

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: ЧУМАЧЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА
Должность: РЕКТОР
Дата подписания: 03.10.2022 16:31:13
Уникальный программный ключ:
9c9f7aaffa4840d284abe156657b8f85432bdb16



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ЮЖНО-УРАЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ГУМАНИТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЮУрГГПУ»)

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
(ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА)

Шифр	Наименование дисциплины (модуля)
ФТД	Страноведение Великобритании

Код направления подготовки	44.03.05
Направление подготовки	Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки)
Наименование (я) ОПОП (направленность / профиль)	История. Английский язык
Уровень образования	бакалавр
Форма обучения	очная

Разработчики:

Должность	Учёная степень, звание	Подпись	ФИО
Заведующий кафедрой	кандидат исторических наук, доцент		Павлова Ольга Юрьевна

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена (обновлена) на заседании кафедры (структурного подразделения)

Кафедра	Заведующий кафедрой	Номер протокола	Дата протокола	Подпись
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	10	24.06.2019	
Кафедра иностранных языков	Павлова Ольга Юрьевна	1	01.09.2020	

Раздел 1. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения образовательной программы с указанием этапов их формирования

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, с указанием образовательных результатов в процессе освоения дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

Формируемые компетенции		Планируемые образовательные результаты по дисциплине		
Индикаторы ее достижения		знатъ	уметь	владеть
ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деятельности				
ПК.1.1 Знает содержание, особенности и современное состояние, понятия и категории, тенденции развития соответствующей профилю научной (предметной) области; закономерности, определяющие место соответствующей науки в общей картине мира; принципы проектирования и реализации общего и (или) дополнительного образования по предмету в соответствии с профилем обучения	3.1 особенности истории, культуры и общественно-экономической жизни страны изучаемого языка			
ПК.1.2 Умеет применять базовые научно-теоретические знания по предмету и методы исследования в предметной области; осуществляет отбор содержания, методов и технологий обучения предмету (предметной области) в различных формах организации образовательного процесса		У.1 употреблять фоновую, безэквивалентную лексику, слова-реалии		
ПК.1.3 Владеет практическими навыками в предметной области, методами базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач				В.1 навыками грамотного построения высказывания на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

УК 4.1 Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на русском и иностранном языках; правила и закономерности деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	3.2 грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного взаимодействия на иностранном языке		
---	---	--	--

УК 4.2 Умеет использовать различные формы, виды устной и письменной коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах); использовать для коммуникации средства ИКТ; оформлять письменную документацию в электронном виде в соответствии с действующими нормами, правилами и стандартами.		У.2 использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке	
УК 4.3 Владеет нормами деловой коммуникации на русском и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в области устной и письменной речи			В.2 различными способами коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации

Компетенции связаны с дисциплинами и практиками через матрицу компетенций согласно таблице 2.

Таблица 2 - Компетенции, формируемые в результате обучения

Код и наименование компетенции	Вес дисциплины в формировании компетенции (100 / количество дисциплин, практик)
Составляющая учебного плана (дисциплины, практики, участвующие в формировании компетенции)	
ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деятельности	
Основы математической обработки информации	4,76
История Урала	4,76
производственная практика (преддипломная)	4,76
Вспомогательные исторические дисциплины	4,76
Историография всеобщей истории	4,76
Историография истории России	4,76
Методика обучения и воспитания (история)	4,76
История древнего мира	4,76
История средних веков	4,76
Новая история стран Европы и Америки	4,76
Новейшая история стран Европы и Америки	4,76
Новая и новейшая история стран Азии и Африки	4,76
История России с древнейших времен по XVII в.	4,76
Новейшая история России	4,76
Археология	4,76
Современная история	4,76
учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа)	4,76
История России 2-й пол.XIX. нач. XXвв.	4,76
История России XVIII-1-й пол.XIXвв.	4,76
учебная практика (английский язык)	4,76
учебная практика (история)	4,76
УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	
Педагогическая риторика	7,69
Практический курс английского языка	7,69
Основы языкоznания	7,69
Основы перевода	7,69

Практическая грамматика английского языка	7,69
Стилистика английского языка	7,69
Иностранный язык	7,69
учебная практика (ознакомительная)	7,69
учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций	7,69
Цифровые технологии в образовании	7,69
Английская литература	7,69
Лексикология английского языка	7,69
учебная практика (английский язык)	7,69

Таблица 3 - Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП

Код компетенции	Этап базовой подготовки	Этап расширения и углубления подготовки	Этап профессионально-практической подготовки
ПК-1	Основы математической обработки информации, История Урала, производственная практика (преддипломная), Вспомогательные исторические дисциплины, Историография всеобщей истории, Историография истории России, Методика обучения и воспитания (история), История древнего мира, История средних веков, Новая история стран Европы и Америки, Новейшая история стран Европы и Америки, Новая и новейшая история стран Азии и Африки, История России с древнейших времен по XVII в., Новейшая история России, Археология, Современная история, учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа), История России 2-й пол.XIX. нач. XXвв., История России XVIII-1-й пол.XIXвв., учебная практика (английский язык), учебная практика (история)		производственная практика (преддипломная), учебная практика (проектно-исследовательская работа), учебная практика (английский язык), учебная практика (история)
УК-4	Педагогическая риторика, Практический курс английского языка, Основы языкоznания, Основы перевода, Практическая грамматика английского языка, Стилистика английского языка, Иностранный язык, учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций, Цифровые технологии в образовании, Английская литература, Лексикология английского языка, учебная практика (английский язык)		учебная практика (ознакомительная), учебная практика по формированию цифровых компетенций, учебная практика (английский язык)

Раздел 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Таблица 4 - Показатели оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования в процессе освоения учебной дисциплины (в соответствии с РПД)

№	Раздел		
Формируемые компетенции			
Показатели сформированности (в терминах «знать», «уметь», «владеть»)		Виды оценочных средств	
1	Ранняя история Британских островов. Влияние иноземных вторжений на английский язык. География, региональное устройство Великобритании. Население	ПК-1 УК-4	Знать особенности истории, культуры и общественно-экономической жизни страны изучаемого языка Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного взаимодействия на иностранном языке
2	Государственный и политический строй Великобритании. Образование и культура.	ПК-1 УК-4	Уметь употреблять фоновую, безэквивалентную лексику, слова-реалии Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке
			Владеть навыками грамотного построения высказывания на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия Владеть различными способами коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации
			Знать особенности истории, культуры и общественно-экономической жизни страны изучаемого языка Знать грамматический строй, лексические единицы изучаемого иностранного языка и основы межкультурного взаимодействия на иностранном языке
			Уметь употреблять фоновую, безэквивалентную лексику, слова-реалии Уметь использовать различные способы получения, обработки и передачи информации на изучаемом иностранном языке
			Владеть навыками грамотного построения высказывания на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия Владеть различными способами коммуникации на изучаемом иностранном языке и навыками грамотного построения высказывания в конкретной коммуникативной ситуации

Таблица 5 - Описание уровней и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Код	Содержание компетенции		
Уровни освоения компетенции	Содержательное описание уровня	Основные признаки выделения уровня (критерии оценки сформированности)	Пятибалльная шкала (академическая оценка)
ПК-1	ПК-1 способен осваивать и использовать базовые научно-теоретические знания и практические умения по преподаваемому предмету в профессиональной деят...		
УК-4	УК-4 способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)		% освоения (рейтинговая оценка)

Раздел 3. Типовые контрольные задания и (или) иные материалы, необходимые для оценки планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

1. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Раздел: Ранняя история Британских островов. Влияние иноязычных вторжений на английский язык. География, региональное устройство Великобритании. Население

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The first settlers of the British Isles. The Celtic period.

The Roman conquests.

Angles, Saxons, Jutes.

The Scandinavian invasion.

The Norman Conquest.

Germanic languages. English as a part of the Germanic languages. The influence of historical facts on English.

Borrowings.

Geographical position.

Climate.

Flora and fauna.

Mineral and water resources.

Nature reserves, national and regional parks.

Symbols, heraldry. The formation of the British nation.

England.

Wales.

Scotland.

Northern Ireland.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

1. Дополните предложения.

2. Заполните пропуски.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

Контрольная работа 1

Answer the questions:

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
4. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
5. Which river gave its name to woolen fabric made near it?
6. What is the Lake District known for?
7. Which is the largest industrial and most densely-populated country of the UK?
8. What is the distribution of the population in the UK?
9. Why is Scotland not densely populated?
10. What are the commonest trees and animals in the UK?
11. What is Great Britain washed by?

Контрольная работа 2

What do you know about ...

- the patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
- the commonest British names and the origin of British surnames?
- British homes?
- typical British family? How many persons does it contain? Do all of them live together?
- types of British families, problem of divorce?

- relationship within a British family?
- the older generation? Who looks after old-age pensioners in Britain?
- the problem of migration and racism in Britain?
- the class system in Britain?

4. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

5. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Celts the Romans the Anglo-Saxons the Danes the Normans harp bagpipe thistle daffodil shamrock the Lake District the Avon the Severn the Thames the North Sea the Irish Sea the English Channel the Strait of Dover Cardiff the Eisteddfod Edinburgh Ben Nevis Loch Ness tartan kilt Highland Games Belfast red right hand St. Patrick St. Andrew St. George St. David

Задания для оценки умений

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The first settlers of the British Isles. The Celtic period.

The Roman conquests.

Angles, Saxons, Jutes.

The Scandinavian invasion.

The Norman Conquest.

Germanic languages. English as a part of the Germanic languages. The influence of historical facts on English.

Borrowings.

Geographical position.

Climate.

Flora and fauna.

Mineral and water resources.

Nature reserves, national and regional parks.

Symbols, heraldry. The formation of the British nation.

England.

Wales.

Scotland.

Northern Ireland.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

1. Дополните предложения.

2. Заполните пропуски.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

Контрольная работа 1

Answer the questions:

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
4. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
5. Which river gave its name to woolen fabric made near it?
6. What is the Lake District known for?

7. Which is the largest industrial and most densely-populated country of the UK?
8. What is the distribution of the population in the UK?
9. Why is Scotland not densely populated?
10. What are the commonest trees and animals in the UK?
11. What is Great Britain washed by?

Контрольная работа 2

What do you know about ...

- the patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
- the commonest British names and the origin of British surnames?
- British homes?
- typical British family? How many persons does it contain? Do all of them live together?
- types of British families, problem of divorce?
- relationship within a British family?
- the older generation? Who looks after old-age pensioners in Britain?
- the problem of migration and racism in Britain?
- the class system in Britain?

4. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

5. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Celts the Romans the Anglo-Saxons the Danes the Normans harp bagpipe thistle daffodil shamrock the Lake District the Avon the Severn the Thames the North Sea the Irish Sea the English Channel the Strait of Dover Cardiff the Eisteddfod Edinburgh Ben Nevis Loch Ness tartan kilt Highland Games Belfast red right hand St. Patrick St. Andrew St. George St. David

Задания для оценки владений

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The first settlers of the British Isles. The Celtic period.

The Roman conquests.

Angles, Saxons, Jutes.

The Scandinavian invasion.

The Norman Conquest.

Germanic languages. English as a part of the Germanic languages. The influence of historical facts on English.

Borrowings.

Geographical position.

Climate.

Flora and fauna.

Mineral and water resources.

Nature reserves, national and regional parks.

Symbols, heraldry. The formation of the British nation.

England.

Wales.

Scotland.

Northern Ireland.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме:

1. Дополните предложения.
2. Заполните пропуски.
3. Ответьте на вопросы.

Контрольная работа 1

Answer the questions:

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. Which is the highest point in the British Isles?
4. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
5. Which river gave its name to woolen fabric made near it?
6. What is the Lake District known for?
7. Which is the largest industrial and most densely-populated country of the UK?
8. What is the distribution of the population in the UK?
9. Why is Scotland not densely populated?
10. What are the commonest trees and animals in the UK?
11. What is Great Britain washed by?

Контрольная работа 2

What do you know about ...

- the patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
- the commonest British names and the origin of British surnames?
- British homes?
- typical British family? How many persons does it contain? Do all of them live together?
- types of British families, problem of divorce?
- relationship within a British family?
- the older generation? Who looks after old-age pensioners in Britain?
- the problem of migration and racism in Britain?
- the class system in Britain?

4. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

5. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Celts the Romans the Anglo-Saxons the Danes the Normans harp bagpipe thistle daffodil shamrock the Lake District the Avon the Severn the Thames the North Sea the Irish Sea the English Channel the Strait of Dover Cardiff the Eisteddfod Edinburgh Ben Nevis Loch Ness tartan kilt Highland Games Belfast red right hand St. Patrick St. Andrew St. George St. David

Раздел: Государственный и политический строй Великобритании. Образование и культура.

Задания для оценки знаний

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The British Monarchy. The British Constitution.

Parliament. The electoral system.

Government. Political parties.

London is the capital of Great Britain.

The main economic areas and their features.

British foreign Policy.

Pre-school education in the UK.

Secondary education in the UK.

Higher education in the UK.

Universities.

Oxford. Cambridge.

Open University.
University of the third age.
Major holidays.
Traditions and customs.
Recreation. Free time. Sport.
Famous writers.
Famous poets.
Famous artists.
Mass media.
Popular English newspapers. "High-quality" and "yellow" press.
TV channels and radio stations, their differences.
Outstanding historical figures.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

4. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Commonwealth of Nations, primary school, infant school, junior school, eleven plus examination, secondary school, grammar school, secondary modern school, technical school, comprehensive school, maintained school, independent school, public school, preparatory school, tutor, sixth-form college, Common Entrance Examination, careers guidance, careers advisor, college of education, college of further education, the Open University, honours degree, redbrick university, concrete-and-glass university, sandwich course, student loan

5. Тест:

I. Знать

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a. England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c. England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.

II. Уметь

1. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a. stars and stripes
 - b. the Union Jack.
 - c. Jack – of – all – trades.

III. Владеть

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?

Test 1

I. Match the two halves:

1. The monarch has no actual power, but ...
2. The monarch is head of the executive, part of legislative, ...
3. In Britain monarch is not only the head of state, but ...
4. The UK is governed by ...
 - a) also the symbol of nation's unity.
 - b) head the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all armed forces, the head of the Anglican church, the head of the Commonwealth.
 - c) her or his Majesty's Government in the name of the King or Queen.
 - d) he/she has many formal functions.

II. Complete the sentences:

1. The British Parliament consists of three elements:

2. The House of Commons plays the major
3. Each member of Parliament represents
4. MPs are elected at
5. Parliamentary elections are held
6. The minimum voting age is
7. The election is decided on
8. The British parliamentary system depends on
9. The leader of the governing party becomes
10. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs to
11. The second largest party becomes
12. Leader of the opposition is

III. Choose the right answer:

1. The upper house of the British Parliament is:
a) the House of Commons b) the House of Lords
1. The chairperson of the House of Lords is:
a) the Prime Minister b) the Lord Chancellor c) the monarch
2. The special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the British Parliament is called:
a) the rucksack b) the woolsack c) the Stone of Scone
3. The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been:
a) signed by the monarch b) passed by the Cabinet c) passed by the House of Commons
4. The Lords' main power consists of being able to:
a) delay non-financial bills for a period of a year b) delay any kind of bill for a period of a year c) delay any kind of bill for any period of time.

Test 2

I. Match the words with their definitions:

1. act
2. adjournment debate
3. amendments
4. bill
5. Father of the House
6. Opposition Day

a) the discussion – for about half an hour - at the end of each Parliamentary Day of an issue raised by a backbencher. The issue is selected by ballot.

b) any proposed legislation before Parliament, which has not proceeded as far as royal assent.

c) an MP who has served longest without a break.

d) a bill that has completed its passage through both Houses of Parliament and received royal assent.

e) changes to bill and motions put before either House, may be proposed by any member.

f) one of 20 days set aside each Parliamentary session for debates initiated by the opposition.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Political parties first emerged in Britain at the end of the 19th century.
2. The Conservative and Labour Parties are the oldest.
3. Only two major parties obtain seats in the House of Commons.
4. The Labour Party is often called Tory Party.
5. The Conservative Party is that of big business, industry, commerce and landowners. It represents those who don't believe in private enterprise but believe in state-owned undertaking.
6. The word "tory" means an Irish highwayman.
7. The Labours called the Liberals "Whigs".
8. A "whig" was a Scottish preacher who could go on for 4 or 5 hours at a time preaching moralizing sermons.
9. In 1988 the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.
10. The Labour Party was founded by the Government and drew away working people's support.

III. Match the words and their definitions.

1. an association of former members of the British Empire and Britain;
2. the other name for the opposition leader, cabinet;
3. a member of the Conservative Party;
4. a king or a queen;
5. a member of the Liberal Party of the 18-19 centuries;
6. a proposal for a law;
7. a special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits.

a) sovereign
b) tory
c) whig
d) bill
e) shadow
f) woolsack

g) the Commonwealth

Test 3

I. Match the words and their definitions:

1. curriculum
2. further education
3. syllabus
4. higher education
5. local education authority
6. private education
7. crèche
8. nursery school
9. playgroup
10. kindergarten
11. day nurseries

a) education after leaving school, but not at a university. It is mostly commonly available in further education colleges and many of the courses are intended to prepare people for work.

b) an organization in the UK which is responsible for a public education in a particular area. It pays the wages of the teacher, maintains school building and supplies school equipment and materials.

c) education provided not by the government.

d) education at a university or college.

e) a course of study offered in a school, college.

f) an arrangement of subjects for study, especially a course of studies leading to an examination.

g) a school or class for young children aged 2-5, run by Education department.

h) a place where small children and babies are cared, organized by employers – age of child 0-5 years.

i) a place where small children and babies are cared, run by Welfare Department; age 0 to 5 years.

j) a school or class (usually private) for young children, aged 2-5.

k) a group in which children aged 2-5 meant to learn through playing.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. For day nurseries parents pay according to their income.

2. Most children start school at 7 in a primary school.

3. A primary school may be divided into 3 parts.

4. At infant school reading, writing and arithmetic are taught.

5. At 9 children go on to the junior school.

6. Pupils are streamed according to their abilities to learn at secondary school.

7. The children go to secondary school at the age of 11. They take no exams.

8. At 16 students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations.

9. The children go to the sixth form at the age of 12.

10. At 20 students take A-level GCE examinations.

11. It is not necessary to have A-levels in order to go to a university.

12. The school year is divided into 4 terms in Britain.

13. The autumn term starts on September 1st.

14. Each school-day is divided into periods of 40-50 minutes with 10-20 minutes breaks between them.

15. Pupils at many secondary schools in Britain do not have to wear a school uniform.

16. Corporal punishment is still used in all kinds of schools in Britain.

17. Public schools are boarding schools for the privileged.

III. Write the words and expressions that mean:

s _____ a sum of money or other prize given to a student by an educational establishment.

g _____

money given to a student by the state or a local education authority for a particular purpose.

c _____ s _____

a primary school which is partly controlled by a church.

d _____ s _____

a school open for instructions on weekdays only; a private school for pupils living outside the school.

b _____ s _____

a school where pupils live as well as study

s _____ 1 _____

a student who has just left or is about to leave school after completing a course of study

s _____ s _____

a school which receives money from the government and provides free education

s _____

a level of ability within a group of pupils of the same age

s _____ s _____

a place where Christian children receive religious teaching on a Sunday

s _____ d _____

a day once a year at a British school when parents come, speeches are made and prizes are given out to children who have done well in their studies

Test 4

I. Match the two halves:

1. Most formal education after school is done in ...
2. Some of their students do full-time courses, but many have ...
3. These courses may be suitable for people who have ...
4. The students are of all ages, including ...
5. People who undertake "further education" beyond the age of 18 pay ...
 - a) jobs and attend classes in the evenings, or on 1 or 2 days a week, preparing themselves for diplomas or certificates of proficiency.
 - b) fees for their tuition as well as living costs.
 - c) various technical and other colleges, vocationally oriented schools (drama, art, ballet and others).
 - d) left school at 16, or at a higher level.
 - e) older people, developing new skills.

II. Choose the right answer:

1. Redbrick universities are:
 - a) London, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool.
 - b) London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool.
 - c) Cardiff, Edinburgh, Bristol, Southampton.
2. The oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain are:
 - a) Cardiff, Edinburgh.
 - b) Oxford, Cambridge.
 - c) London, Manchester.
3. Rag is:
 - a) a foreign student at Oxford University.
 - b) an amusing procession of college students through the streets on a special day or during a special week each year collecting money for charity.
 - c) a period, often one year in each seven, when someone, especially a university teacher, does not do their ordinary job and may travel, study, etc., but still gets paid as usual.

4. Punt is:

- a) a government trading centre for young people, to help them find jobs. It gives training mainly in engineering and electrical and electronic trades.
- b) an undergraduate at Cambridge University who receives aid from college for his maintenance.
- c) an open flat-bottomed boat that is broad and square at both ends. It is used on shallow rivers and is propelled by someone standing at one end pushing against the riverbed with a long pole.

5. The most popular sports at Cambridge and Oxford universities are:

- a) cricket and football
- b) golf and tennis
- c) rowing and punting

6. Tutorial is:

- a) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 3 or 4 students
- b) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 10 students
- c) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 25 students

III. Match the words and their definitions:

1. a college of higher education, similar to a university, providing training and degrees in many subjects, esp. those which prepare people for particular job in science, industry, etc.

2. an assistant to the proctor at a British university;
3. the receiving of a first university degree;
4. a teacher who directs studies of a member of students and/or is responsible for giving them advice about personal matters;
5. a university teacher, esp. at Oxford and Cambridge;
6. a long loose usually black outer garment worn for special ceremonies by teachers' judges, lawyers and members of universities.
7. a colloquial term for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
8. a person who has a first university degree;
9. a person holding one of the highest degrees given by a university;
10. a place of education at the highest level where degrees are given;
11. a person who is studying, especially at a place of education or training;
12. a teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

- a) Oxbridge
- b) university
- c) graduation
- d) tutor
- e) professor
- f) student
- g) bachelor
- h) Polytechnic
- i) doctor
- j) bulldog
- k) gown
- l) don

Test 5

I. Choose the right answer:

1. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) a theatre in central London;
 - b) a road junction in central London;
 - c) a circus.
2. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) the center of night life in the West End;
 - b) a business and commercial centre;
 - c) the centre of fashionable clothing industry.
3. Groups of people like to gather around the foot of the statue of ...:
 - a) a clown;
 - b) Eros;
 - c) Sir Alfred Gilbert.
4. The London residence of the Sovereign is:
 - a) Westminster Palace;
 - b) London Palace;
 - c) Buckingham.
5. When the monarch is there ... flutters over the palace.
 - a) the Union Jack;
 - b) the royal standard;
 - c) the flag.
6. ... takes place daily at eleven o'clock in the morning.
 - a) The ceremony of the Changing of the Gates;
 - b) The ceremony of the Changing of the Guards;
 - c) The ceremony of the Changing of the Keys.
7. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.
 - a) the left;
 - b) the right;
 - c) any.
8. A bus with 2 floors is called:
 - a) a double-decker;
 - b) a double-bus;
 - c) a 2-storeyed bus.
9. The London underground is called:
 - a) the Metro;
 - b) the subway;
 - c) the tube.

II. Match the words and their definitions:

1. the City of Westminster
2. the East End
3. Kensington
4. Nothing Hill
5. St. James's
6. Oxford Street
7. Park Lane
8. Tower Hill
9. Kensington Gardens
10. Regent's Park

a) an extensive industrial area of London, to the east of the City of London, famous for its docks and, formerly, for its poverty. It is now changing because of introduction of new industries and very expensive housing bought by the rich;

b) a fashionable district of central London, famous for its high-class shops and stores, luxury homes and foreign embassies.

c) a famous borough of London; it includes Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace;

d) an expensive area of central London known especially for its gentlemen's clubs.

e) one of the London's most popular shopping streets, especially known for its department stores and varied clothing shops.

f) a district of London with large coloured immigrant population, noted for its racial riots clashes from 1950s. Now it has been known for the lively Carnival.

g) a wide street in central London. It is famous for its houses for the rich, top-class hotels and tall office buildings.

h) a large park in London laid out in 1811 for the Prince Regent. It contains a boating lake, an open-air theatre, a large number of sport-fields, tracks and courts, flower gardens and central refreshment pavilion.

i) a square in London near the Tower. It was a place of executions of Tower prisoners.

j) a park extending to the west of Hyde Park, and originally the private gardens of Kensington palace. It is famous for the Round pond and for the statue of Peter Pan.

Test 6

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a) England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c) England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.
2. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a) stars and stripes
 - b) the Union Jack.
 - c) Jack – of – all – trades.
3. The British flag is made up of:
 - a) stripes
 - b) crosses
 - c) stars and stripes
4. Officially the head of the U.K. is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Monarch
 - c) the Speaker
5. The chief officer of the House of Commons is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Speaker
 - c) the Lord Chancellor
6. The "Woolsack" is the seat of:
 - a) the Monarch
 - b) the Lord Chancellor
 - c) the Speaker
7. The "Tory" is the nickname of:
 - a) the Labour party
 - b) the Liberal party
 - c) the Conservative party
8. The sea between the island of Great Britain and Ireland is:
 - a) the North Sea
 - b) the Black Sea
 - c) the Irish Sea
9. The channel which separates Britain from the continent of Europe is:
 - a) the English Channel
 - b) the Strait of Dover
 - c) the British Channel

10. The red rose is the symbol of:

- a) Ireland
- b) Scotland
- c) England

11. The birds living in the Tower of London are:

- a) the crows
- b) the pigeons
- c) the ravens

12. The legend tells that if these birds leave the Tower:

- a) they will die
- b) England will fall
- c) London will be on fire

13. The ceremony taking place at the Tower of London is called:

- a) the Ceremony of the Gates
- b) the Ceremony of the Guards
- c) the Ceremony of the Keys

14. The part of Westminster Abbey where many British poets, playwrights and novelists are buried or commemorated is called the:

- a) Writers' Corner
- b) Poets' Corner
- c) Novelists' Corner

15. The Gallery which runs round the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is called:

- a) the Shouting Gallery
- b) the Whispering Gallery
- c) the Round Gallery

16. The crowning place of the kings and queens of England is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral

17. The Monarch's residence in London is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) the Palace of Westminster
- c) London Palace

18. The London residence of the Prime Minister is in:

- a) Fleet Street
- b) Downing Street
- c) Harley Street

19. The seat of the Parliament is:

- a) the Palace of Westminster
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) the Whitehall

20. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.

- a) the left
- b) the right
- c) any

21. A bus with 2 floors is called:

- a) a double-decker
- b) a double-bus
- c) a 2-storeyed bus

22. The nickname of the London policeman is:

- a) cop
- b) Bobby
- c) bulldog

23. Speaker's Corner is in:

- a) Hyde Park
- b) Regent's Park
- c) Richmond Park

24. ... is a peculiar English institution.

- a) cafe
- b) pub
- c) restaurant

25. The British people are the world's greatest

- a) coffee drinkers
- b) wine drinkers

- c) tea drinkers

26. ... is a favourite pastime in England.

- a) Reading
- b) Singing
- c) Gardening

27. Tennis was first played in

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales

28. Golf was invented by

- a) the English
- b) the Scots
- c) the Welsh

29. The national musical instrument of the Scots is

- a) the guitar
- b) the violin
- c) the bagpipe

30. A short skirt worn as a part of the dress of men in Scotland is called

- a) the bonnet
- b) the kilt
- c) the tartan

31. The Welsh festival devoted to music, literature and the arts is called

- a) the Eisteddfod
- b) the Bards Festival
- c) the Arts Festival

32. ... lived in Sherwood Forest

- a) King Arthur
- b) Robin Hood
- c) Robin Redbreast

33. This holiday comes after Christmas. It is time to visit friends and relatives.

- a) Easter
- b) Boxing day
- c) St. Valentine's Day

34. This holiday is observed in Commemoration of British soldiers, sailors and airmen who lost the lives during the World Wars:

- a) Commemoration Day
- b) Remembrance Day
- c) Victory Day

35. This holiday is named after the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring and sunrise:

- a) Easter
- b) May Day
- c) Halloween

Задания для оценки умений

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The British Monarchy. The British Constitution.

Parliament. The electoral system.

Government. Political parties.

London is the capital of Great Britain.

The main economic areas and their features.

British foreign Policy.

Pre-school education in the UK.

Secondary education in the UK.

Higher education in the UK.

Universities.

Oxford. Cambridge.

Open University.

University of the third age.

Major holidays.

Traditions and customs.
Recreation. Free time. Sport.
Famous writers.
Famous poets.
Famous artists.
Mass media.
Popular English newspapers. "High-quality" and "yellow" press.
TV channels and radio stations, their differences.
Outstanding historical figures.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

4. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Commonwealth of Nations, primary school, infant school, junior school, eleven plus examination, secondary school, grammar school, secondary modern school, technical school, comprehensive school, maintained school, independent school, public school, preparatory school, tutor, sixth-form college, Common Entrance Examination, careers guidance, careers advisor, college of education, college of further education, the Open University, honours degree, redbrick university, concrete-and-glass university, sandwich course, student loan

5. Тест:

I. Знать

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a. England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c. England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.

II. Уметь

1. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a. stars and stripes
 - b. the Union Jack.
 - c. Jack – of – all – trades.

III. Владеть

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?

Test 1

I. Match the two halves:

1. The monarch has no actual power, but ...
2. The monarch is head of the executive, part of legislative, ...
3. In Britain monarch is not only the head of state, but ...
4. The UK is governed by ...
 - a) also the symbol of nation's unity.
 - b) head the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all armed forces, the head of the Anglican church, the head of the Commonwealth.
 - c) her or his Majesty's Government in the name of the King or Queen.
 - d) he/she has many formal functions.

II. Complete the sentences:

1. The British Parliament consists of three elements:
2. The House of Commons plays the major
3. Each member of Parliament represents
4. MPs are elected at

5. Parliamentary elections are held
6. The minimum voting age is
7. The election is decided on
8. The British parliamentary system depends on
9. The leader of the governing party becomes
10. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs to
11. The second largest party becomes
12. Leader of the opposition is

III. Choose the right answer:

1. The upper house of the British Parliament is:
a) the House of Commons b) the House of Lords
1. The chairperson of the House of Lords is:
a) the Prime Minister b) the Lord Chancellor c) the monarch
2. The special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the British Parliament is called:
a) the rucksack b) the woolsack c) the Stone of Scone
3. The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been:
a) signed by the monarch b) passed by the Cabinet c) passed by the House of Commons
4. The Lords' main power consists of being able to:
a) delay non-financial bills for a period of a year b) delay any kind of bill for a period of a year c) delay any kind of bill for any period of time.

Test 2

I. Match the words with their definitions:

1. act
2. adjournment debate
3. amendments
4. bill
5. Father of the House
6. Opposition Day

a) the discussion – for about half an hour - at the end of each Parliamentary Day of an issue raised by a backbencher. The issue is selected by ballot.
 b) any proposed legislation before Parliament, which has not proceeded as far as royal assent.
 c) an MP who has served longest without a break.
 d) a bill that has completed its passage through both Houses of Parliament and received royal assent.
 e) changes to bill and motions put before either House, may be proposed by any member.
 f) one of 20 days set aside each Parliamentary session for debates initiated by the opposition.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Political parties first emerged in Britain at the end of the 19th century.
2. The Conservative and Labour Parties are the oldest.
3. Only two major parties obtain seats in the House of Commons.
4. The Labour Party is often called Tory Party.
5. The Conservative Party is that of big business, industry, commerce and landowners. It represents those who don't believe in private enterprise but believe in state-owned undertaking.
6. The word "tory" means an Irish highwayman.
7. The Labours called the Liberals "Whigs".
8. A "whig" was a Scottish preacher who could go on for 4 or 5 hours at a time preaching moralizing sermons.
9. In 1988 the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.
10. The Labour Party was founded by the Government and drew away working people's support.

III. Match the words and their definitions.

1. an association of former members of the British Empire and Britain;
2. the other name for the opposition leader, cabinet;
3. a member of the Conservative Party;
4. a king or a queen;
5. a member of the Liberal Party of the 18-19 centuries;
6. a proposal for a law;
7. a special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits.

a) sovereign
 b) tory
 c) whig
 d) bill
 e) shadow
 f) woolsack
 g) the Commonwealth

Test 3

I. Match the words and their definitions:

1. curriculum
2. further education
3. syllabus
4. higher education
5. local education authority
6. private education
7. crèche
8. nursery school
9. playgroup
10. kindergarten
11. day nurseries

a) education after leaving school, but not at a university. It is mostly commonly available in further education colleges and many of the courses are intended to prepare people for work.

b) an organization in the UK which is responsible for a public education in a particular area. It pays the wages of the teacher, maintains school building and supplies school equipment and materials.

c) education provided not by the government.

d) education at a university or college.

e) a course of study offered in a school, college.

f) an arrangement of subjects for study, especially a course of studies leading to an examination.

g) a school or class for young children aged 2-5, run by Education department.

h) a place where small children and babies are cared, organized by employers – age of child 0-5 years.

i) a place where small children and babies are cared, run by Welfare Department; age 0 to 5 years.

j) a school or class (usually private) for young children, aged 2-5.

k) a group in which children aged 2-5 meant to learn through playing.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. For day nurseries parents pay according to their income.
2. Most children start school at 7 in a primary school.
3. A primary school may be divided into 3 parts.
4. At infant school reading, writing and arithmetic are taught.
5. At 9 children go on to the junior school.
6. Pupils are streamed according to their abilities to learn at secondary school.
7. The children go to secondary school at the age of 11. They take no exams.
8. At 16 students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations.
9. The children go to the sixth form at the age of 12.
10. At 20 students take A-level GCE examinations.
11. It is not necessary to have A-levels in order to go to a university.
12. The school year is divided into 4 terms in Britain.
13. The autumn term starts on September 1st.
14. Each school-day is divided into periods of 40-50 minutes with 10-20 minutes breaks between them.
15. Pupils at many secondary schools in Britain do not have to wear a school uniform.
16. Corporal punishment is still used in all kinds of schools in Britain.
17. Public schools are boarding schools for the privileged.

III. Write the words and expressions that mean:

s _____ a sum of money or other prize given to a student by an educational establishment.

g _____
money given to a student by the state or a local education authority for a particular purpose.

c _____ s _____
a primary school which is partly controlled by a church.

d _____ s _____
a school open for instructions on weekdays only; a private school for pupils living outside the school.

b _____ s _____
a school where pupils live as well as study

s _____ l _____
a student who has just left or is about to leave school after completing a course of study

s _____ s _____

a school which receives money from the government and provides free education

s _____

a level of ability within a group of pupils of the same age

s _____ s _____

a place where Christian children receive religious teaching on a Sunday

s _____ d _____

a day once a year at a British school when parents come, speeches are made and prizes are given out to children who have done well in their studies

Test 4

I. Match the two halves:

1. Most formal education after school is done in ...
2. Some of their students do full-time courses, but many have ...
3. These courses may be suitable for people who have ...
4. The students are of all ages, including ...
5. People who undertake "further education" beyond the age of 18 pay ...
 - a) jobs and attend classes in the evenings, or on 1 or 2 days a week, preparing themselves for diplomas or certificates of proficiency.
 - b) fees for their tuition as well as living costs.
 - c) various technical and other colleges, vocationally oriented schools (drama, art, ballet and others).
 - d) left school at 16, or at a higher level.
 - e) older people, developing new skills.

II. Choose the right answer:

1. Redbrick universities are:

- a) London, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool.
- b) London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool.
- c) Cardiff, Edinburgh, Bristol, Southampton.

2. The oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain are:

- a) Cardiff, Edinburgh.
- b) Oxford, Cambridge.
- c) London, Manchester.

3. Rag is:

- a) a foreign student at Oxford University.
- b) an amusing procession of college students through the streets on a special day or during a special week each year collecting money for charity.
- c) a period, often one year in each seven, when someone, especially a university teacher, does not do their ordinary job and may travel, study, etc., but still gets paid as usual.

4. Punt is:

- a) a government trading centre for young people, to help them find jobs. It gives training mainly in engineering and electrical and electronic trades.
- b) an undergraduate at Cambridge University who receives aid from college for his maintenance.
- c) an open flat-bottomed boat that is broad and square at both ends. It is used on shallow rivers and is propelled by someone standing at one end pushing against the riverbed with a long pole.

5. The most popular sports at Cambridge and Oxford universities are:

- a) cricket and football
- b) golf and tennis
- c) rowing and punting

6. Tutorial is:

- a) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 3 or 4 students
- b) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 10 students
- c) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 25 students

III. Match the words and their definitions:

1. a college of higher education, similar to a university, providing training and degrees in many subjects, esp. those which prepare people for particular job in science, industry, etc.
2. an assistant to the proctor at a British university;
3. the receiving of a first university degree;

4. a teacher who directs studies of a member of students and/or is responsible for giving them advice about personal matters;
5. a university teacher, esp. at Oxford and Cambridge;
6. a long loose usually black outer garment worn for special ceremonies by teachers' judges, lawyers and members of universities.
7. a colloquial term for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
8. a person who has a first university degree;
9. a person holding one of the highest degrees given by a university;
10. a place of education at the highest level where degrees are given;
11. a person who is studying, especially at a place of education or training;
12. a teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

- a) Oxbridge
- b) university
- c) graduation
- d) tutor
- e) professor
- f) student
- g) bachelor
- h) Polytechnic
- i) doctor
- j) bulldog
- k) gown
- l) don

Test 5

I. Choose the right answer:

1. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) a theatre in central London;
 - b) a road junction in central London;
 - c) a circus.
2. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) the center of night life in the West End;
 - b) a business and commercial centre;
 - c) the centre of fashionable clothing industry.
3. Groups of people like to gather around the foot of the statue of ...:
 - a) a clown;
 - b) Eros;
 - c) Sir Alfred Gilbert.
4. The London residence of the Sovereign is:
 - a) Westminster Palace;
 - b) London Palace;
 - c) Buckingham.
5. When the monarch is there ... flutters over the palace.
 - a) the Union Jack;
 - b) the royal standard;
 - c) the flag.
6. ... takes place daily at eleven o'clock in the morning.
 - a) The ceremony of the Changing of the Gates;
 - b) The ceremony of the Changing of the Guards;
 - c) The ceremony of the Changing of the Keys.
7. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.
 - a) the left;
 - b) the right;
 - c) any.
8. A bus with 2 floors is called:
 - a) a double-decker;
 - b) a double-bus;
 - c) a 2-storeyed bus.
9. The London underground is called:
 - a) the Metro;
 - b) the subway;
 - c) the tube.

II. Match the words and their definitions:

1. the City of Westminster
2. the East End

3. Kensington
4. Nothing Hill
5. St. James's
6. Oxford Street
7. Park Lane
8. Tower Hill
9. Kensington Gardens
10. Regent's Park

a) an extensive industrial area of London, to the east of the City of London, famous for its docks and, formerly, for its poverty. It is now changing because of introduction of new industries and very expensive housing bought by the rich;

b) a fashionable district of central London, famous for its high-class shops and stores, luxury homes and foreign embassies.

c) a famous borough of London; it includes Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace;

d) an expensive area of central London known especially for its gentlemen's clubs.

e) one of the London's most popular shopping streets, especially known for its department stores and varied clothing shops.

f) a district of London with large coloured immigrant population, noted for its racial riots clashes from 1950s. Now it has been known for the lively Carnival.

g) a wide street in central London. It is famous for its houses for the rich, top-class hotels and tall office buildings.

h) a large park in London laid out in 1811 for the Prince Regent. It contains a boating lake, an open-air theatre, a large number of sport-fields, tracks and courts, flower gardens and central refreshment pavilion.

i) a square in London near the Tower. It was a place of executions of Tower prisoners.

j) a park extending to the west of Hyde Park, and originally the private gardens of Kensington palace. It is famous for the Round pond and for the statue of Peter Pan.

Test 6

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a) England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c) England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.
2. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a) stars and stripes
 - b) the Union Jack.
 - c) Jack – of – all – trades.
3. The British flag is made up of:
 - a) stripes
 - b) crosses
 - c) stars and stripes
4. Officially the head of the U.K. is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Monarch
 - c) the Speaker
5. The chief officer of the House of Commons is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Speaker
 - c) the Lord Chancellor
6. The "Woolsack" is the seat of:
 - a) the Monarch
 - b) the Lord Chancellor
 - c) the Speaker
7. The "Tory" is the nickname of:
 - a) the Labour party
 - b) the Liberal party
 - c) the Conservative party
8. The sea between the island of Great Britain and Ireland is:
 - a) the North Sea
 - b) the Black Sea
 - c) the Irish Sea
9. The channel which separates Britain from the continent of Europe is:
 - a) the English Channel
 - b) the Strait of Dover
 - c) the British Channel
10. The red rose is the symbol of:
 - a) Ireland

- b) Scotland
- c) England

11. The birds living in the Tower of London are:

- a) the crows
- b) the pigeons
- c) the ravens

12. The legend tells that if these birds leave the Tower:

- a) they will die
- b) England will fall
- c) London will be on fire

13. The ceremony taking place at the Tower of London is called:

- a) the Ceremony of the Gates
- b) the Ceremony of the Guards
- c) the Ceremony of the Keys

14. The part of Westminster Abbey where many British poets, playwrights and novelists are buried or commemorated is called the:

- a) Writers' Corner
- b) Poets' Corner
- c) Novelists' Corner

15. The Gallery which runs round the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is called:

- a) the Shouting Gallery
- b) the Whispering Gallery
- c) the Round Gallery

16. The crowning place of the kings and queens of England is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral

17. The Monarch's residence in London is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) the Palace of Westminster
- c) London Palace

18. The London residence of the Prime Minister is in:

- a) Fleet Street
- b) Downing Street
- c) Harley Street

19. The seat of the Parliament is:

- a) the Palace of Westminster
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) the Whitehall

20. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.

- a) the left
- b) the right
- c) any

21. A bus with 2 floors is called:

- a) a double-decker
- b) a double-bus
- c) a 2-storeyed bus

22. The nickname of the London policeman is:

- a) cop
- b) Bobby
- c) bulldog

23. Speaker's Corner is in:

- a) Hyde Park
- b) Regent's Park
- c) Richmond Park

24. ... is a peculiar English institution.

- a) cafe
- b) pub
- c) restaurant

25. The British people are the world's greatest

- a) coffee drinkers
- b) wine drinkers
- c) tea drinkers

26. ... is a favourite pastime in England.

- a) Reading
- b) Singing
- c) Gardening

27. Tennis was first played in

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Wales

28. Golf was invented by

- a) the English
- b) the Scots
- c) the Welsh

29. The national musical instrument of the Scots is

- a) the guitar
- b) the violin
- c) the bagpipe

30. A short skirt worn as a part of the dress of men in Scotland is called

- a) the bonnet
- b) the kilt
- c) the tartan

31. The Welsh festival devoted to music, literature and the arts is called

- a) the Eisteddfod
- b) the Bards Festival
- c) the Arts Festival

32. ... lived in Sherwood Forest

- a) King Arthur
- b) Robin Hood
- c) Robin Redbreast

33. This holiday comes after Christmas. It is time to visit friends and relatives.

- a) Easter
- b) Boxing day
- c) St. Valentine's Day

34. This holiday is observed in Commemoration of British soldiers, sailors and airmen who lost the lives during the World Wars:

- a) Commemoration Day
- b) Remembrance Day
- c) Victory Day

35. This holiday is named after the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring and sunrise:

- a) Easter
- b) May Day
- c) Halloween

Задания для оценки владений

1. Доклад/сообщение:

Проработайте и проанализируйте материал по теме из всех указанных источников, выделите основные моменты, составьте конспект или план ответа, подготовьте мультимедийную презентацию.

The British Monarchy. The British Constitution.

Parliament. The electoral system.

Government. Political parties.

London is the capital of Great Britain.

The main economic areas and their features.

British foreign Policy.

Pre-school education in the UK.

Secondary education in the UK.

Higher education in the UK.

Universities.

Oxford. Cambridge.

Open University.

University of the third age.

Major holidays.

Traditions and customs.

Recreation. Free time. Sport.

Famous writers.
Famous poets.
Famous artists.
Mass media.
Popular English newspapers. "High-quality" and "yellow" press.
TV channels and radio stations, their differences.
Outstanding historical figures.

2. Конспект по теме:

Составьте конспект по теме. Логически структурируйте информацию. Выделите важные моменты.

3. Схема/граф-схема:

Составьте опорную схему по теме. Выделите смысловые блоки и связи между ними.

4. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий:

Выпишите слова-реалии, фоновую лексику по теме. Расположите их в алфавитном порядке. Дайте определения.

the Commonwealth of Nations, primary school, infant school, junior school, eleven plus examination, secondary school, grammar school, secondary modern school, technical school, comprehensive school, maintained school, independent school, public school, preparatory school, tutor, sixth-form college, Common Entrance Examination, careers guidance, careers advisor, college of education, college of further education, the Open University, honours degree, redbrick university, concrete-and-glass university, sandwich course, student loan

5. Тест:

I. Знать

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a. England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c. England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.

II. Уметь

1. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a. stars and stripes
 - b. the Union Jack.
 - c. Jack – of – all – trades.

III. Владеть

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?

Test 1

I. Match the two halves:

1. The monarch has no actual power, but ...
2. The monarch is head of the executive, part of legislative, ...
3. In Britain monarch is not only the head of state, but ...
4. The UK is governed by ...
 - a) also the symbol of nation's unity.
 - b) head the judiciary, the commander-in-chief of all armed forces, the head of the Anglican church, the head of the Commonwealth.
 - c) her or his Majesty's Government in the name of the King or Queen.
 - d) he/she has many formal functions.

II. Complete the sentences:

1. The British Parliament consists of three elements:
2. The House of Commons plays the major
3. Each member of Parliament represents
4. MPs are elected at
5. Parliamentary elections are held
6. The minimum voting age is

7. The election is decided on
8. The British parliamentary system depends on
9. The leader of the governing party becomes
10. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs to
11. The second largest party becomes
12. Leader of the opposition is

III. Choose the right answer:

1. The upper house of the British Parliament is:
a) the House of Commons b) the House of Lords
1. The chairperson of the House of Lords is:
a) the Prime Minister b) the Lord Chancellor c) the monarch
2. The special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the British Parliament is called:
a) the rucksack b) the woolsack c) the Stone of Scone
3. The members of the House of Lords debate a bill after it has been:
a) signed by the monarch b) passed by the Cabinet c) passed by the House of Commons
4. The Lords' main power consists of being able to:
a) delay non-financial bills for a period of a year b) delay any kind of bill for a period of a year c) delay any kind of bill for any period of time.

Test 2

I. Match the words with their definitions:

1. act
2. adjournment debate
3. amendments
4. bill
5. Father of the House
6. Opposition Day

a) the discussion – for about half an hour - at the end of each Parliamentary Day of an issue raised by a backbencher. The issue is selected by ballot.

b) any proposed legislation before Parliament, which has not proceeded as far as royal assent.

c) an MP who has served longest without a break.

d) a bill that has completed its passage through both Houses of Parliament and received royal assent.

e) changes to bill and motions put before either House, may be proposed by any member.

f) one of 20 days set aside each Parliamentary session for debates initiated by the opposition.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. Political parties first emerged in Britain at the end of the 19th century.
2. The Conservative and Labour Parties are the oldest.
3. Only two major parties obtain seats in the House of Commons.
4. The Labour Party is often called Tory Party.
5. The Conservative Party is that of big business, industry, commerce and landowners. It represents those who don't believe in private enterprise but believe in state-owned undertaking.
6. The word "tory" means an Irish highwayman.
7. The Labours called the Liberals "Whigs".
8. A "whig" was a Scottish preacher who could go on for 4 or 5 hours at a time preaching moralizing sermons.
9. In 1988 the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.
10. The Labour Party was founded by the Government and drew away working people's support.

III. Match the words and their definitions.

1. an association of former members of the British Empire and Britain;
2. the other name for the opposition leader, cabinet;
3. a member of the Conservative Party;
4. a king or a queen;
5. a member of the Liberal Party of the 18-19 centuries;
6. a proposal for a law;
7. a special seat on which the Lord Chancellor sits.

a) sovereign
b) tory
c) whig
d) bill
e) shadow
f) woolsack
g) the Commonwealth

Test 3

I. Match the words and their definitions:

1. curriculum
2. further education

3. syllabus
4. higher education
5. local education authority
6. private education
7. crèche
8. nursery school
9. playgroup
10. kindergarten
11. day nurseries

a) education after leaving school, but not at a university. It is mostly commonly available in further education colleges and many of the courses are intended to prepare people for work.

b) an organization in the UK which is responsible for a public education in a particular area. It pays the wages of the teacher, maintains school building and supplies school equipment and materials.

c) education provided not by the government.

d) education at a university or college.

e) a course of study offered in a school, college.

f) an arrangement of subjects for study, especially a course of studies leading to an examination.

g) a school or class for young children aged 2-5, run by Education department.

h) a place where small children and babies are cared, organized by employers – age of child 0-5 years.

i) a place where small children and babies are cared, run by Welfare Department; age 0 to 5 years.

j) a school or class (usually private) for young children, aged 2-5.

k) a group in which children aged 2-5 meant to learn through playing.

II. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. For day nurseries parents pay according to their income.
2. Most children start school at 7 in a primary school.
3. A primary school may be divided into 3 parts.
4. At infant school reading, writing and arithmetic are taught.
5. At 9 children go on to the junior school.
6. Pupils are streamed according to their abilities to learn at secondary school.
7. The children go to secondary school at the age of 11. They take no exams.
8. At 16 students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations.
9. The children go to the sixth form at the age of 12.
10. At 20 students take A-level GCE examinations.
11. It is not necessary to have A-levels in order to go to a university.
12. The school year is divided into 4 terms in Britain.
13. The autumn term starts on September 1st.
14. Each school-day is divided into periods of 40-50 minutes with 10-20 minutes breaks between them.
15. Pupils at many secondary schools in Britain do not have to wear a school uniform.
16. Corporal punishment is still used in all kinds of schools in Britain.
17. Public schools are boarding schools for the privileged.

III. Write the words and expressions that mean:

s _____ a sum of money or other prize given to a student by an educational establishment.

g _____
money given to a student by the state or a local education authority for a particular purpose.

c _____ s _____
a primary school which is partly controlled by a church.

d _____ s _____
a school open for instructions on weekdays only; a private school for pupils living outside the school.

b _____ s _____
a school where pupils live as well as study

s _____ l _____
a student who has just left or is about to leave school after completing a course of study

s _____ s _____

a school which receives money from the government and provides free education

s _____

a level of ability within a group of pupils of the same age

s _____ s _____

a place where Christian children receive religious teaching on a Sunday

s _____ d _____

a day once a year at a British school when parents come, speeches are made and prizes are given out to children who have done well in their studies

Test 4

I. Match the two halves:

1. Most formal education after school is done in ...
2. Some of their students do full-time courses, but many have ...
3. These courses may be suitable for people who have ...
4. The students are of all ages, including ...
5. People who undertake "further education" beyond the age of 18 pay ...
 - a) jobs and attend classes in the evenings, or on 1 or 2 days a week, preparing themselves for diplomas or certificates of proficiency.
 - b) fees for their tuition as well as living costs.
 - c) various technical and other colleges, vocationally oriented schools (drama, art, ballet and others).
 - d) left school at 16, or at a higher level.
 - e) older people, developing new skills.

II. Choose the right answer:

1. Redbrick universities are:

- a) London, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool.
- b) London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool.
- c) Cardiff, Edinburgh, Bristol, Southampton.

2. The oldest and most prestigious universities in Great Britain are:

- a) Cardiff, Edinburgh.
- b) Oxford, Cambridge.
- c) London, Manchester.

3. Rag is:

- a) a foreign student at Oxford University.
- b) an amusing procession of college students through the streets on a special day or during a special week each year collecting money for charity.
- c) a period, often one year in each seven, when someone, especially a university teacher, does not do their ordinary job and may travel, study, etc., but still gets paid as usual.

4. Punt is:

- a) a government trading centre for young people, to help them find jobs. It gives training mainly in engineering and electrical and electronic trades.
- b) an undergraduate at Cambridge University who receives aid from college for his maintenance.
- c) an open flat-bottomed boat that is broad and square at both ends. It is used on shallow rivers and is propelled by someone standing at one end pushing against the riverbed with a long pole.

5. The most popular sports at Cambridge and Oxford universities are:

- a) cricket and football
- b) golf and tennis
- c) rowing and punting

6. Tutorial is:

- a) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 3 or 4 students
- b) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 10 students
- c) a period of instruction given by a tutor for 25 students

III. Match the words and their definitions:

1. a college of higher education, similar to a university, providing training and degrees in many subjects, esp. those which prepare people for particular job in science, industry, etc.
2. an assistant to the proctor at a British university;
3. the receiving of a first university degree;
4. a teacher who directs studies of a member of students and/or is responsible for giving them advice about personal matters;

5. a university teacher, esp. at Oxford and Cambridge;
6. a long loose usually black outer garment worn for special ceremonies by teachers' judges, lawyers and members of universities.
7. a colloquial term for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
8. a person who has a first university degree;
9. a person holding one of the highest degrees given by a university;
10. a place of education at the highest level where degrees are given;
11. a person who is studying, especially at a place of education or training;
12. a teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

- a) Oxbridge
- b) university
- c) graduation
- d) tutor
- e) professor
- f) student
- g) bachelor
- h) Polytechnic
- i) doctor
- j) bulldog
- k) gown
- l) don

Test 5

I. Choose the right answer:

1. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) a theatre in central London;
 - b) a road junction in central London;
 - c) a circus.
2. Piccadilly Circus is:
 - a) the center of night life in the West End;
 - b) a business and commercial centre;
 - c) the centre of fashionable clothing industry.
3. Groups of people like to gather around the foot of the statue of ...:
 - a) a clown;
 - b) Eros;
 - c) Sir Alfred Gilbert.
4. The London residence of the Sovereign is:
 - a) Westminster Palace;
 - b) London Palace;
 - c) Buckingham.
5. When the monarch is there ... flutters over the palace.
 - a) the Union Jack;
 - b) the royal standard;
 - c) the flag.
6. ... takes place daily at eleven o'clock in the morning.
 - a) The ceremony of the Changing of the Gates;
 - b) The ceremony of the Changing of the Guards;
 - c) The ceremony of the Changing of the Keys.
7. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.
 - a) the left;
 - b) the right;
 - c) any.
8. A bus with 2 floors is called:
 - a) a double-decker;
 - b) a double-bus;
 - c) a 2-storeyed bus.
9. The London underground is called:
 - a) the Metro;
 - b) the subway;
 - c) the tube.

II. Match the words and their definitions:

1. the City of Westminster
2. the East End
3. Kensington
4. Nothing Hill

5. St. James's
6. Oxford Street
7. Park Lane
8. Tower Hill
9. Kensington Gardens
10. Regent's Park

- a) an extensive industrial area of London, to the east of the City of London, famous for its docks and, formerly, for its poverty. It is now changing because of introduction of new industries and very expensive housing bought by the rich;
- b) a fashionable district of central London, famous for its high-class shops and stores, luxury homes and foreign embassies.
- c) a famous borough of London; it includes Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace;
- d) an expensive area of central London known especially for its gentlemen's clubs.
- e) one of the London's most popular shopping streets, especially known for its department stores and varied clothing shops.
- f) a district of London with large coloured immigrant population, noted for its racial riots clashes from 1950s. Now it has been known for the lively Carnival.
- g) a wide street in central London. It is famous for its houses for the rich, top-class hotels and tall office buildings.
- h) a large park in London laid out in 1811 for the Prince Regent. It contains a boating lake, an open-air theatre, a large number of sport-fields, tracks and courts, flower gardens and central refreshment pavilion.
- i) a square in London near the Tower. It was a place of executions of Tower prisoners.
- j) a park extending to the west of Hyde Park, and originally the private gardens of Kensington palace. It is famous for the Round pond and for the statue of Peter Pan.

Test 6

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes:
 - a) England, Scotland, Wales.
 - b) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
 - c) England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and a lot of small and large islands.
2. The flag of the U.K. is called:
 - a) stars and stripes
 - b) the Union Jack.
 - c) Jack – of – all – trades.
3. The British flag is made up of:
 - a) stripes
 - b) crosses
 - c) stars and stripes
4. Officially the head of the U.K. is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Monarch
 - c) the Speaker
5. The chief officer of the House of Commons is:
 - a) the Prime Minister
 - b) the Speaker
 - c) the Lord Chancellor
6. The "Woolsack" is the seat of:
 - a) the Monarch
 - b) the Lord Chancellor
 - c) the Speaker
7. The "Tory" is the nickname of:
 - a) the Labour party
 - b) the Liberal party
 - c) the Conservative party
8. The sea between the island of Great Britain and Ireland is:
 - a) the North Sea
 - b) the Black Sea
 - c) the Irish Sea
9. The channel which separates Britain from the continent of Europe is:
 - a) the English Channel
 - b) the Strait of Dover
 - c) the British Channel
10. The red rose is the symbol of:
 - a) Ireland
 - b) Scotland
 - c) England

11. The birds living in the Tower of London are:

- a) the crows
- b) the pigeons
- c) the ravens

12. The legend tells that if these birds leave the Tower:

- a) they will die
- b) England will fall
- c) London will be on fire

13. The ceremony taking place at the Tower of London is called:

- a) the Ceremony of the Gates
- b) the Ceremony of the Guards
- c) the Ceremony of the Keys

14. The part of Westminster Abbey where many British poets, playwrights and novelists are buried or commemorated is called the:

- a) Writers' Corner
- b) Poets' Corner
- c) Novelists' Corner

15. The Gallery which runs round the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is called:

- a) the Shouting Gallery
- b) the Whispering Gallery
- c) the Round Gallery

16. The crowning place of the kings and queens of England is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) St. Paul's Cathedral

17. The Monarch's residence in London is:

- a) Buckingham Palace
- b) the Palace of Westminster
- c) London Palace

18. The London residence of the Prime Minister is in:

- a) Fleet Street
- b) Downing Street
- c) Harley Street

19. The seat of the Parliament is:

- a) the Palace of Westminster
- b) Buckingham Palace
- c) the Whitehall

20. In Britain people keep to ... side of the road.

- a) the left
- b) the right
- c) any

21. A bus with 2 floors is called:

- a) a double-decker
- b) a double-bus
- c) a 2-storeyed bus

22. The nickname of the London policeman is:

- a) cop
- b) Bobby
- c) bulldog

23. Speaker's Corner is in:

- a) Hyde Park
- b) Regent's Park
- c) Richmond Park

24. ... is a peculiar English institution.

- a) cafe
- b) pub
- c) restaurant

25. The British people are the world's greatest

- a) coffee drinkers
- b) wine drinkers
- c) tea drinkers

26. ... is a favourite pastime in England.

- a) Reading
- b) Singing

c) Gardening

27. Tennis was first played in

- England
- Scotland
- Wales

28. Golf was invented by

- the English
- the Scots
- the Welsh

29. The national musical instrument of the Scots is

- the guitar
- the violin
- the bagpipe

30. A short skirt worn as a part of the dress of men in Scotland is called

- the bonnet
- the kilt
- the tartan

31. The Welsh festival devoted to music, literature and the arts is called

- the Eisteddfod
- the Bards Festival
- the Arts Festival

32. ... lived in Sherwood Forest

- King Arthur
- Robin Hood
- Robin Redbreast

33. This holiday comes after Christmas. It is time to visit friends and relatives.

- Easter
- Boxing day
- St. Valentine's Day

34. This holiday is observed in Commemoration of British soldiers, sailors and airmen who lost the lives during the World Wars:

- Commemoration Day
- Remembrance Day
- Victory Day

35. This holiday is named after the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring and sunrise:

- Easter
- May Day
- Halloween

2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

1. Зачет по факультативу

Вопросы к зачету:

1. Первые поселенцы Британских островов. Кельтский период.
2. Римские завоевания.
3. Англы, саксы, юты.
4. Скандинавское вторжение.
5. Нормандское завоевание.
6. Германские языки. Английский язык в составе германских. Влияние исторических фактов на язык.
7. Заемствования. Периодизация.
8. Географическое положение. Рельеф.
9. Климат. Растительный и животный мир.
10. Растительный и животный мир.
11. Минеральные и водные ресурсы.
12. Заповедники, национальные и региональные парки.
13. Символика, геральдика. Формирование нации.
14. Англия. Уэльс.
15. Шотландия. Северная Ирландия.
16. Британская монархия. Британская конституция.
17. Парламент. Избирательная система.

18. Правительство. Политические партии.
19. Лондон - столица Великобритании.
20. Основные экономические районы и их особенности.
21. Внешняя политика Великобритании.
22. Дошкольное образование в Великобритании.
23. Среднее образование в Великобритании.
24. Высшее образование в Великобритании.
25. Университеты.
26. Оксфорд. Кембридж.
27. Открытый университет.
28. Университет третьего возраста.
29. Основные праздники.
30. Традиции и обычаи.
31. Отдых. Свободное время. Спорт.
32. Известные писатели.
33. Известные поэты.
34. Известные художники.
35. Средства массовой информации.
36. Популярные английские газеты. «Качественная» и «желтая» пресса.
37. Телевизионные каналы и радиостанции, их отличие.
38. Выдающиеся исторические личности.

Практические задания:

1. Составьте опорную схему по теме.
2. Покажите на карте.
3. Задайте вопросы по теме.
4. Составьте краткий план по теме.

Раздел 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

1. Для текущего контроля используются следующие оценочные средства:

1. Доклад/сообщение

Доклад – развернутое устное (возможен письменный вариант) сообщение по определенной теме, сделанное публично, в котором обобщается информация из одного или нескольких источников, представляется и обосновывается отношение к описываемой теме.

Основные этапы подготовки доклада:

1. четко сформулировать тему;
2. изучить и подобрать литературу, рекомендуемую по теме, выделив три источника библиографической информации:
 - первичные (статьи, диссертации, монографии и т. д.);
 - вторичные (библиография, реферативные журналы, сигнальная информация, планы, граф-схемы, предметные указатели и т. д.);
 - третичные (обзоры, компилятивные работы, справочные книги и т. д.);
3. написать план, который полностью согласуется с выбранной темой и логично раскрывает ее;
4. написать доклад, соблюдая следующие требования:
 - структура доклада должна включать краткое введение, обосновывающее актуальность проблемы; основной текст; заключение с краткими выводами по исследуемой проблеме; список использованной литературы;
 - в содержании доклада общие положения надо подкрепить и пояснить конкретными примерами; не пересказывать отдельные главы учебника или учебного пособия, а изложить собственные соображения по существу рассматриваемых вопросов, внести свои предложения;
5. оформить работу в соответствии с требованиями.

2. Конспект по теме

Конспект – это систематизированное, логичное изложение материала источника.

Различаются четыре типа конспектов.

План-конспект – это развернутый детализированный план, в котором достаточно подробные записи приводятся по тем пунктам плана, которые нуждаются в пояснении.

Текстуальный конспект – это воспроизведение наиболее важных положений и фактов источника.

Свободный конспект – это четко и кратко сформулированные (изложенные) основные положения в результате глубокого осмысливания материала. В нем могут присутствовать выписки, цитаты, тезисы; часть материала может быть представлена планом.

Тематический конспект – составляется на основе изучения ряда источников и дает более или менее исчерпывающий ответ по какой-то теме (вопросу).

В процессе изучения материала источника, составления конспекта нужно обязательно применять различные выделения, подзаголовки, создавая блочную структуру конспекта. Это делает конспект легко воспринимаемым, удобным для работы.

Этапы выполнения конспекта:

1. определить цель составления конспекта;
2. записать название текста или его части;
3. записать выходные данные текста (автор, место и год издания);
4. выделить при первичном чтении основные смысловые части текста;
5. выделить основные положения текста;
6. выделить понятия, термины, которые требуют разъяснений;
7. последовательно и кратко изложить своими словами существенные положения изучаемого материала;
8. включить в запись выводы по основным положениям, конкретным фактам и примерам (без подробного описания);
9. использовать приемы наглядного отражения содержания (абзацы «ступеньками», различные способы подчеркивания, шрифт разного начертания, ручки разного цвета);
10. соблюдать правила цитирования (цитата должна быть заключена в кавычки, дана ссылка на ее источник, указана страница).

3. Контрольная работа по разделу/теме

Контрольная работа выполняется с целью проверки знаний и умений, полученных студентом в ходе лекционных и практических занятий и самостоятельного изучения дисциплины. Написание контрольной работы призвано установить степень усвоения студентами учебного материала раздела/темы и формирования соответствующих компетенций.

Подготовку к контрольной работе следует начинать с повторения соответствующего раздела учебника, учебных пособий по данному разделу/теме и конспектов лекций.

Контрольная работа выполняется студентом в срок, установленный преподавателем в письменном (печатном или рукописном) виде.

При оформлении контрольной работы следует придерживаться рекомендаций, представленных в документе «Регламент оформления письменных работ».

4. Схема/граф-схема

Схема — графическое представление определения, анализа или метода решения задачи, в котором используются символы для отображения данных.

Граф-схема — графическое изображение логических связей между основными субъектами текста (отношений между условно выделенными константами).

Для выполнения задания на составление схемы/граф-схемы необходимо:

1. Выделить основные понятия, изученные в данном разделе (по данной теме).
2. Определить, как понятия связаны между собой.
3. Показать, как связаны между собой отдельные блоки понятий.
4. Привести примеры взаимосвязей понятий в соответствии с созданной граф-схемой.

5. Терминологический словарь/глоссарий

Терминологический словарь/глоссарий — текст справочного характера, в котором представлены в алфавитном порядке и разъяснены значения специальных слов, понятий, терминов, используемых в какой-либо области знаний, по какой-либо теме (проблеме).

Составление терминологического словаря по теме, разделу дисциплины приводит к образованию упорядоченного множества базовых и периферийных понятий в форме алфавитного или тематического словаря, что обеспечивает студенту свободу выбора рациональных путей освоения информации и одновременно открывает возможности регулировать трудоемкость познавательной работы.

Этапы работы над терминологическим словарем:

1. внимательно прочитать работу;
2. определить наиболее часто встречающиеся термины;
3. составить список терминов, объединенных общей тематикой;
4. расположить термины в алфавитном порядке;
5. составить статьи глоссария:
 - дать точную формулировку термина в именительном падеже;
 - объемно раскрыть смысл данного термина.

6. Тест

Тест это система стандартизованных вопросов (заданий), позволяющих автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся. Тесты могут быть аудиторными и внеаудиторными. Преподаватель доводит до сведения студентов информацию о проведении теста, его форме, а также о разделе (теме) дисциплины, выносимой на тестирование.

При самостоятельной подготовке к тестированию студенту необходимо:

- проработать информационный материал по дисциплине. Проконсультироваться с преподавателем по вопросу выбора учебной литературы;
- выяснить все условия тестирования заранее. Необходимо знать, сколько тестов вам будет предложено, сколько времени отводится на тестирование, какова система оценки результатов и т.д.
- работая с тестами, внимательно и до конца прочесть вопрос и предлагаемые варианты ответов; выбрать правильные (их может быть несколько); на отдельном листке ответов выписать цифру вопроса и буквы, соответствующие правильным ответам. В случае компьютерного тестирования указать ответ в соответствующем поле (полях);
- в процессе решения желательно применять несколько подходов в решении задания. Это позволяет максимально гибко оперировать методами решения, находя каждый раз оптимальный вариант.
- решить в первую очередь задания, не вызывающие трудностей, к трудному вопросу вернуться в конце.
- оставить время для проверки ответов, чтобы избежать механических ошибок.

2. Описание процедуры промежуточной аттестации

Оценка за зачет/экзамен может быть выставлена по результатам текущего рейтинга. Текущий рейтинг – это результаты выполнения практических работ в ходе обучения, контрольных работ, выполнения заданий к лекциям (при наличии) и др. видов заданий.

Результаты текущего рейтинга доводятся до студентов до начала экзаменационной сессии.

Цель зачета – проверка и оценка уровня полученных студентом специальных знаний по факультативу и соответствующих им умений и навыков, а также умения логически мыслить, аргументировать избранную научную позицию, реагировать на дополнительные вопросы, ориентироваться в массиве информации.

Подготовка к зачету начинается с первого занятия по факультативу, на котором обучающиеся получают предварительный перечень вопросов к зачету и список рекомендуемой литературы, их ставят в известность относительно критериев выставления зачета и специфике текущей и итоговой аттестации. С самого начала желательно планомерно осваивать материал, руководствуясь перечнем вопросов к зачету и списком рекомендуемой литературы, а также путем самостоятельного конспектирования материалов занятий и результатов самостоятельного изучения учебных вопросов.

По результатам сдачи зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено».