate in musical dramatizations.



Вариант 4

1. Match the words: (сопоставьте слова с их переводом)

1) optional	a) Школа -интернат
2) grammar school	b) возможность
3) basic education	c) факультативный
4) Nursery school	d) классическая школа
5) high education	e) Высшее образование
6) Boarding school	f) Основное общее образование
7) opportunity	g) Дошкольное учебное заведение

2. Cross out the extra-word (вычеркните лишнее слово)

- 1) Senior, pupil, tutor, student
- 2) Compulsory, basic, preparatory, comprehensive
- 3) Optional education, elementary education, secondary education, high education

3. Read the text and answer which statements are true (T) and which are false (F) (прочтите и переведите текст письменно)?

Education in Australia

There exists a centralized national system of education in Australia.

The top of this system is the Federal Ministry of Education. But there are still many differences in the structure and the curricula of schools in different states. There exist two types of schools in the country: state schools and private schools. Tuition in state schools is free of charge. Private schools charge rather high fees. 80 % of Australian children go to state schools, and only 20 % attend fee-paying schools.

School education is obligatory for all children from 6 to 15 years. At present the school education scheme is "6+4+2" or "7+3+2". Most children begin primary schools at the age of about five. Primary schools include from 1 to 6 or 7 grades. After the primary school children pass to the secondary school without examinations. Junior high schools comprise 4 or 3-year courses. After these courses students complete two year senior high school.

After senior classes of secondary schools students may enter any higher educational institution in the country. There is a tendency of cancelling final examinations in both junior and senior secondary schools. In this case more children, irrespective of their abilities, may receive secondary education. University admission is only after the senior secondary schools. Tuition fees differ from one state to another

1. Australia has a national system of education.
2. School education is optional for all children from 6 to 15 years.



3. After the primary school children pass examinations.
4. Private schools charge are free of charge.
5. After senior classes of secondary schools students may enter any higher educational institution in Australia.

4. Выбери правильный вариант:

1. Public school means that

- The school is private
- The school is for everybody

2. Boarding school means that

- Students live there
- There are only boys there
- It is abroad

3. Eton is ...

- A famous public school
- A famous state school

5. Ваш брат (сестра) учится в начальной школе. Опишите один из уроков в его (ее) школе используя лексику, приведенную ниже:

become involved with, share smth with smb, listen to a group discussion, explore the local industrial environment, join in smth, find out, descriptions written by, immediate environment, to concentrate on pupils.

6. Вставьте артикли там, где необходимо и переведите предложения на русский язык.

Tomorrow's teachers will need most of ... teaching skills we now expect. They will still be concerned with ... classroom skills like ... presentation, ...questioning, ...leading, ... discussion, ... planning and organizing ... learning environment and ... work of ... children. They will still need to know how ... children develop and learn and be able to assess each child's needs in the light of his backgrounds, skills, knowledge, interests and learning style.

7. Составьте грамматически правильные предложения, переставив слова:

1. no, the, There, street, cars, are, in.
2. breakfast, do, When, you, the, have, in, morning?
3. large, Their, is, family.



Вариант 5

1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно:

VOCABULARY

education – образование

compulsory – обязательный

age – (зд.) возраст

secondary – средний (о школе)

is made – (зд.) происходит

to attend – посещать (регулярно)

are wholly maintained – полностью финансируются (содержатся)

means of expression – средств выражения

to find joy in music – находить удовольствие в музыке

a separate subject – отдельный предмет

lullaby – колыбельная

region songs – местные песни

counting songs – песни-считалочки

band – музыкальная группа

participating – (зд.) участвующие

SCHOOLS ARE FOR CHILDREN

1. Education in England is compulsory between the ages of five and sixteen. The transition from primary to secondary schooling is normally made around the age of eleven. Over 90 per cent of children attend schools which are wholly maintained by the local education authorities.

2. In the British primary school music is a natural part of the open classroom day. Music is a natural and often quite spontaneous means of expression for the child. The teacher helps the child to find joy in music. Music is not a separate subject, it is more than just sound. When children want to sing, they sing. They sing folk songs, popular songs, lullabies, regional songs, counting songs.

Although there are some bands and orchestra ensembles, it is more usual to find individual children participating in the classroom in instrumental music.

There are many opportunities for children to listen individually and intimately to record music in the classroom.

A. Hertzberg and E. Stone. Schools are for Children.

3. Найдите в тексте следующие выражения:

образование в Англии; переход от начального образования к среднему; более 90% детей; местные органы образования; открытый классный день; учитель помогает ребенку; больше, чем просто звук; хотят петь.



4. Составьте предложения с этими выражениями.

5. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.

When is education compulsory in England? 2. At what age (в каком возрасте) is the transition from primary to secondary schooling normally made? 3. How (как) are schools usually maintained? 4. What is music in the British primary school? 5. What songs (какие песни) do children sing? 6. Do children usually play in bands or individually?

6. Закончите предложения.

Education in Russia is compulsory ... 2. The teacher helps ... 3. Children like to sing ... 4. Individual children participate in ... 5. I often listen to music in ...

7. Напишите четыре формы следующих неправильных глаголов:

to have, to make, to be, to find, to sing.

8. Составьте предложения из следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Translate sentences; often; do exercises; we; listen to recorded texts; during our English lessons; and. 2. Close their books; the lesson is over; leave the classroom; pupils; when; stand up. 3. The child, to find; joy in music; helps; the teacher.

9. Вставьте предлоги там, где необходимо.

Mozart became interested ... music ... the age of three. 2. Music should be a part ... the cultural experience ... all children. 3. These melodies are based ... folklore traditions. 4. This composer listed ... the beginning ... our century. 5. Children are interested ... participating ... the orchestra. 6. ... the lessons children listen ... music.

10. Переведите на русский язык.

Music is fundamental in the education of every child. 2. The pupils made copies of the popular songs. 3. The teacher keeps children in a creative mood. 4. Children sing songs and participate in musical dramatizations.

11. Переведите письменно на английский язык.

Образование в Англии является обязательным для детей. В возрасте пяти лет они посещают начальную школу. Школы финансируются местными органами образования.



Вариант 6

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FIRST LESSONS OF LIFE

(Social Studies in British Primary Schools)

In each British primary school we visited, we saw boys and girls actively involved in many aspects of what we in America call "social studies". Children shared with us their handsomely illustrated booklets on British history. We listened to a group discussion about a trip that had been taken to explore the local industrial environment. We joined in the singing of American folk songs. Two children showed us pictures they had pointed their families and told us how they were finding out our families "were for". We read descriptions written by the children of postal workers and shopkeepers. We looked at maps the children made of the schoolyard.

At the infant level we find a concern with the "here-and-now". Children study what they know: themselves, their families, their friends. They are helped to understand something about their own place in relationship to the immediate environment. They concentrate on people. They speak, read and write about mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, ways of living, jobs, having fun, sharing, going to church, shopping and so on. Eventually the children become involved with the community inside and outside the school. Here, too, the emphasis is on feelings, actions, and responsibilities of people. Why do they go to school? What can we learn here? How do our teachers help us? How can we beauty the yard? What can we see within a mile of our school? Whom can we visit? Whom can we talk? How did Mr. Smith get to own the bookshop? This approach is similar to the score of many American social studies programs.

A. Hertzberg, E. F. Stone. Schools are for children.

VOCABULARY

lessons of life – уроки жизни

social studies - обществоведение

to share with smb. – делиться (скем-либо)

handsomely illustrated booklets – красиво иллюстрированные книжки

a trip – поездка

to take a trip – предпринимать поездку

to show smb. smth. – показывать кому-либо что-либо

to tell smb. smth. – рассказывать (кому-либо что-либо)

to find out smth. – выяснить, узнать, обнаружить

to explore – изучать

environment – окружающая среда

to join in – (зд.) принимать участие

Упражнение 2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы.(письменно)

1. What did the children share with us? 2. What did we listen to? 3. Who showed us pictures? 4. Whom do children write about? 5. What is this approach similar to?



Упражнение 3. Найдите в тексте следующие выражения:

активно вовлеченные в ...; 2. народные песни; 3. им помогают понять; 4. внутри и вне школы; 5. основное внимание уделяется (чему-либо); 6. в пределах одной мили от...

Упражнение 4. Разделите следующие глаголы на правильные и неправильные и напишите четыре их основные формы:

to visit, to see, to take, to show, to tell, to read, to write, to study, to know, to understand, to help, to speak, to go, to become, to learn, to get, to beautify.

Упражнение 5. Объясните употребление предлогов и определите, о чем идет речь:

1. the art or practice of writing words with the correct combination of letters; 2. an exercise in which pupils write down a text the teacher reads aloud to them; 3. a group of pupils who are taught together; 4. a period in which one has no teaching duties.

Упражнение 6. Вставьте предлоги там, где необходимо.

... a fine September morning some years ago, I drove ... gates ... a small primary school ... the outskirts ... Bristol. ... several minutes I sat ... the wheel unable to open the door and climb I was watching groups ... children – the youngest five, the oldest barely eleven – involved ... games... the playground. The appeared so carefree! They displayed no signs ... concern ... the prospect ... entering ... the building. Why then was I so apprehensive, unable to move?

Упражнение 7. Выразите согласие или несогласие со следующими утверждениями.

1. The purpose of education is to prepare children for working life. That means good spelling, good arithmetics + the habit of working hard. 2. The more you learn about the subject, the easier it become.

Упражнение 8. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на предлоги.

Compulsory education begins at 5, and children attend primary school until they are 11. Normally the primary school is divided into Infants (5-7) and Juniors (7-11). During this time each classes of children – normally about thirty – is taught by one teacher a whole year and this teacher takes them for all subjects.

Упражнение 9. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. **The Bentons** live on this street. 2. **My sister** is ill. 3. Norman is **an economist** (What...?). 4. That sad man is **Tim's father** (Who...?) 5. There is a tennis court **near their house** . 6. There are many people **in the concert hall** (Where...?). 7. These are **your cigarettes** (What...?). 8. This is **a new building of the theatre** (What...?).



Вариант 7

1. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием - s, в предложениях (1-4) и какую функцию данное окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. It is not difficult to explain the great success of Oxford students.
- 2. The *senior lecturer** selects the best students of the course.
- 3. The *tutor** reports to the Dean about the students' success.
- 4. A student easily gets the lectures on-line.

3. Учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным, соотнесите перевод выражений (А - Г) с предложениями (1-4). Предложения переведите.

- a) Университетские лекции.
- b) Исторический музей.
- c) Интернет-экзамен.
- d) Студенческий Союз

- 1. Last summer I passed an on-line exam in the English language.
- 2. Many students want to listen to the University lectures.
- 3. The History Museum has a rare collection of books, paintings and ceramics.
- 4. The Student Union publishes a newspaper that represents students' views.

4. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. The teachers make studying ... (easier / the easiest), if they divide videos into logical parts.
- 2. The ... (most important / more important) thing is that professors are always attentive to students.
- 3. The more you learn, ... (the more / as much) you know about the subject.
- 4. The desire to study is ... (as important / more important), as the organisation of the teaching process.

5. В каждом предложении выберите требуемую по смыслу ви- до-временную форму глагола из данных в скобках. Соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Пред-



ложения переведите на русский язык.

1. Last month a well-known magazine (to choose / chose) a University lecturer the Person of the Year.
2. The professor (checks / checked) the student's course-paper a week ago.
3. Next term the teacher (will not accept/ did not accept) the late homework.
4. The organisation of learning process (influences / does influence) the education results.

6. Прочтите 1 – 4 абзаца текста и выполните задания к ним.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1. Harvard is the oldest university in America. It was founded in 1636. Probably this is the most famous, prestigious and noble place to study. The actual level of its teaching standards and scientific research is undeniable.
2. We can make a very long list of famous Harvard's graduates and their achievements. But there are two of them who are particularly interesting for us. Their names are Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg. B.Gates invented Windows and is now one of the richest people in the world. M. Zuckerberg created Facebook.
3. The most important things at Harvard are atmosphere, teaching standard, individual work and the desire to study. Harvard's students want to explore and to learn, and are always motivated by its brilliant *teaching staff*.*
4. Many students from different parts in the world want to listen to the lectures. That is why, they are recorded and then *uploaded on a special webpage**. The videos are divided into logical segments and this makes it easier to find the required part. And how are the given assignments marked? In the era of the Internet, this is not a problem. Any student can do homework in Microsoft Word and insert drawings if necessary, or write by hand on paper and then scan it.
5. Finally, a few words about teaching at Harvard. The most important thing is that professors are always very attentive to their students. They especially emphasize the students' understanding and involvement. The student sends an e-mail to the professor and asks a question or arranges a personal meeting. Do you think that it is impossible for everyone to see these lectures? That's not true. Many lectures are available on-line on YouTube, so you can find a lecture that is particularly interesting to you, *as if you were** a Harvard student.

Notes:

senior- lecturer - доцент

tutor - тьютор, куратор

teaching staff - преподавательский состав

to upload on a special webpage - помещать на специальном сайте *as if you were* - как если бы Вы были

Задания к тексту

1. Укажите, в каких абзацах текста (1-4) содержится информация (A-D) .

A. A lot of famous people graduated from Harvard University.



- B. The level of teaching at Harvard is very high.
- C. It is not difficult to send the assignments to the professor for checking.
- D. Teachers create the atmosphere of learning.

2. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий тексту:

You can do homework

- A. ... in Microsoft Word or write by hand on paper and then scan it.
- B. ... and send it to the professor by the e-mail.
- C. ... every week and send it by the express post.
- D. ... and show it to your teacher during a seminar.

3. Укажите абзац, в котором говорится о возможности для любого человека получить доступ к лекциям Гарвардского университета.

4. Абзац 1 рассказывает о ...

- A. ...различных методах преподавания.
- B. ... месте Гарвардского университета в мировом рейтинге.
- C. ...обязанностях профессоров.
- D. ...работе студенческих клубов.

7. Переведите 4 и 5 абзацы текста письменно.

Вариант 8

1. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием - s в предложениях (1-4), и какую функцию данное окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. Scotland has several universities.
- 2. The Edinburgh University does not have a campus*in one place.
- 3. The University is in Scotland's capital.
- 4. A bachelor's degree is necessary to start a career.

2. Учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определенных, выраженных именем существительным, соотнесите перевод выражений (А - Г), с предложения-



ми (1-4). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- А. Университетский профессор.
- Б. Студенческое общество.
- В. Вступительный экзамен.
- Г. Городская библиотека

1. My brother passed an entrance exam in the Russian language.
2. Many students attend the lectures of the University professor.
3. The City library has a great collection of books, journals and newspapers.
4. Members of the Student society work as volunteers.

2. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When lecturers know the students' problems it makes studying ... (more effective / less effective).
2. We have ... (the latest / later) information on the results of the examinations.
3. The more time you spend in the gym... (the healthier / the healthiest) you are.
4. My sister's success in sciences is ... (greater / as great) as in humanities.

4. Выберите нужную форму местоимения в следующих предложениях и соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите на русский язык.

1. When you choose a career (nothing / everything) is important: your education, abilities, character.
2. (Everyone/ nobody) tries to make a good impression during the interview at the university.
3. There is (anything / something) difficult about studying at the correspondence department.
4. The Student Club invites (somewhere / someone) to organise a football team.

В каждом предложении выберите требуемую по смыслу видовременную форму глагола из данных в скобках. Соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Предложения переведите на русский язык.

1. University years (became/ become) the best period of life for my father.
2. During the first days of studying the students (faced / faces) a lot of problems.
3. (Take/ Will take) a ten-minute break after every hour of study.
4. Students' extracurricular activity (will be / were) the best way to make new friends.

6. Прочтите 1 – 4 абзацы текста и выполните задания к ним.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

1. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and is well-known for its University. It takes the 15th place among the British universities and the 2nd - among the Scottish ones. Famous figures of



the Edinburgh University include the naturalist Charles Darwin, the economist Adam Smith, the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Gordon Brown and others.

2. Scotland is more independent from London than other parts of the UK. It has its own rules. First of all, its educational system is free* for Scottish people. This means that none of them want to get education in other parts of the world. Unfortunately*, students from other parts of the UK and the rest of the world still pay usual fees*.

3. Scottish universities, like everywhere in the world, offer bachelor* and master* degree programs to their students. But there is a great advantage* of education in Scotland. Here you will not submit your university application* again for a Master's degree*. It is included in your course but certain academic results are necessary for that.

4. British universities encourage* students' activities. They develop sport clubs and cultural societies. The largest of the students' societies in the University of Edinburgh is the People & Planet group. It is one of the most active student groups in Scotland. They do a lot to improve the ecological conditions of the region.

5. The University has several parts in different areas of the city and even runs* its own bus system. Edinburgh is not small, but it is as cosy* as only a small town is. There is a unique* opportunity for everyone to enjoy one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Students find everything they need there. Of course, it is more expensive* to live in Edinburgh than in other university towns.

Notes:

free - бесплатный *unfortunately* – к сожалению *fees* – плата за обучение *advantage* – преимущество *submit an application* – подать заявление
bachelor - бакалавр
master - магистр
degree – академическая степень
encourage - поощрять
run – организовать, руководить
unique - уникальный *cosy* - уютный *expensive* - дорогой
campus - кампус («студгородок»)
extracurricular - внеаудиторный
the environment – окружающая среда

Задания к тексту

1. Укажите, в каких абзацах текста (1-4) содержится информация (A-D) .

- A. Scottish people do not pay for their education.
- B. Students of the University of Edinburgh try to protect the environment.
- C. Education in Scotland has got some advantages.
- D. Many famous people were graduates of the University of Edinburgh.

2. Выберите вариант завершения предложения соответствующий тексту:

Scottish people do not want to study in other parts of the UK because



- A. ... Scotland is well-known for its universities.
- B. ... the Scottish language differs from English.
- C. ... education is free for them in Scotland.
- D. ... cities in Scotland are very beautiful.

3. Укажите абзац, в котором говорится деятельности студенческих обществ.

Абзац 3 рассказывает о ...

- A. ... первом уровне высшего образования.
- B. ... способах подачи документов для поступления в университет.
- C. ... особенностях обучения в магистратуре в Эдинбургского университета.
- D. необходимости высокого уровня подготовки для поступления в Эдинбургский университет.

4. Переведите 2 и 5 абзацы текста письменно.

Вариант 9

1. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием - s в предложениях (1-4), и какую функцию данное окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. Oxford's students like to get to the University by bicycle.
- 2. The university offers a few hostels to its members.
- 3. The University's golf club is a very popular place.
- 4. Long ago there were no places for female students at British universities.

2. Учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным, соотнесите перевод выражений (А - Г) с предложениями (1-4). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- А. Университетская олимпиада.
- Б. Образовательные программы.
- В. Штат университета.



Г. Студенческий Союз

1. There are many famous researchers and lecturers on the University staff.
2. Many students want to take part in the University Olympiad.
3. The Student Union publishes its own newspaper.
4. The institute offered new education programmes for correspondence students.

3. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The student got ... (deeper/ as deep) knowledge of physics with the help of laboratory practice.
2. Moscow State University has ... (the tallest/ taller) educational building in the world.
3. The more you practice, ... (the best / the better) results you achieve.
4. In science experimental work is... (the most important / as important) as theoretical research.

4. Выберите нужную форму местоимения в следующих предложениях и соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Does (anybody / somebody) know the theorem?
2. There is (something / nothing) interesting in every field of science.
3. The student did not report (anywhere / anything) on the topic and got a bad mark.
4. (Nobody / Nowhere) of the group wanted to change the timetable.

В каждом предложении выберите требуемую по смыслу видовременную форму глагола из данных в скобках. Соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The University (gives/ does not give) the students a chance to carry out* research.
2. A few weeks ago lecturers (will go / went) on a strike against low wages.
3. Yesterday, that student (asked / asks) for the permission to leave early.
4. Our institute's volleyball team (will take / take) part in the next city championship.

5. Прочтите 1 – 4 абзацы текста и выполните задания к ним.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London is the world centre of leading universities. More than 400,000 students study there. There are about 40 higher education institutions in London. But many of them are parts of the federal mega university. Imperial College of London, the London School of Economics and Political Sciences, University College London (UCL) are in the centre. Others are *located** in London's *outskirts*. The University of London includes 19 universities and twelve *research**



institutes.

Many years ago, UCL was known as London University. In 1836 together with King's College they *established** the University of London. King's College only offered places to members of the Church of England. For UCL, religious *views** of the students were not important. In 1878 it was the first university which offered a place to *female** students.

In 1900, the London School of Economics and Political Sciences entered, and London Business School joined in 1964. The University is so large, that it owns a few hundreds of buildings. Many students of the University *took part** in recent student protests. They are sure that the increase in *fees* will *worsen** their financial stability.

About 5% of the total UK student population study in one of the colleges of the University of London. The student Union owns the largest student newspaper in the world - "London Student". It not only *represents** students' views, but also plays an important part in everyday life. For example, any student can get there some information about the *hostels**. The University owns eight hostels, in which there are places for all first-year students.

Many famous people were members of the University of London. There are 4 monarchs, 52 presidents or prime-ministers, 63 Nobel *laureates**, 6 Grammy winners, 3 Oscar winners and 3 Olympic gold medalists among them. The list of *honorable** graduates includes Alexander Fleming, Alexander Graham Bell, Nelson Mandela, John F. Kennedy, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Notes:

carry out - выполнять

located - расположенный

outskirts - окраины

research - научно-исследовательский

establish - основать

views - взгляды

female - женский, женского пола

take part - принимать участие

worsen - ухудшать

fees - плата за обучение

represent - представлять

hostel - общежитие

honorable - почетный

Задания к тексту

1. Укажите, в каких абзацах текста (1-4) содержится информация (A-D) .

- A. There was a difference in the rules between the parts of the University.
- B. Many students are worried about high payment for the education.
- C. Students get some advice on their problems from the newspaper.
- D. The University is a large and powerful group including dozens of institutions.

2. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий тексту:
About 5 per cent of the British student population



- A. ... are members of sports clubs.
- B. ... study in the colleges of the University of London.
- C. ... took part in student demonstrations.
- D. ... do the foreign language courses.

3. Укажите абзац, в котором говорится о включении в состав университета Лондонской школы экономики и политических наук.

4. Абзац 4 рассказывает о

- A. ... работе студентов в качестве корреспондентов газеты.
- B. ... волонтерской работе студентов университета.
- C. ... Британских студентах, обучающихся за рубежом.
- D. студенческих общежитиях Лондонского университета.

6. Переведите 4 и 5 абзацы текста письменно.

Вариант 10

1. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием - s в предложениях (1-4), и какую функцию данное окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык

- 1. Smart students have the ability to think independently.
- 2. King's College of the Oxford University was founded in 1441.
- 3. The person who looks after* discipline in Cambridge is Proctor.
- 4. There are some interesting facts from the University's history.

2. Учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным, соотнесите перевод выражений (А - Г), с предложениями (1-4). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- А. Иногородние студенты.
- Б. Компьютерные центры.
- В. Претенденты на должность.
- Г. Нобелевский лауреат.

- 1. The Nobel Prize winner offered a way of the environment protection.



2. Job candidates answer different questions at the interview.
3. There are two computer centres and a science laboratory in the college.
4. The institute has some hostels for non-resident students.

4. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. For an actor talent is ... (the most / more) important than education.
2. Lomonosov Moscow University is one of ... (better / the best) universities in the world.
3. The smarter the student, ... (the less / the least) time he spends on his tests.
4. My daughter's homework was not ... (so good / worse) as her class composition.

5. Выберите нужную форму местоимения в следующих предложениях и соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите на русский язык.

1. The Student Council invited (everyone / nobody) for a meeting.
2. (Nobody / Something) knew the answer to that difficult question.
3. (Everything / Nothing) is impossible for a real friend.
4. (Somewhere / Somebody) came early to the class and opened the window.

6. В каждом предложении выберите требуемую по смыслу видовременную форму глагола из данных в скобках. Соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Предложения переведите на русский язык.

1. Alexander Flemming (will discover / discovered) penicillin.
2. I (write / wrote) about my personal experience in the examination paper.
3. My groupmates (will find / finds) the material for the course projects in the Internet.
4. The lecturer (concentrates / concentrate) on the important facts from the history of science.

7. Прочтите 1 – 4 абзацы текста и выполните задания к ним.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Cambridge is one of the most privileged* educational and research centers. It is also one of the loveliest towns of England. Cambridge is not a modern industrial city and looks more like a country town*. In Cambridge everything centres on the University and its colleges, the oldest of which was founded in 1284.

Cambridge University is the second-oldest university in England after the University of Oxford. It is closely connected with the life and thought of Great Britain. Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists and writers graduated from Cambridge. The University has thirty-one colleges; three of them are for women only. In 2005 Cambridge produced more PhD* students than any other university.

Rejection* by Cambridge does not mean that you are less able*. You can easily go to any



other university in the country with your results from Cambridge entrance exams*. So, all the candidates have great abilities. They all have brilliant references* from teachers, and very often played a great part in their schools' social lives.

Most of the applicants* go to interviews* in mid-December. Usually there are two interviews: one is about the main academic subject, and the other is on the applicants' general knowledge. They ask you about your life, academic interests, give some problems to solve* right during the interview, etc.

Cambridge is a privilege and also some luck. It is definitely about very hard work. But mainly it is about the ability to think independently* and originally and the desire* for thinking. Cambridge University has eighty-eight Nobel prize winners, which is more than in any other institution in the world.

Notes:

look after - следить, присматривать за

composition - сочинение

privileged - привилегированный

country town - провинциальный город

PhD – научная степень, соответствующая "кандидату наук"

rejection - отказ

able - способный

entrance exams – вступительные экзамены

references - характеристики

applicant - абитуриент

interview - собеседование

solve - решать

independently - самостоятельно

desire – желание

Задания к тексту

1. Укажите, в каких абзацах текста (1-4) содержится информация (A-D) .

- A. Those who want to enter Cambridge go to the interview.
- B. Candidates to Cambridge are very able people.
- C. Members of Cambridge University successfully graduate from postgraduate courses.
- D. Cambridge is a beautiful country town.

2. Выберите вариант завершения предложения, соответствующий тексту:

Cambridge students

- A. ... *take part in the boat racing every year.*
- B. ... *were very active during their school years.*
- C. ... *publish the results of their research in scientific journals.*
- D. ... *like to take pictures of the beautiful University buildings.*

3. Укажите абзац, в котором говорится о знаменитых ученых и писателях, окончивших



Кембриджский университет.

4. Абзац 4 рассказывает о

- A. ...возможности поступить в другие университеты.
- B. ... собеседовании при поступлении в Кембриджский университет.
- C. ...необходимости писать сочинение при поступлении в университет
- D. ...факультативных занятиях студентов.

8. Переведите 2 и 5 абзацы текста письменно.

Вариант 11

1. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием - s в предложениях (1-4), и какую функцию данное окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Simple;
- b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The University's campus occupies a large territory.
2. Students do the work on their own projects .
3. You learn much when you do the teacher's job.
4. Professor uses many examples for the illustration of his ideas.

2. Учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным, соотнесите перевод выражений (А - Г), с предложениями (1-4). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- А. Музей науки.
- Б. Университетская библиотека.
- В. Школьный учитель.
- Г. Исследовательская программа.

1. Students take part in the Research Program.
2. After graduation I want to work as a school teacher.
3. There is a university library across the street.
4. The Science Museum shows a new exposition.



3. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The size of the group in an American college is... (the smallest /smaller) than in our college.
2. The University laboratories are ... (the most/ more) up-to-date *in the world*.
3. The gardens in Oxford are... (more/as) lovely as in Cambridge.
4. The more you learn about the subject ... (the better/ the best) you understand it.

4. Выберите нужную форму местоимения в следующих предложениях и соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. (Somewhere/Anywhere) outside the city there is a students' ski club.
2. We asked the teacher to say (something/ anybody) about the results of the test.
3. (Everything/Everyone) takes part in social activities.
4. (Nothing/Nobody) of our group is late for classes.

5. В каждом предложении выберите требуемую по смыслу видовременную форму глагола из данных в скобках. Соотнесите ее с номером предложения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The experimental centre (offers/ offer) students modern equipment for their studies.
2. The teacher (wrote/ write) my friend's parents about his last term success.
3. There (will be/are) enough place in the hostel for all the students.
4. The students (attended/ attends) lectures and seminars during the semester.

6. Прочтите 1 – 4 абзацы текста и выполните задания к ним.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois, the United States. The university consists of the College of the University of Chicago, various graduate programs, professional schools, and a school of continuing education*. The university enrolls* about 5,000 students in the College and about 15,000 students overall.

2. *The typical student admitted* to the University of Chicago shows a desire for liberal arts* education.* The undergraduates* choose any elective courses that help them explore their interests more broadly. *They prefer small classes taught by outstanding* scientists and teachers.* The graduates* get Bachelor of Arts* or Bachelor of Science* degrees.

3. *The University of Chicago played a great role in the development of various academic disciplines: economics, law*, religion, political science and physics. The scientists explored world's first man-made nuclear reaction*, split* the atom, measured the speed of light.*

4. The campus* of the University of Chicago consists of 85.4 hectares of land in the Chicago neighborhoods. The northern and southern parts of the campus are separated by a large



park created for the 1893 World's Exposition. The University of Chicago also has facilities* away from its main campus. It offers various graduate study programs in Singapore, London, Paris. The University of Chicago also opened a center in Beijing* in 2010.

5. The University of Chicago belongs to the world's top 10 universities. *More than 70 Nobel Prize winners worked at the University at different times. It is the largest number of the laureates* than any American university had.* The University is also home to the Chicago University Press, the largest university press in the United States.

Notes:

- continuing education* - непрерывное образование
- enroll /* - зачислять
- admitted* - принятый (в учебное заведение)
- outstanding* - выдающийся
- Bachelor of Arts* - бакалавр искусств
- Bachelor of Science* - бакалавр наук
- Law* - юриспруденция
- manmade nuclear reaction* - управляемая ядерная реакция
- split (split)* - расщеплять
- campus* - кампус (студенческий городок)
- facilities* - материальная база.
- undergraduate* – студент бакалавриата
- graduate* - выпускник вуза
- Beijing* - Пекин
- liberal arts* - гуманитарные науки
- laureate* - лауреат

Задания к тексту

1. Укажите, в каких абзацах текста (1-4) содержится информация (A-D) .

- A. The University of Chicago has its centres in different parts of the world.
- B. Members of the University achieved great results in different fields of science.
- C. The number of students in the University of Chicago is great.
- D. After graduation from the University students get academic degrees.

2. Выберите вариант завершения предложения соответствующий тексту:

The undergraduates choose the University of Chicago because

- A. ...they want to study liberal arts.
- B. ... they are interested in sports.
- C. ... they prefer to live in the campus.
- D. ... there are huge libraries in the University.

3. Укажите абзац, в котором говорится о местонахождении Чикагского Университета.



4. Абзац 4 рассказывает о

- A. ... разведении птиц в университетском парке.
- B. ... площади, занимаемой студенческим городком университе-та.
- C. ... программе непрерывного образования в университете.
- D. ... корпусах университета, построенных в конце19 века.

5. Переведите 2 и 5 абзацы текста письменно