

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ДАГЕСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ДАГЕСТАН
«УЧИЛИЩЕ ОЛИМПИЙСКОГО РЕЗЕРВА «ТРИУМФ»

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**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
НО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК(английский)

основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП)

по специальности СПО

49.02.01 – Физическая культура

Квалификация: Педагог по физической культуре и спорту

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО 49.02.01 – Физическая культура, программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК(английский)

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Рассмотрен на заседании ПЦК общих, гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины Иностранный (английский) язык.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный (английский) язык» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 49.02.01 – Физическая культура, углубленный уровень среднего профессионального образования следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими компетенциями:

У 1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У 2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

У 3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

З 1. лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, взаимодействовать с коллегами и социальными партнерами.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность занимающихся физической культурой и спортом, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за качество учебно-тренировочного процесса и организации физкультурно-спортивных мероприятий и занятий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Осуществлять профессиональную деятельность в условиях обновления ее целей, содержания и смены технологий.

ОК 11. Строить профессиональную деятельность с соблюдением правовых норм, ее регулирующих.

ПК 1.1. Определять цели и задачи, планировать учебно-тренировочные занятия.

ПК 1.3. Руководить соревновательной деятельностью спортсменов.

ПК 2.1. Определять цели, задачи и планировать физкультурно-спортивные мероприятия и занятия с различными возрастными группами населения.

ПК 2.3. Организовывать и проводить физкультурно-спортивные мероприятия и занятия.

ПК 3.3. Систематизировать педагогический опыт в области физической культуры и спорта на основе изучения профессиональной литературы, самоанализа и анализа деятельности других педагогов.

ПК 3.4. Оформлять методические разработки в виде отчетов, рефератов, выступлений.

ПК 3.5. Участвовать в исследовательской и проектной деятельности в области образования, физической культуры и спорта.

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный (английский язык)» является в третьем, четвертом, пятом, шестом, седьмом семестре – итоговая контрольная работа, в восьмом семестре – дифференцированный зачет.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1.1.

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь: У 1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы ОК 1-9, 11 ПК 1.1, 1.3., 2.1,2.3.,3.3.-3.5.	-употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы; - представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой); - воспроизведение краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста;	устный опрос, практическая работа (письменный опрос), тестирование, итоговая контрольная работа, контрольная работа, дифференцированный зачет, самостоятельная работа (подготовка презентаций, составление функциональных ситуаций по темам)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и предыдущих лет обучения - обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному 	
<p>У 2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности ОК 1-9, 11 ПК 1.1, 1.3., 2.1,2.3.,3.3.-3..5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - нахождение слова в иностранно-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова; - ориентировка в формальных признаках лексических и грамматических явлений - осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки - адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка. 	<p>устный опрос по тексту, практическая работа (письменный опрос), выполнение индивидуальных заданий</p>
<p>У 3.самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас ОК 1-9, 11 ПК 1.1, 1.3., 2.1,2.3.,3.3.-3..5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам - развитие умения публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением - составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его части, составление вопросов к прочитанному - сделать выписки из текста, составить записи в виде опор, написание делового письма, заявление, заполнить анкету 	<p>устный опрос, практическая работа (письменный опрос), внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа, контроль сформированности навыков диалогической речи на занятия</p>
<p>У 4. использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической и</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - восприятие на слух речь преподавателя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в 	<p>устный опрос, практическая работа (письменный опрос), тестирование, итоговая</p>

<p>профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни. ОК 1-9, 11 ПК 1.1, 1.3., 2.1,2.3.,3.3.-3..5.</p>	<p>основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимание относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; -выделение ключевых слов и основной идеи звучащей речи; - распознавание смысла монологической и диалогической речи; - понимание основного содержания аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию; - восприятие на слух материалов по тематике специальности средней трудности. - грамотное чтение новых текстов общекультурного, общенаучного характера и тексты по специальности; - определение содержания текста по знакомым словам, интернациональным словам, географическим названиям и т.п.; - распознавание значения слов по контексту; - выделение главной и второстепенной информации; - перевод (со словарем) бытовые, литературные и специальные тексты технического содержания с иностранного на русский и с русского на иностранный язык 	<p>контрольная работа, контрольная работа, дифференцированный зачет, самостоятельная работа (подготовка презентаций, составление функциональных ситуаций по темам)</p>
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Знать:		
З 1. лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности ОК 1-9, 11 ПК 1.1, 1.3., 2.1,2.3.,3.3.-3.5.	знание основных лексических единиц профессиональной направленности знание необходимых грамматических структур	итоговая контрольная работа, контрольная работа, дифференцированный зачет, опрос лексики по темам дисциплины, самостоятельная работа

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык», направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Контрольные работы:

Контрольная работа № 1 по теме «Математические действия, основные геометрические понятия».

Задание 1. Упражнение 45, 48 стр. 65-66 (Учебник 4)

Задание 2. Упражнение 1-4 стр. 8 (учебник 4)

Задание 3. Упражнение 5,7 стр. 11 (учебник 4)

Задание 4. Назовите основные геометрические понятия, используемые в спорте.

Контрольная работа № 2 по теме «Природа и научно-технический прогресс»

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

1. How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years)
2. How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes)
3. How long did it take her to prepare this salad? (2 hours)
4. How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes)
5. How long did it take Bob to master English? (about 5 years)

Задание 2. Задайте общие вопросы к безличным предложениям.

1. It's time to get up.
2. It was getting dark.
3. It takes him 3 minutes to get dressed.
4. It will be late to apologize.
5. It rained heavily last night.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
7. В этом парке нет туалета.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1. Who discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head?**
 - Isaac Newton
 - Michael Faraday
 - Archimedes
- 2. How many chromosomes are there in a human cell?**
 - 4
 - 46
 - 406
- 3. Who discovered radium and later died from the effects of experiments with X-rays?**
 - Mary Curie
 - Albert Einstein
 - James Maxwell
- 4. What travels at 2,997,924,580 meters per second?**
 - sound
 - light
 - Concorde
- 5. The name of the first cloned sheep was**
 - Dolly
 - Molly
 - Billy
- 6. Who reated the periodic table of the elements?**
 - Michael Lomonosov
 - Dmitri Mendeleev
 - Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- 7. Who made a great discovery while having a bath?**
 - Archimedes
 - Hippocrates
 - Democritus
- 8. Where was the first nuclear-powered icebreaker built?**
 - in Germany
 - in the USA
 - in Russia
- 9. What is Johann Gutenberg`s famous invention?**
 - computer

- television
- printing machine

10. Who discovered penicillin?

- Alexander Fleming
- Louis Pasteur
- Dmitri Mendeleev

11. What substance has the chemical formula H₂O?

- oxygen
- helium
- water

12. Where do veins bring blood?

- to the heart
- from the heart
- to and from the heart

13. Who invented the telephone?

- Bell
- Baird
- Babbage

14. What is Alfred Nobel's famous invention?

- steam engine
- telegraph
- dynamite

Контрольная работа № 3 по теме «Футбол».

Задания 1. Переведите текст стр. 10. (Учебник 1)

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудио запись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 9 (Учебник 1).

Задание 3. Напишите электронное письмо другу о последнем футбольном матче, который вы посетили.

Задание 4. Упражнение 21-23 стр. 28 (Учебник 4)

Контрольная работа № 4 по теме «Баскетбол».

Задание 1. Задайте 7 специальных вопросов к тексту на стр. 16 (Учебник 1)

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудио запись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр.21 (Учебник 1)

Задание 3. Написать практические заметки тренера согласно схеме упражнения 9 на стр. 17. (Учебник 1)

Задание 4. Упражнение 24-26 стр. 32 (Учебник 4)

Контрольная работа № 5 по теме «Рэгби».

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр. 28 (Учебник 1)

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 31 (Учебник 1).

Задание 3. Напишите электронное письмо, используя активную лексику упр. 9 на стр. 29 (Учебник 1).

Задание 4. Упражнение 29-30 стр. 38.

Контрольная работа № 6 по теме «Гольф».

Задание 1. Соедините слово и его дефиницию

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) Water hazard | a) A score of two strokes under par at hole |
| 2) Bunker | b) A person who carries a golfer's bag and equipment |
| 3) fairway | c) A body of water on a golf course |
| 4) Front nine | d) The area of golf course between the tee and the green |
| 5) Eagle | e) A shallow pit filled with sand |
| 6) To putt | f) To strike the ball while on the green so that it rolls, but does not go into the air |
| 7) Par | g) A score between a birdie and bogey on a hole |
| 8) Caddy | h) The first half of a golf course |
| 9) Entry fee | i) A professional circuit of golf |
| 10) Golf tour | j) Money paid by a golfer before participating in a qualifying school |

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A golf course

Golf courses have different sizes and shapes. Most of them have 18 holes that are between a hundred and 500 metres long. If you have finished playing all 18 holes you have played a round of golf.

Each hole has a starting place, called a tee. This is a small area from which the golfer takes the first stroke or drive. The grass between the tee and the green is called the fairway. Sometimes fairways can be very long and golf players need a few strokes to get to the green. The land on the left and right of the fairway is the rough. It is made up of tall grass, bushes and trees.

The green is the round area at the end of the fairway. It has special grass that is very short. In the middle of the green is a hole. It has a flag placed in it so that golfers can see where it is.

Almost all golf courses have hazards. These are small lakes, sandy areas and bunkers. They make it more difficult for players to hit the ball.

1. Golf courses have the same size and shapes, haven't they?
2. Describe the golf course.
3. What is a tee?
4. What is the name for the grass between the tee and the green?
5. Why do all golf courses have hazards?

Задание 3. Выполнить упражнение 9 на стр. 9 (Учебник 2)

Задание 4. Упражнение 49-50 стр. 71 (Учебник 4)

Контрольная работа № 7 по темам «Хоккей, Хоккей с мячом, Настольный теннис».

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр. 14 (Учебник 2)

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 19 (Учебник 2).

Задание 3. Напишите интервью используя активную лексику упр. 9 на стр. 21 (Учебник 2).

Задание 4. Упражнение 57, 59, 61, 63 стр. 81-90 (Учебник 4)

Контрольная работа №8 по теме «Крикет».

Задание 1. Задайте 7 специальных вопросов к тексту на стр. 26 (Учебник 2).

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 31 (Учебник 2).

Задание 3. Напишите статью используя активную лексику упр.9 на стр. 33 (Учебник 2).

Задание 4. Упражнение 66 стр. 92 (Учебник 4).

Контрольная работа №9 по темам «Теннис, Американский футбол».

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр. 10. (Учебник 3)

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 7 (Учебник 3).

Задание 3. Напишите статью о последней теннисной игре, которую вы посетили, используя активную лексику темы.

Задание 4. Упражнение 74, 94, 97, 98, 101 стр. 107-134 (Учебник 4).

Контрольная работа №10 по теме «Бейсбол»

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр. 28 (Учебник 3).

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 на стр. 31 (Учебник 3).

Задание 3. Используя активную лексику, составьте диалогическое высказывание «На бейсбольном матче».

Задание 4. Упражнение 133, 134 стр. 181-182 (Учебник 4).

Контрольная работа №11 по теме «Английский язык делового общения»

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр.16 (Учебник 6).

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 7 стр. 21(Учебник 6).

Задание 3. Используя шаблон(стр. 14) и активную лексику темы напишите деловое письмо. (Учебник 6).

Задание 4. Упражнение 84-85 стр. 115-116, тест 32-33, стр. 154-155 (Учебник 4).

Контрольная работа №12 по теме «Деловая поездка за рубежом»

Задание 1. Переведите текст на стр. 32 (учебник 6).

Задание 2. Прослушайте аудиозапись и выполните упражнение 6 на стр. 31 (Учебник 6).

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you think the Internet will make business travel unnecessary? Why or why not?
2. What are the benefits and challenges of business travel?
3. What can a traveler do if he or she loses a passport?
4. What other things do you need to take with you on a business trip?

Задание 4. Тест 30 стр.145, тест 31 стр. 150 (Учебник 4).

Литература:

№ п/п	Наименование	Автор	Издательство и год издания
1	Career Paths, «Sports». Book 1.	Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Alan Graham	Express publishing, 2012
2	Career Paths, «Sports». Book 2.	Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Alan Graham	Express publishing, 2012
3	Career Paths, «Sports». Book 3.	Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Alan Graham	Express publishing, 2012
4	Английский язык: учебно-практический справочник.	Долгополова Я.В.	ООО «Феникс», 2013
5.	Career Paths, «Business English». Book 1.	John Taylor, Jeff Zeter	Express publishing, 2012
6.	Career Paths, «Business English». Book 2.	John Taylor, Jeff Zeter	Express publishing, 2012
7.	Career Paths, «Business English». Book 3.	John Taylor, Jeff Zeter	Express publishing, 2012

3.2.2. Итоговые контрольные работы

Итоговая контрольная работа за 3 семестр.

Exercise 1. Выполните тест.

1. Буква «а» стоит в I типе слога в слове:
A) mat B) bake C) far D) dare E) fat
2. Буква «и» стоит в I типе слога в слове:
A) dusk B) dust C) duty D) duress E) dumb
3. Буква «а» стоит в III типе слога в слове:
A) care B) case C) card D) cash E) catch
4. Буква «i» стоит в IV типе слога в слове:
A) nice B) birth C) smile D) fire E) bird
5. Буква «е» стоит в I типе слога в слове:
A) derby B) then C) desk D) tree E) fellow
6. Буква «i» стоит в II типе слога в слове:
A) climate B) sir C) fist D) blind E) fish
7. Буква «о» стоит в III типе слога в слове:
A) boat B) logical C) coke D) log E) fork
8. Буква «о» стоит в II типе слога в слове:
A) more B) frog C) poke D) mouse E) phone
9. Буква «i» стоит в III типе слога в слове:
A) ship B) shine C) shield D) shirt E) shin
10. Буква «а» стоит в IV типе слога в слове:
A) dark B) dank C) dance D) dale E) dare

Exercise 2. На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week

Exercise 3. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

1. Seventy-two	a. 31
2. Thirteen	b. 11
3. Fifty-six	c. 66
4. Eighty	d. 72
5. Eighteen	e. 315
6. Twenty-three	f. 100
7. Eleven	g. 13
8. Ninety	h. 49
9. Twelve	i. 925
10. Twenty	j. 18
11. Nineteen	k. 80
12. Forty-nine	l. 504
13. One hundred	m. 217
14. Thirty-one	n. 410
15. Four hundred and ten	o. 90
16. Six hundred and sixty	p. 56
17. Five hundred and four	q. 23
18. Nine hundred and twenty-five	r. 20
19. Two hundred and seventeen	s. 19
20. Three hundred and fifteen	t. 12

Exercise 4. Напишите дроби словами.

Н-р: $5/6$ – five sixths, $2/3$ – two thirds

1. $1/2$
2. $5/8$
3. $1/3$
4. $4/7$
5. $9/10$

Exercise 5. Выберите правильную форму множественного числа, данного существительного.

1. Person

- a) People
- b) Persons
- c) Peoples
- d) Pesones

2. Bag

- a) Bages
- b) Bagies
- c) Bags
- d) Bagys

3. City

- a) Citys
- b) Cites
- c) Cits
- d) Cities**

4. Hotel-keeper

- a) Hotels-keeper
- b) Hotels-keepers
- c) Hotel-keepers
- d) Hotel-keeperes

5. Dish

- a) Dishs
- b) Dishes
- c) Dishies
- d) Dishys

6. Wolf

- a) Wolves
- b) Wolfs
- c) Wolfes
- d) Wolvs

Exercise 6. Соедини существительные при помощи 's, (') или ... of ...

Например:

1. The door/the room the door of the room
2. The mother/Ann Ann's mother

1. the camera/Tom _____
2. the eyes/the cat _____
3. the top/the page _____
4. the daughter/Charles _____
5. the newspaper/today _____

Exercise 7. Закончи предложения используя конструкцию there is/there are.

1. _____ a tree in our garden.
2. _____ a girl called Tabatah in my class.
3. _____ cows in the field.
4. _____ some very big ships in the harbor today.
5. _____ a cinema in my town?

Установите соответствие между заголовками А – G и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1- 8. Использовать каждую букву можно только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- 1. Worrying time statistics**
- 2. Hidden dangers**
- 3. New communication opportunities**
- 4. Communication problems in real life**
- 5. Different opinions**
- 6. The best social networking site**
- 7. Time eaters**
- 8. Prospects in education**

A. The popularity of social networking sites such as V Kontakte, Facebook, MySpace, and Classmates has risen more than four times from 2005 to 2009. Many users say these sites are good for our society, but others are sure that there are more dangers in them than benefits. Your attitude to such websites depends on your age, job, interests and way of life.

B. Social networks promote communication with friends and family, they give people necessary and useful computer skills and teach them to express their ideas in a clear way. Another thing is that the sites let people create new relationships and reconnect with old friends. In every way, more communication, even online, makes connections stronger.

C. Social networking sites make people spend more time online and less time communicating face-to-face. The sites have many time-wasting activities. You stay online longer than you planned and do nothing serious or important. Experts say that teenagers spend about nine hours every week on social networking sites.

D. A big risk about social networks is that teenagers are careless. They don't worry that their personal information and photos could be open to lots of people. Also the sites don't guarantee that their registered members are who they say they are. If a person says he is James Burns, a college student, we have to believe him. We cannot check his real name or occupation.

E. Psychologists say that social networking sites can have serious disadvantages. It is hard for children to have real conversations and make friends. They become selfish personalities and lose interest in real life. Parents spend less time with their children and all members of the family spend less time with each other because they are using the Internet instead of communicating in person.

F. Internet users spend most of their time on social networks and blogs. Users in the USA spend about five and a half hours every month on their favourite site. And the number is growing. Russians spend 6.6 hours monthly on social networking sites. It is more than people in any other country. For example, in Europe it is 3.7 hours a month.

G. New research shows that social networking sites can be used in schools. Teachers should find ways to use them in class. It would help students to learn how to get information from Internet resources and share it with classmates. Students would also be able to express themselves creatively and present themselves better.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 4 семестр.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

Soccer:

1. What are some soccer field markings?
2. What markings are near the goal?
3. What does a soccer player wear when playing?
4. What are worn for safety?
5. What are some soccer positions?
6. Who is the most likely to score a goal?
7. Why might players gather in the penalty box?
8. What colour cards are shown to a player who has been penalized?
9. What association represents Europe?
10. What association represents Australia?

Basketball:

1. Where is basketball played?
2. How far from the backboard is the 3-point line?
3. What is connected to a backboard?
4. What is one type of basketball footwear?
5. What are some basketball positions?
6. Where do substitutes sit?
7. What are some ways to score in basketball?
8. Which score is most difficult?
9. What are some basketball leagues?
10. Who plays in the WNBA?

Rugby:

1. What are two types of rugby?
2. Where is rugby played?

3. What are some positions in rugby?
4. Who is a team's last line of defense on a rugby pitch?
5. What are some ways to score points in rugby?
6. What is a formation involving all the forwards?

Sports injuries.

1. What are some common sports injuries?
2. What is damaged when a fracture occurs?

Задание 2. (Учебник 4.) Тест 8-15. Выполнить все четные задания.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 5 семестр.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

Golf.

1. What are some hazards on a golf course?
2. Where is the first shot on a hole taken from?
3. How are golf clubs carried?
4. What club is usually used to finish a hole?
5. Where do players record how they played?
6. What are some golf tours?
7. Who assists a golfer on the course?

Hockey.

1. What is some equipment used to play hockey?
2. What is some gear worn by hockey players?
3. Where is hockey played?
4. How does a hockey game star?

Field hockey

1. What are some field hockey field markings?
2. What equipment is used to play field hockey?
3. What are some ways to move the ball in field hockey?
4. How can a player steal the ball from an opponent?

Table Tennis

1. How is a game of table tennis started?
2. What equipment is needed to play table tennis?

Задание 2. (Учебник 4.) Тест 19, 20, 21. Выполнить все нечетные задания.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 6 семестр.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

Cricket.

1. What is at the end of the outfield?
2. What area is between the pitch and the infield?
3. What makes up a wicket?
4. What protects a player's lower leg?
5. Which player stands behind the batter?
6. Who is the outfielder?
7. What is one way a team puts a batsman out?
8. Who decides if a wicket has been taken?
9. What are two types of cricket matches?
10. When does a team's inning end?
11. What are the three categories of cricket playing nations?
12. What status do full members have?

Tennis.

1. What are some areas of a tennis court?
2. What equipment is used when playing tennis?
3. What are some types of tennis matches?
4. Where are some of the venues for Grand Slam tournaments?

Football.

1. What are some lines on a football field?
2. What do pylons mark out?
3. What is worn by a football player?
4. What protects a football player's head?
5. What are some football positions?
6. Who throws passes to the offense?
7. What are two kicking plays in football?
8. What does every play start with?

Volleyball.

1. What are some actions in volleyball?
2. How do players try to prevent a successful spike?

Olympics.

1. What are some Olympic throwing events?
2. What is one Olympic event that takes place in water?
3. What are two Olympic skating events?
4. In what event do competitors fly through the air?

Задание 2. (Учебник 4.) Тест 24, 29. Выполнить тесты.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 7 семестр.

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

Baseball:

1. Where does the pitcher throw the ball from?
2. Where are runs scored?
3. What is some equipment used when playing baseball?
4. What protects a player's head and face?
5. What is one outfield position on baseball field?
6. Which player wears the most protective gear?
7. What two calls does an umpire make regarding a player?
8. What do batters try to do?
9. What is one kind of hit in baseball?
10. What is one kind of pitch in baseball?
11. Where are some places baseball is played in the world?
12. What is the most important baseball league in America?

Задание 2. (Учебник 4.) Тест 27, 32, 40. Выполнить все нечетные задания.

Задание 3. Написать свое резюме на английском языке.

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов:

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает проведение экзамена.

I. ПАСПОРТ

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА.

Назначение:

КОМ предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный (английский) язык»

по специальности СПО 49.02.01 – Физическая культура, 49.02.02 – Адаптивная физическая культура углубленный уровень СПО.

Умения

У 1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У 2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

У 3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Знания

З 1. лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

II. ЗАДАНИЕ ДЛЯ ЭКЗАМЕНУЮЩЕГОСЯ.

Инструкция для обучающихся

Дифференцированный зачет проходит в устной форме и состоит из 3 частей:

1. Устная тема
2. Грамматическая тема
3. Чтение, перевод и обсуждение текста.

Время выполнения задания - 40 минут.

Задания:

Задание 1.

Устные темы:

1. Soccer
2. Basketball
3. Rugby
4. Sports injuries
5. Golf
6. Hockey
7. Field hockey
8. Table Tennis
9. Cricket
10. Tennis
11. American Football.
12. Volleyball.
13. Summer Olympics
14. Winter Olympics
15. My future profession

Задание 2. Грамматические темы

1. Основы английского произношения. Ударение, интонация.
2. Имя числительные
3. Имя существительное
4. Артикль
5. Местоимение
6. Имя Прилагательное
7. Наречие
8. Неопределенные времена
9. Длительные времена
10. Времена совершенного вида
11. Страдательный залог
12. Согласование времен
13. Модальные глаголы
14. Причастие
15. Герундий

Задание 3. Прочитайте и обсудите текст.

My hobby

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies. I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections. Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball.

I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions. To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often. Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Cycling

We often hear a saying "Do not invent a bicycle" about something simple and known for a long time.

Really, the bicycle is old enough - more than a hundred years of age. Its first prototype appeared in 1791 in France. In 1800 a Russian peasant Artamonov made an iron bicycle and travelled on it from Nizhni Tagil to Moscow.

First bicycles looked odd: a large (about 1.5 m high) front wheel with a cranked axle.

The back wheel was usually smaller. Bicycles were made of iron and riding them was not comfortable because of shaking. They were even called "boneshakers".

In 1868 rubber tyres were invented, first solid, then pneumatic. New types of bicycles appeared every year but only in 1885 people saw model which looked like modern cycles. It had two almost equal wheels and a chain drive to the rear wheel. The frame of the cycle was diamond-shaped. This shape survived and became basic. The new machine looked more elegant than the old "spiders" which were soon abandoned. As time went by, new bicycles were invented -fortwo, three and even fifteen riders!

The first bicycle race was held in 1868 in Paris. But the sport became popular only several decades later because bicycles were expensive and only rich people could afford them. By the end of the 19th century many factories produced thousands of bicycles which became cheap, so many people could practice cycling and take part in various competitions. Cycling competitions are generally divided into road and track events. Both kinds are in the Olympic programme. Olympic road events include individual and team races.

Individual races' distances are different usually up to 200 kilometres. The winner is the first cyclist who passes over the finish line with his front wheel.

In the team road event the teams start the contest with 2-4 minutes interval, and that team wins whose members get the best sum of timings.

Track events take place on special cycling tracks which look like elongated stadiums with a sloping runway made of concrete, wood or plastics.

Track events are very spectacular. The Olympic programme includes 1 km sprint races, 1 km heat time trial, individual pursuit and team pursuit over 4 km.

How to keep fit

If you want to feel fit you'd better go in for one kind of sport or another. I should admit that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. "You have a sound mind in a sound body" as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind" expresses a similar idea but from different point of view.

All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy. To tell the truth I don't do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning I do some exercises just to awake. Then some aerobics for myself. It puts me into the fine moods.

In summer I go swimming as there is a beautiful river with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter, it's rather long at our place, I should say, I prefer skiing (there is nothing like the sight of a winter forest - a real fairy-tale).

I shouldn't call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV. Fortunately, they show different ones - football, basketball. I like tennis tournaments very much. I think, it's a very intelligent kind of sport for clever thinking people. Also I admire skiing championships, biathlon, swimming.

What I like most is basketball. The best games are viewed on TV. I came to know that modern basketball appeared in 1891 in the USA. The originator, John Naismith was a coach at the college. He invented the baskets and the rules of the game. Since then basketball has become very popular and is spread all over the world. It is the sport of strong tall men, the sport of giants.

My attitude to sport

Sport is very important in our life. We meet it since the very first days of the life. When a mother puts her baby's arms left and right it is the first step to physical training. Then a child goes to a kindergarten and has lessons in physical training. Every child likes to play games. When you are faster and stronger than your friends you win. If you are a good sports lover you win often. So sport helps to breed up strong character.

Many children start to go in for sport at the age of 7, 8, 9. They like it very much. Later some of them become popular. So we can say that sport helps to achieve success in life. For example, Oxana Bayul from Dnepropetrovsk started to skate when she was three. When the girl was seven she won her first competition in figure skating. Now Oxana is only 17 but she is an Olympic champion and a very rich person. She worked hard and sport helps her to achieve success in life despite all difficulties in her young life.

There are you young people who use cigarettes, alcohol or even drugs. If you go in for sport you will never do that and so you will be healthy. Sport helps you to understand the life better. It helps to taste a sweet feeling of victory and teaches to lose with dignity; it helps to find new friends and teaches you to be a true friend. So sport is very important for every young person and it plays a great role in my li

My favorite sport

All kinds of sports and games are cultivated in our country as well as in England, the USA and other countries of the world. Tennis, hockey, volley-ball and football have become very popular in Russia.

Football is my favourite sport. The term "football" is understood differently in the US and Britain. For a Britisher "football" is the same as what is known to be "футбол" in our country. For an American "football" means "rugby", while the game usually played here in Russia is known as "soccer".

Soccer is played by two teams, equal in number, each consisting of eleven players. This is, properly speaking, genuine football, the ball being driven only by the feet. The eleven players take up their position on the field. The centre forward stands at the centre.

On the right are the inside right and the outside right, on the left are the inside left and the outside left. The three half-backs are stationed behind the forward line. The goal is protected by the right back, the left back and the goalkeeper. No handling is allowed except by the goalkeeper. Excellent technique, flexible modern tactics and good teamwork are characteristic features of modern football.

National sports of Great Britain

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". They do not think that play is more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encouraged to do both.

Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: "that's not cricket" it means "that's not fair", "to play the game" means "to be fair". Golf is Scotland's chief contribution to British sport.

It is worth noting here an interesting feature of sporting life in Britain, namely, its frequently close connections with social class of the players or spectators except where a game may be said to be a "national" sport. This is the case with cricket in England which is played and watched by all classes. This is true of golf, which is everywhere in the British Isles a middle-class activity.

The amateur variety of Rugby football, is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society whereas, elsewhere, it too is a game for the middle classes. Association football is a working-class sport as are boxing, wrestling, snooker, darts, and dog-racing. As far as fishing is concerned it is a sport where what is caught determines the class of a fisherman.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are the next most popular sports among men. Aerobics (keep-fit exercises) and yoga, squash and cycling are among the sports where participation has been increasing in recent years.

There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship are held in July (since 1877). The other one is Wembley - a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923.

Olympic Games (1)

In 1453 before Christ the first games were held in Olympia. Beginning with approximately 776 before Christ the games were organised every fourth year. These sports consisted of running, wrestling and other exercises. The favourite games of that time were horse-racing and jumping. The ancient winners got wreaths of palm leaves.

The modern Olympic Games began again in 1896. They take place every four years. They cannot take place in a country which is at war, and during the two world wars

there were no Olympic Games. So except in 1916, 1940 and 1944, the Olympic Games have been held every leap year. Women's events started in 1912. Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924.

The Games have been held in many countries. The 22nd Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980. The international Olympic Committee, which was set up and began to work in 1896, chooses the country and the city for the Olympic Games to be held in. The 26th Olympic Games were held in 1996 in Atlanta in the USA. It was a great sport event. There were competitions on practically all summer sports. Russian sportsmen took an active part in these Games. They won a lot of medals and we are very proud of them. The Games were organised in a proper way. It was a wonderful festival of sport, health, peace and friendship.

Olympic Games (2)

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, long jumping, throwing of disks, chariot races, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing for the Games well, and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The rules were very strict. Those that didn't obey them were physically punished. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived.

For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policymaking body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the programme of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee.

There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centres. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes

great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural programme of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games. And the symbol was brown bear. The latest Olympic Games were held in Salt Lake City. This is the largest winter Olympic Games people have ever had. Russian sportsmen got medals for their records in many sports events.

Olympic Games (3)

The Olympic Games are one of the most spectacular reminders of the debt we owe to the Greeks. The original Olympic Games were held every four years in honour of Zeus, the supreme god of Greek religion. The first record of the games dates from 776 B.C., but it is certain that they existed prior to that. They were held continuously for over 1.000 years until they were abolished in the reign of King Theodosius about 392 A.D.

The Olympic festival was a great unifying bond between the Independent city-states of Greece. The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discus and throwing the javelin. Only men competed and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement. Each competitor had to take the Olympic Oath - a promise to behave in a sportsman-like fashion.

The modern Olympic era began in 1894 when Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to revive the ancient Greek tradition of celebrating health, youth and peace with a sports festival. Baron de Coubertin created the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars.

Even though the modern Olympic Games embrace the whole world, the connection with Greece is still very strong. A lighted torch is brought all the way from Greece, carried by a relay of runners, in order to light the Olympic Flame which burns all through the Games. As in ancient Greek times, the competitors still take the Olympic Oath. The long-distance race is still called the Marathon. Marathon was a village about 26 miles from Athens. In the year 490 BC the Greeks defeated a powerful Persian army at that spot. After the fierce day's fighting a soldier volunteered to bring news of the victory to the anxious citizens of Athens. He ran all the way and after gasping out the message. "Rejoice, we conquer!" he collapsed and died.

One important rule of the Olympic Games is that the competitors must be amateurs. This rule has been under a lot of pressure in recent years because modern sport is so professional and competitive. Athletes train for years to take part in the Olympics and some countries spend much more than others on equipment and facilities. But despite these pressures, the amateur rule remains.

Olympic Games in London

London was host for the first time in 1908. With 1,500 competitors from 19 nations, the Games were by now an institution of worldwide significance. The programme, moreover, was augmented by the inclusion of Association football (which appeared in 1900 but only in a demonstration match), diving, field hockey, and ice hockey, as well as other sports since discontinued.

The most dramatic episode of these Games was in the marathon, run from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush in London, the site of a new stadium. Pietri (Italy) led into the arena but collapsed and was disqualified for accepting assistance from officials. The gold medal went to the second man home, Hayes (USA), but Queen Alexandra, who was present opposite the finishing line, was so moved by the Italian's plight that she awarded him special gold cup.

The 400 metres provided an opportunity for Halswelle (GB) to become the only man in Olympic history to win by a walk-over. The final was declared void after an American had been disqualified for boring. Two other Americans withdrew from re-run final in protest, leaving Halswelle an unopposed passage. Britain won the polo, and all the boxing, lawn tennis, rackets, rowing, and yachting titles as well as five out of six cycle races.

Racing

There are all kinds of racing in England - horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. On sports days at school boys and girls run races, and even train for them. There is usually a mile race for older boys, and one who wins it is certainly a good runner. Usually those who run a race go as fast as possible, but there are some races in which everybody has to go very carefully in order to avoid falling.

The most famous boat-race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It is rowed over a course on the River Thames, and thousands of people go to watch it. The eight rowers in each boat have great struggle, and at the end there is usually only a short distance between the winners and the losers. The University boat-race started in 1820 and has been rowed on the Thames almost every spring since 1836.

Sport in Australia

A lot of Australians think you shouldn't worry too much about life.

But some things in life are really important, and to many Australian men, one of these things is sport. It's something they don't joke about. Sport matters. In pubs, clubs and even at work you'll often find men who can talk about only one thing - sport.

Australians are lucky. They have a perfect climate, and an endless amount of land. They have wonderful waves for surfers on their beaches. They also have a strong wish to win. Put these together and you get a lot of good sportsmen and women. In fact, Australia

has a very high number of world champions, in all kinds of sports, for a country of only 16 million people.

Around the country you'll find plenty of opportunities for golf, squash, tennis, trail riding (horse or motorcycle), fishing and so on. Surfing is almost a religion for many Australians who follow the waves around the country and there are a number of important surfing contests.

There are sport happenings and holidays in Australia year round. Here are some of them.

In February there's Regatta Day with boat races and other water activities.

In June in Darwin the Beer Can Regatta takes place when there are boat races for boats constructed entirely out of beer cans - there are plenty of those in the world's beer drinking capital.

In August in the Northern Territory camel racing is on in Alice Springs, and then the Apex Rodeo is held, one of the biggest rodeo in Australia - the town fills up with cowboys.

In September sporting attention turns to Melbourne with the Grand Final for Australian Rules Football.

In November the Melbourne Cup on the first Tuesday is Australia's premier horse race. It is a public holiday in Victoria but the whole country shuts down for the three minutes or so which the race takes.

In December the Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race starts on the 26th, a fantastic sight as the yachts stream out of the harbour and head south.

Sports in Great Britain

National sports in Great Britain... It is a very interesting question, because many kinds of sport have taken the origin in England. The Englishmen love sports, they are called sports-lovers in spite of the fact that some of them neither play games nor even watch them. They only like to speak about sports.

Many traditional sporting contests take place in England, for example, cricket. It is played from May till September. This game is associated with England. There are many cricket clubs in this country. English people like to play cricket. They think that summer without cricket isn't summer. Cricket is the English national sport in summer. If you want to play cricket you must wear white boots, a white shirt and white long trousers. There are two teams. Each team has eleven players. Cricket is popular in boys' schools. Girls play cricket too.

Football has got a long history. It was played by the whole village teams in the middle ages in England. Now football is the most popular game in Britain. It is a team game. There are some amateur teams but most of the teams are professional ones in England. Professional football is a big business. Football is played at schools too.

Rugby football. You can see a ball in this game, but it is not round. It is oval. This is a team game. There are fifteen players in each team. It is a popular game in England. There are many amateur rugby football teams in this country. If we speak about football we can mention an American football too. It is a game that is played between two teams of players using an oval ball that can be handled or kicked. The captain of the team must be the oldest or best player.

Englishmen heard about table tennis in 1880. Then the International Table Tennis Association was formed and the international rules were worked out. Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women. There are some tennis clubs in England, but if you play there it is necessary to pay money for it. Englishmen like playing tennis but many of them prefer to watch this game.

Wimbledon is the centre of lawn tennis. Some years ago Wimbledon was a village, now it is a part of London. The most important tennis competition takes place there every summer.

There are some racing competitions in England. They are motor-car racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing, boat-racing, horse-racing. All kinds of racings are popular in England. It is interesting to see the egg-and-spoon race. The runner, who takes part in this competition, must carry an egg in a spoon. It is not allowed to drop the egg.

Sports in Russia

Millions of people all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport helps people to stay in good shape, keeps them fit and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sports ground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools where local competitions are usually held.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals. There are also a lot of amateur clubs and keep-fit centres in Russia where people go in for aerobics, yoga, body-building, swimming, skating, jogging.

Thousands of people go to the stadiums to support their favorite team and many many thousand more prefer to watch the games on TV. But watching sports events and going in for sports are two different things.

My favorite kind of sport is tennis. I've been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and whenever I have a chance I go with a friend of mine.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting, hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow - skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests: this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volleyball, basket-ball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for callisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing

of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D.

The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.

Windsurfing

Windsurfing was invented in the mid-sixties by two southern Californian surfers, Hoyle Schweitzer and Jim Drake. Surfers need strong rolling waves, and hate days of calm sea. Schweitzer noticed that on days when waves were not high enough to surf, there was often a strong wind and he set about finding a way to use it. His first experiments involved standing on his surfboard holding out a piece of sail cloth in his hands. Gradually he and Drake refined this idea into a basic design for a sailboard, similar to a surfboard, but holding a mast and a triangular sail which could be tilted and turned in any direction. The windsurfer operates a boom which controls the amount of wind in the sail, for speed and change of direction. Schweitzer immediately went into business designing and making the new sailboards and taking the idea abroad. By mid-seventies, the sport had spread to Holland, Germany and France.

American sports and games

Baseball is the most popular game in the US. It is played throughout the spring and summer by schools, colleges and professional teams.

Football is the most popular game in the autumn. There are professional football teams in all the main cities of the United States. In American football there are eleven players in each team, as in original football, but the rules are different. Players are often hurt in American football. So the teams wear special clothing and helmets as in hockey.

Basketball is a very popular game in the United States too. It is especially popular in high schools, both among boys and girls.

The game of golf is very popular with businessmen and professional people. It is played by both men and women. There are now more golfers than tennis players.

Swimming, water skiing and skin diving are popular summer sports.

In winter many people go in for ice-skating, skiing and hockey if they live in the Northern and Central states.

Other sports include wrestling, boxing and horse-racing.

Критерий оценки:

Отметка “5” выставляется, если полно излагается изученный материал, дается правильное определение предметных понятий; обнаруживается понимание материала, обосновываются суждения, ученик демонстрирует способность применить полученные знания на практике, привести примеры не только из учебника, но и самостоятельно составленные; ученик излагает материал последовательно с точки зрения логики предмета и норм литературного языка.

Отметка “4” выставляется, если ученик дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки “5”, но допускаются 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого.

Отметка “3” выставляется, если ученик обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данной темы, но: излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, понятий; не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого.

Отметка “2” выставляется, если ученик обнаруживает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажает их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал. Оценка “2” отмечает такие недостатки в подготовке ученика, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.

5. Приложения. Задания для оценки освоения дисциплины

Лист согласования

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на учебный год

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на _____ учебный год по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык».

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения: _____

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании кафедры «Психолого-педагогических и медико-биологических дисциплин» _____

«____» _____ 20__ г. (протокол № _____).

Зав. кафедрой _____ Грачева К.В.