



*ФГОС ВО
(версия3++)*

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

ЧЕЛЯБИНСК 2019

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО КУЛЬТУРЫ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЧЕЛЯБИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ КУЛЬТУРЫ»**

Кафедра иностранных языков

**Фонд оценочных средств
по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык»**

**программа бакалавриата
«Фортепиано»
по направлению подготовки
53.03.02 Музыкально-инструментальное искусство
квалификация: Артист ансамбля. Концертмейстер.
Преподаватель (Фортепиано)**

Челябинск 2019

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОСВО по направлению подготовки 53.03.02. Музыкально-инструментальное искусство

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Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» как составная часть ОПОП на заседании совета *консерваторского* факультета рекомендован к рассмотрению экспертной комиссией, протокол № 10 от 23.04.2019.

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Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» как составная часть ОПОП утверждена на заседании Ученого совета института протокол № 8 от 27.05.2019.

Срок действия фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» продлен на заседании Ученого совета института:

Учебный год	№ протокола, дата утверждения
2020/21	протокол № 1 от 28.09.2020
2021/22	
2022/23	
2023/24	
2024/25	

1. СОСТАВНЫЕ ЧАСТИ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) представлен:

– ФОС в составе рабочей программы дисциплины;
– тестовыми материалами из Единого портала интернет-тестирования в сфере образования (www.i-exam.ru);

– базой тестовых заданий, позволяющих оценить сформированность компетенций по дисциплине.

– материалами, необходимыми для оценки умений и владений (практико-ориентированные задания, используемые в период проведения промежуточной аттестации).

2. ФОС В СОСТАВЕ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ФОС в соответствии с Положением «О порядке разработки и утверждении основных профессиональных образовательных программ – программ бакалавриата, специалитета и магистратуры» (утв. Ученым советом, протокол № 7 от 22.04.2019, приказ 83-п от 24.04.2019) входит в состав рабочей программы дисциплины (раздел № 6) и включает следующие пункты и подпункты:

6. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине.

6.1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Таблица 6, 7.

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

6.2.1. *Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования* Таблицы 8, 9

6.2.2. *Описание шкал оценивания.*

6.2.2.1. Описание шкалы оценивания ответа на экзамене (зачете) (пятибалльная система). Таблица 10.

6.2.2.2. Описание шкалы оценивания Таблица 11.

6.3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений и владений, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы.

6.3.1. *Материалы для подготовки к зачету и экзамену.* Таблица 12, 13.

6.3.2. *Темы и методические указания по подготовке рефератов, эссе и творческих заданий по дисциплине.*

6.3.3. *Методические указания по выполнению курсовой работы.*

6.3.4. *Типовые задания для проведения текущего контроля формирования компетенций.*

6.3.4.1. Планы семинарских занятий.

6.3.4.2. Задания для практических занятий.

6.3.4.3. Темы и задания для мелкогрупповых/индивидуальных занятий.

6.3.4.4. Типовые темы и задания контрольных работ (контрольного урока).

6.3.4.5. Тестовые задания.

6.4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений и владений, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций.

3. ТЕСТОВЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ИЗ ЕДИНОГО ПОРТАЛА ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В СФЕРЕ

ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ (www.i-exam.ru)

В целях проверки текущего контроля знаний обучающихся используются тестовые материалы интернет-ресурса «Интернет-тренажеры. Подготовка к процедурам контроля качества» имеет два режима: «обучение» и «самоконтроль».

Режим «обучения» позволяет:

1. Работать в базе заданий без ограничения по времени.
2. Осуществлять проверку правильности выполнения задания. Она происходит сразу после ответа.
3. В случае выбора неправильного ответа выводится подсказка (правильное решение).

Режим «самоконтроля» позволяет:

1. Просмотреть структуру теста в соответствии с разделами и темами дисциплины.
2. Увидеть результат тестирования в процентах и с указанием усвоенных/неусвоенных тем.

Для преподавателей и обучающихся данный ресурс доступен 2 раза в год (как правило, это периоды: сентябрь – декабрь / март – июнь).

Для промежуточной аттестации или проверки остаточных знаний используются тестовые материалы из:

Интернет-ресурс «Федеральный интернет-экзамен в сфере профессионального образования (ФЭПО)» используется для проведения промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с приказом «О проведении Интернет-экзамена ФЭПО - №»

4. МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ УМЕНИЙ И ВЛАДЕНИЙ (ПРАКТИКО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ В ПЕРИОД ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ) к зачету

№ п/п	Темы практико-ориентированных заданий	Код компетенций
2 семестр		
1	People and Places	УК-4
2	Free Time	УК-4
3	Home	УК-4
4	Holidays	УК-4
5	Shopping	УК-4
6	Studying	УК-4
7	Family and Friends	УК-4
8	My working day (My day off)	УК-4
9	English Meals	УК-4

Материалы для выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий

Тема 1. People and places.

Read and translate the texts. Name places of interest you know in your country and say why they are so famous and who's made them famous.

Places of Interest in London

There are a lot of places of interest in London. Among them there are: Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London. London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London. It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is a museum of arms. On the bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower of London, you can see Westminster Palace, or the Houses of Parliament. It is the seat of the British government and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour. Buckingham Palace is the Queen's official London residence. Tourists always go to see the ceremony of changing the Guard there.

London has many fine squares. Some of them are quiet, others are busy like Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is the central square of the city. To the right of the square there is the National Gallery which has a fine collection of European paintings. St Paul's Cathedral is the biggest English church. Another famous church is Westminster Abbey where kings, queens, and many famous people are buried. London is also famous for its beautiful parks. Hyde Park is the most democratic park in the world, as anyone can say anything he likes there. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo.

Sights in the USA

One should start sightseeing in America from Washington. There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is interesting to see the famous cherry trees, the gift from Japan. They were brought to America in 1912. The NASA museum is devoted to the USA achievements in the exploration of space. Capitol Hill is the highest place in the city. There is a law that forbids to build houses higher than the Capitol on Capitol Hill. From the Capitol to the White House Pennsylvania Avenue used for all processions and parades runs. The Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument are the most famous ones in Washington. The Wash-

ington Monument is one of the most impressive sights in the city. It is situated in Potomac Park. It was erected to the memory of the first president of the USA in 1888. It is called "the Pencil" because it is one of the tallest stone constructions in the world and the tallest in the USA.

There are many sights in Philadelphia, for example, the National Historical Park. You can also see the Liberty Bell, which is a symbol of freedom. The sound of this Bell told the people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. You can also visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art — one of the greatest art museums of the world. One should also visit New York, the city of skyscrapers with the Statue of Liberty. A new American Immigration Museum has been opened at the base of the statue. The Metropolitan Opera House, the Madison Square Garden, the Modern Arts Museum are popular among the tourists. One can also visit Lyndon B. Johnson Space Centre near Houston in Texas or go to Florida or California to enjoy the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean beaches. And I would like to see them all myself.

Tema 2. Free Time

Read the texts and say whether what other ways to spend free time you know. What unusual hobbies do you (your friends) have? Also, answer the questions.

1. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
2. How much time do you have each week for doing these things?
3. Why do you like doing these activities?
4. How did you start doing this activity at first?
5. Is there some other hobby or sport you would like to try? ...
6. How has the way people spend their free time changed over the years?

Extreme Ironing

Extreme ironing (also called EI) is an extreme sport in which people take ironing boards to remote locations and iron items of clothing. According to the Extreme Ironing Bureau, extreme ironing is "the latest danger sport that combines the thrills of an extreme outdoor activity with the satisfaction of a well-pressed shirt."

Part of the attraction and interest the media has shown towards extreme ironing seems to center on the issue of whether it is really a sport or not. It is widely considered to be tongue-in-cheek.

Extreme ironing has become something of a cult in recent years, with "ironists" taking their chores to places as inhospitable as the Antarctic, the bottom of a Welsh bog, and in the middle of a go-kart race at Streatham Raceway. Agencies, T. C. (2008, April 01). 'Extreme ironing' on the sea bed in new record.

Every person needs some free time, be it a kid or an adult. Most schoolchildren and employees usually rest at weekend. This is the best time for relaxing and doing what you like. Evenings of weekdays also offer some free time.

When I get back from school, I eat something quick and do my homework. After that I'm free to meet up with friends, to play computer games or to draw, which is my hobby. Sometimes, I play volleyball or other active games with my friends at the school playground. In summertime I also like playing ping-pong and I'm rather good at it. Weekends are a bit different.

My parents usually give me some pocket money each week. I try to spend them reasonably. During the week I pay for lunch at the school canteen. Sometimes I need to buy some stationery.

At weekends I go out with my friends. Sometimes we go to the cinema, sometimes to the pizza place. However, my favourite pastime at weekends is bowling. I like this game. I think it is not only entertaining but also social. Bowling unites like-minded people and gives a chance to communicate with good friends, instead of sitting in front of the computer.

I don't mind computer games, but they can get addictive and certainly spending long hours in front of the screen is not healthy. It influences eyesight and brain activity. I keep in touch with some friends through social networks or chats, but I understand that real life communication is much better. Apart from seeing friends, I spend my free time with my family members and relatives, especially on special occasions. On birthdays, anniversaries, public holidays we have family gatherings at my grandma's place.

Tema 3. Home

Read the texts. Do you agree with the saying that there's no other place like home? What other proverbs about home do you know? Describe what you've got in your flat.

Home Is Where the Heart Is

I personally think that home is a small world where one lives according to his/her own rules. It's a place where you feel comfort, warmth and reliability. And I believe that it's not the size of the place where you live that matters, but the way you feel about it. And if your house is not just a building for you but a place that you can call home, it means that you want to stay there as long as possible and it's a place where you always want to return to.

The importance of home is depicted in languages of all the nations: we say "East or West, home is best ", the English say "My home is my castle." Home is a place that awakens the most pleasant feelings and high emotions in soul of every person. Always after a hard day I return home and think "At last I came home". For me there is no place like home.

I'm sure that home of a person is as much a reflection of his personality, as the clothes he wears, the food he eats, the books he reads and the friends he spends his time with. Homes reflect the way of life and habits of their owners.

I adore my home; I like to be there, because it's always filled with happiness and joy. Even after the first few minutes in our flat you can understand all hospitality and friendliness of this place and the family which lives there. Our flat is very warm and cosy, so it makes any person feel at home. It's the place where I wake up every morning to the refreshing smell of coffee from the kitchen and where every day of my life starts, that's why it is so important for me.

My home, my sweet home... Sometimes after a long journey I return home with such pleasure and happiness, that I feel myself like a baby that returns to its mother. I love every corner and every thing in my flat. "My home is my fortress", it is my territory, my place where I feel good and comfortable. And nobody can disturb me here.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror.. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think - the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Tema 4. Holidays

Read the text. Name the national holidays you've got in your country. Share what holidays you celebrate at home.

Holidays are an essential part of any teacher's curriculum. They're an engaging way to introduce your students to diverse cultures, give them a global perspective, and help them make

ELA and social studies connections. For a year's worth of hands-on activities, ready-to-go reproducibles, read-aloud fast facts, and more to incorporate seamlessly into your lessons, check out *The Scholastic Big Book of Holidays Around the Year*, and read on for a quick look at more multicultural celebrations for every season.

Winter

Hanukkah

For eight days each November or December, Jews light a special candleholder called a menorah. They do it to remember an ancient miracle in which one day's worth of oil burned for eight days in their temple. On Hanukkah, many Jews also eat special potato pancakes called latkes, sing songs, and spin a top called a dreidel to win chocolate coins, nuts, or raisins. Your students can use this art project to make their own menorah and learn more about the holiday with these 13 Hanukkah books for your classroom.

St. Lucia Day

To honor this third-century saint on December 13, many girls in Sweden dress up as "Lucia brides" in long white gowns with red sashes, and a wreath of burning candles on their heads. They wake up their families by singing songs and bringing them coffee and twisted saffron buns called "Lucia cats." Your students can learn more about the tradition in this ready-to-print Winter Holidays lesson.

Christmas

People celebrate this Christian holiday by going to church, giving gifts, and sharing the day with their families. In some parts of Europe, "star singers" go caroling — singing special Christmas songs — as they walk behind a huge star on a pole. Add these books to your classroom library to give your students a chance to learn more about different Christmas traditions can help your students

Kwanzaa

Kwanzaa, which means "First Fruits," is based on ancient African harvest festivals and celebrates ideals such as family life and unity. During this spiritual holiday, celebrated from December 26 to January 1, millions of African Americans dress in special clothes, decorate their homes with fruits and vegetables, and light a candleholder called a kinara. Help your students delve deeper into the history of the holiday with this ready-to-go Kwanzaa lesson plan and the engaging Kwanzaa books on this list.

New Year

In Ecuador, families dress a straw man in old clothes on December 31. The straw man represents the old year. The family members make a will for the straw man that lists all of their faults. At mid-night, they burn the straw man, in hopes that their faults will disappear with him. Check out this New Year's Eve: Holiday Ideas printable for more quick activity ideas for your students.

Lunar New Year

Lunar New Year is observed in many countries that follow lunar calendars, including Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore, China, Malaysia, and more. Lunar New Year can be celebrated in January, February, March, April, September, or November, depending on the lunar calendar, but February and April are the most common times. Lunar New Year traditions vary from culture to culture. Some examples include exchanging red envelopes or silk pouches containing money, setting off fireworks, playing games, eating traditional dishes, cleaning the house, and holding parades with colorful costumes. These Lunar New Year books are excellent classroom resources to learn more about the Chinese traditions associated with the holiday.

Mardi Gras

The time of Lent is a solemn one of reflection for Christians, so the Tuesday before Lent begins is a time of merry-making for many people around the world. In New Orleans, people wear costumes and attend huge parades for the festival of Mardi Gras. Brazil's Carnival also features parades, costumes, and music. This day is also known as Shrove Tuesday. In England, some towns have pancake contests in which women run a race while flipping a pancake at least three times. For a fun way to introduce the holiday to young learners, try these four Mardi Gras activities for PreK-K classrooms.

Spring

Basant

In Pakistan, boys celebrate the first day of spring in the Muslim calendar with exciting kite-fighting contests. After putting powdered glass on their strings, they use the strings to try to cut off each other's kites. Whoever keeps his kite the longest wins.

Holi

For this Hindu spring festival, people dress in green. Children then squirt each other with water pistols filled with yellow- or red-colored liquid. They also blow colored powder on each other through bamboo pipes. Everyone gets soaked — and colorful — to celebrate spring.

Songkran

In Thailand, a special three-day water festival on April 13–15 marks Songkran, the Buddhists' celebration of the new year. Parades feature huge statues of Buddha that spray water on passersby. In small villages, young people throw water at each other for fun. People also release fish into rivers as an act of kindness.

Aboakyere

The Effutu people of Ghana make a special offer to the god Panche Otu each spring with the deer-hunting festival. Two teams of men and boys, dressed in bright costumes, compete to be the first to bring back a live deer to present to the chief. Then they all dance together.

Easter

On Easter, Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. People attend church and also enjoy different Easter customs. In Germany, people make "egg trees" that are decorated like Christmas trees. In Hungary, boys sprinkle girls with perfumed water — and in return, girls prepare a holiday dinner for them. Share these festive Easter stories with students who are curious to learn more about the history and modern celebrations.

Passover

The highlight of this major Jewish holiday is the Passover seder. During these two special dinners, families read from a book called the Haggadah about the ancient Israelites' exodus, or flight, from Egypt more than 3,000 years ago. As they honor their ancestors, Jews reaffirm the importance of freedom. Try these quick ideas to introduce students to the history of Passover and add Passover stories to your classroom library to allow students to learn more.

May Day

To celebrate the return of spring, children in England dance around tall poles decorated with ribbons, called maypoles. Their dancing wraps the ribbons tightly around the pole. You can

even engage your students in their own May Day celebration with this ready-to-go May Day lesson plan.

Summer

Midsummer Day

The sun continues to shine long after midnight in Scandinavia when Midsummer Day is celebrated in late June. To celebrate, Swedish villagers decorate a spruce trunk — called a *najstang* — like a maypole. In Norway, families light bonfires along the fjords.

O-Bon

Japanese people keep the memory of their ancestors alive with a festival held during the summer called O-Bon. People put lit candles in lanterns and float them on rivers and seas. They also visit and clean the graves of those who have died. In the ancient city of Kyoto, people light giant bon-fires.

Arapaho Sun Dance

A religious festival centering on the sun dance takes place during summer in Wyoming. Cheyenne, Arapaho, Shoshone, and members of other Plains Indians tribes dance around a pole topped by a buffalo's head. The buffalo is a symbol of plenty, and dancers wish for good fortune in the year ahead.

Ramadan

During this holy time, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar year, Muslims do not eat, drink, or smoke from sunrise to sunset for an entire month. Instead, they spend their days in worship, praying in mosques. At the end of Ramadan, people celebrate with a festival known as Eid-al-Fitr. Pair this *Rookie Read About Ramadan* book with a ready-to-go Ramadan lesson to help your students learn more about the history of the holiday

Autumn

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

In September or October, Jews believe that God opens the Book of Life for ten days, starting with Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year) and ending with Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement). During these days, the holiest in the Jewish year, Jews try to atone for any wrongdoing and to forgive others. A ram's horn trumpet, known as the *shofar*, is blown before and during Rosh Hashanah and at the conclusion of Yom Kippur. Help your students in grades 2-3 make connections to other New Year's celebrations around the world using this printable nonfiction mini-book.

Labor Day

In 66 countries, the contributions of workers are honored on Labor Day. In New Zealand, Labour Day is marked on the fourth Monday of October and celebrates the campaign for the eight-hour workday. Now, New Zealanders have an extra day of rest from work — and a three-day weekend for picnics and other activities.

Day of the Dead

On November 1 — called *Día de los Muertos* — Mexicans remember their loved ones who have died by visiting them and having a meal right in the graveyard. Stores sell sugar-candy caskets, breads decorated with "bone" shapes, and toy skeletons. For more books and ideas to

help your students understand the traditions, check out this teacher's tips for discussing Día de los Muertos in your classroom.

Tema 5. Shopping

Read the texts and answer the questions:

1. What do you usually buy when you go shopping?
2. Do you enjoy shopping?
3. Do you know how to make shopping more exciting and interesting?
4. Do you prefer to go shopping alone or with your friends (family)?

Shopping as a Part of Our Life

Going shopping is a part of our everyday life. For some people it's a pleasant pastime while for others it's an everyday routine. Some people love doing the shopping and they are happy if they can pick up a bargain in the sales. But whether you like shopping or not you have to do it because it's a necessity.

In big cities and even many small towns there are all kinds of shops and stores as well as supermarkets. Supermarkets are primarily food stores which sell all kinds of food: fresh, frozen and canned meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, dairy products and bread. Practically everything a family needs can be found in a supermarket. There the customer serves himself and pays at the cash-desk on leaving the shop.

Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, china and glassware, household electric appliances, furniture and other goods. However, many people don't like to shop in big department stores as they are often overcrowded.

In my city we also have got a great number of shops. Most of them open at 9 a.m. and close at 8 or 9 at night. Smaller shops normally have a lunch break. Nearly all shops are closed on Sundays. I should say that all the shops are equally popular with customers, though some of them are really expensive. But they are not always quality shops. That's why many people these days prefer to do the shopping at the market where the prices are more reasonable.

In our family it's my father who does most of the shopping. He usually shops in the supermarket, where he goes to the grocery department, the greengrocery, the meat and fish counters and buys all the stuff we need for our large family. He usually does it once a week.

For me and my mother on the other hand going shopping is a kind of pastime and even entertainment. We can spend hours and hours dropping in at one shop after another in search of something special or unusual. More than often we buy things that we practically don't need.

I love shopping for clothes. The last shopping round I made with my friend a few days ago. We set out midmorning and managed to go round all the shops in the city which were worth visiting. First we went to the central department store but the goods there were the same as everywhere else and more expensive. Besides we didn't see any fashion clothes for the young. The only good thing about such stores is that they normally have a good selection of cosmetics and perfumery. So we didn't miss a chance to pick up some mascara and hair spray. After that we had a quick look at the footwear, haberdashery and ready-made clothes and were ready for a snack at McDonalds. Then we dropped in at some small shops which offer fashionable clothes and a half-price sale is a usual thing there. After going through the latest cuts of shirts and skirts I found a lovely little dress for myself but they didn't have my size. So I

told myself that next time I wouldn't wait for amazing items to go on sale — it's not worth the disappointment when they disappear before you can make your purchase. Then we moved on to another shop that had «A Huge Sale» sign on the door. After making our way through the crowd each of us grabbed piles of clothes and waited in the line for the fitting rooms. We tried on the selected items but didn't buy anything as even the sale prices were too high for us.

Indeed, shopping is a pleasant pastime when you can afford to buy the things you like.

Boys and Shopping

I should say that I am one of those boys who hate shopping and the idea of doing the shopping drives me mad, though, of course, I like delicious food and nice clothes. It means somebody has to do it for you. In our family it's my mother's responsibility. She knows what to buy and where to buy at a cheaper price. I live in a small town, so there are not many shops here, to say nothing of supermarkets. Most shops are situated in the centre of the town and there is a two-storeyed department store in the central square and it is always overcrowded. The market is opposite the department store and people, mostly women and girls, go there to shop but in my opinion they more often go to look at the things than to buy. I don't understand this kind of pastime.

I seldom go shopping, but I know where this or that thing can be bought. For example, if I want to save time, I go to the nearest food store where I can buy everything I need: bread, milk, sugar, eggs, butter and so on. I prefer this shop because the goods are ready-weighed and ready-packed. I find it convenient and always go there if my mother forgets to buy something and I am sent for it.

I also know that department stores have a lot of departments: stationary, millinery, footwear, sportswear goods, perfumery, jewellery, ready-made women's and men's clothes. All the things for sale are on the counters and in the shop windows so the customers can choose what they want.

As I have said I am not keen on shopping at all and when my parents ask me to buy something, I am always reluctant to do it. From time to time my mother takes me to a department store when we need to buy some clothes or shoes for me. I hate trying things on in a fitting-room. Most of all I like book and music shops. I can stay there for hours leafing through pages of some historical books or going through piles of CDs or records. These shops are worth visiting even if you don't intend to make a purchase there as they offer a wide selection of books on music. But regular shopping is really boring and tiresome.

Tema 6. Studying

Read the texts and give some advice to people who want to succeed in learning.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it.

Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

Why do We Learn English

People began to speak many centuries ago, and since then they have been speaking different languages. Every language reflects the soul, behavior and temperament of each nationality. Peoples created their own alphabets and rules, but they always wanted to communicate with each other, to understand and to know more about each other.

Languages help people to understand each other better, they help them to solve different economic and political problems, which stands before them, and so people learn foreign languages.

All languages are different. Some are very hard, some are easier, some are similar, but there are no identical languages in the whole world. There are more than 2,700 languages in the world. Many of them are "alive" because people use them, but there are some "dead" languages, for example Latin.

Two thousands years ago, Latin was the world's most important international language. Today this title belongs to English. It's a global language of travel, business, pop culture, sport and science.

Over one billion people speak English. That's almost one fifth of the world's population. For over 450 million it's their first language. For the other 600 million it's either a second language or a foreign language.

Today, in fact, over 300 million people are learning English. That's more than the population of the USA.

The average person in Britain has a vocabulary of between 10,000 and 15,000 words. In his plays William Shakespeare used a vocabulary of about 30,000 words. Shakespeare was born over 400 years ago. At that time, only six or seven million people spoke English.

Now English is spoken practically all over the world, it has become the world's most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. It is spoken as a mother tongue in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Besides, a lot of people speak English in Japan, India, China, Africa and many other countries. English is one of the official languages of the United Nation Organisation. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computer technology.

To my mind English is worth studying. There is a proverb: "A new language is a new world". "Knowledge is a power", one great man said. Speaking a foreign language one can not only

read the papers, magazines and original books by outstanding writers, but as well watch satellite programs, travel easily to different parts of the world. Besides, understanding and speaking a foreign language became necessary while applying for a good and well-paid job.

Now I know that it is a must for XXI century professional no matter what job to choose. The world is getting smaller and international connections tighter. A lot of foreign delegations keep coming to our country, hundreds of joint ventures have appeared in every city of our country recently. So without doubt you can't do without learning this beautiful language.

Tema 7. Family and Friends

Read the text. What is more important for you, family or friends?

Happiness consists of many components, including loving family and faithful friends. Both these social groups are very important for each person. Everyone needs support, love and attention. When we are happy, we need close people to share our happiness with them. When we are sad, we need family and friends to support us.

I think that those, who have at least two or three really close and trustworthy people beside them, are really lucky. In my opinion, family is much more important than money, success or fame. After all, parents are the only people who love us the way we are. They will always be on our side, no matter what happens. Friends are also important, but we can never be sure how true they will stay to us in different situations. Sometimes friends can betray. It isn't easy to find true and faithful friends, but when we do, they stay for a lifetime and become as close as the family.

As for me, I have two best friends and we know each other from the nursery. Their names are Rose and Ella. Today we study together at the 10th form and I hope that we will all stay best friends for-ever. We all love foreign languages, so we might enter the same university. Last year, we took part in an international exchange program. During this event together with our teacher we visited USA and then hosted our English penfriends in Kazan.

Speaking about my family, it is always on the first place for me. Apart from parents I have a young-er sister and a grandmother, who lives with us. They are always there for me, when I need help or support.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

- 1) How do members of your family like to spend your weekends?
- 2) Why did you decide to spend your last weekend in the country?
- 3) What was the weather like when you started to the country?
- 4) What did our grandparents prepare for us?
- 5) How did you spend your last weekend?

My last weekend

What is the best way to spend the weekends? It is a difficult question for our family. Be-cause I like to spend my weekends out of doors with my friends. My mother is a home sort. She likes to stay at home reading and knitting. My younger sisters are fond of watching TV. As for my father, he is always ready to go fishing, snow or rain.

But last week we were unanimous, we all agreed to go to the country to visit out grand-par-ents because we were sick and tired of the town life and television. On Saturday we got up

unusually early. Father went out to get the car ready. Meanwhile, we got everything settled for our outing. We packed some food and besides, we took the presents for our grandparents that we had bought beforehand.

At 8 o'clock we started for the country. The weather was marvelous. There had been a good fall of snow and a hard frost overnight. It was just the day for a good country rest. The trees looked magic in their white dresses, the frost sparkled on the branches and everything around seemed to be a Fairyland.

We arrived at the village at 9 o'clock. Our grandparents were very happy to see us. Granny had baked tasty cakes; Grandpa had repaired our sleigh. We all went tobogganing. After all, we gave the presents to our grandparents. They were glad to have such gifts.

I can say, our weekend was the best one, our family could relax.

Tema 8 My working day (my day off)

Read the text, answer the questions

1. Which day of the week do you like best and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sunday?
3. How do you usually spend your days off?
4. How did you spend your last Sunday?

Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday.

I like this day very much. You needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music.

As soon as I get up I air the room, make my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up. Two more hours for getting ready with my homework, and I am free.

I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We may go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Garden. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink. Skating is my favorite kind of sport, but I like to ski too.

When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films we've seen.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off very much.

9. English meals

Read the text, answer the questions

1. What is your favourite food?
2. Do you prefer to eat at home or at the canteen (restaurant)?
3. Does Russian traditional food differ much from the English one?

4. Do you like to cook? Why?

The English usually have 4 meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea (5 o'clock), and dinner. Breakfast can be a full "English breakfast" of corn flakes with milk and sugar, or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee. Some people, however, have just a cup of tea or coffee with a toast. This is usually called a "continental breakfast".

At midday everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes, coffee bars, restaurants. Factory and plant workers usually eat in their canteens.

The English like what they call "good plain food". Usually they like steak, roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, and fish and chips.

Afternoon tea is taken at about 5 o'clock, but it can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea and a cake or biscuits. At the weekends afternoon tea is a special occasion.

Friends and visitors are often invited to have a chat over a cup of tea.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of the whole day. It is usually eaten at 7 o'clock.

The first course may be soup (though the English don't like it very much).

The main course will often be fish or meat, perhaps the traditional roast beef of old England, and a lot of vegetables.

The next course will be something sweet and often baked, such as a fruit pie. Last of all there may be cheese, often with biscuits.

It is common knowledge that the English are very fond of tea. They like to have "a nice cup of tea" 6 or 8 times a day, sometimes even more.

On Christmas Day a roast turkey is traditionally cooked for dinner. It is usually followed by Christmas pudding.

к экзамену

№ п/п	Темы практико-ориентированных заданий	Код компетенций
1	<i>Free time</i>	УК-4
2	<i>Family and friends</i>	УК-4
3	<i>Holidays</i>	УК-4
4	<i>My working day / My day off</i>	УК-4
5	<i>English meals</i>	УК-4
6	<i>Studying</i>	УК-4
7	<i>Plans</i>	УК-4
8	<i>Our Institute – the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture</i>	УК-4
9	<i>Travelling</i>	УК-4

Материалы для выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий

1. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

Leisure

Everybody sometimes has free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep in their leisure time, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening to music and so on.

If we have a few days or a week we prefer to go to the attractive places. Many people think that students have too much leisure time, but in my opinion, they are wrong. We are very busy. Many students have four or five double periods a day and go to the university five or six days a week.

Even during the weekend we learn a lot. And we just have no time to go out anywhere. Some of us work after the lessons, though parents usually give to the students some pocket money each week. I try to spend them reasonably. During the week I pay for lunch at the school canteen. Sometimes I need to buy some stationery. As for me, a large part of my free time is devoted to reading. I like to read books about another countries, other times and another world. Also, I read books about history of our country. Besides reading I like to do physical exercises.

I don't mind computer games, but they can get addictive and certainly spending long hours in front of the screen is not healthy. It influences eyesight and brain activity. I keep in touch with some friends through social networks or chats, but I understand that real life communication is much better. Apart from seeing friends, I spend my free time with my family members and relatives, especially on special occasions. On birthdays, anniversaries, public holidays we have family gatherings at my grandma's place.

Sport takes a very important place in my life. But my favorite hobby is travelling. Usually I travel in summer and often it is a trip to the south, to the sea. I think all people must have other occupations besides their basic work, because it extends the boundaries of the familiar world and teaches us something new about people and things.

1. What do you usually do in your free time?
2. How do students spend their free time in general?
3. Do you believe you've got enough free time? Why? Why not?

2. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

What is more important, family or friends?

Happiness consists of many components, including a loving family and faithful friends. Both these social groups are very important for each person. Everyone needs support, love and care. When we are happy, we need close people to share our happiness with them. When we are sad, we need family and friends to support us.

I think that those, who have at least two or three really close and trustworthy people beside them, are really lucky. In my opinion, family is much more important than money, success or fame. After all, parents are the only people who love us the way we are. They will always be on our side, no matter what happens. Friends are also important, but we can never be sure how true they will stay to us in different situations. Sometimes friends can betray. It isn't easy to find true and faithful friends, but when we do, they stay for a lifetime and become as close as the family.

As for me, I have two best friends and we know each other from the nursery. Their names are Rose and Ella. Today we study together at the 10th form and I hope that we will all stay best friends forever. We all love foreign languages, so we might enter the same university. Last year, we took part in an international exchange program. During this event together with our teacher we visited USA and then hosted our English penfriends in Kazan.

Speaking about my family, it is always on the first place for me. Apart from parents I have a younger sister and a grandmother, who lives with us. They are always there for me, when I need help or support.

- 1) What is more important personally for you, friends or a family?
- 2) What can you tell me about your best friend?
- 3) Do you believe that the younger you are, the easier you make friends?

3. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

Christmas in Colombia

Spending Christmas in a foreign country can be a truly eye-opening experience, especially since it's easy to assume that as a worldwide festivity, most countries probably celebrate in a fairly similar manner. Being from the UK, Christmas for me is representative of spending time with family and friends; exchanging presents; eating and drinking; and, of course, hiding from the cold. In Colombia, given that about 90 per cent of the population identifies as Christian, the majority being Roman Catholic, Christmas is viewed much more as a time which devotes itself to religion.

With festivities beginning on 7 December, Colombia is recognised as having the longest Christmas celebration period in the world. On this day, Colombians celebrate el Día de las Velitas, velitas meaning 'little candles', which pays tribute to the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. The festivities generally begin in the evening with the lighting of candles and lanterns, either in the street, parks or outside people's homes. Cities are lit up by lanterns and fireworks, as this day marks the beginning of the Christmas period — although decorations have been up since early November. Another Catholic tradition in Colombia is La Novena de Aguinaldos, which as well as being a religious tribute also functions as a social occasion, where during the nine days before Christmas family members and friends meet up to pray, sing songs and share traditional foods.

Probably the biggest surprise for me has been the music people listen to during the Christmas period. At first, you could easily mistake these songs for the classic salsa, vallenato and cumbia, which is played all year round – to be honest, they pretty much are, except they mention Navidad and Año Nuevo in the lyrics, 'Christmas' and 'New Year'. Being used to the likes of Band Aid, Mariah Carey and John Lennon, I was a bit baffled when I first encountered these festive songs. However, after asking a Colombian if it really felt like Christmas music, they explained to me that the songs are cherished more for the memories they represent than for the way they sound, and that Colombia had been through so many dark periods in history, it was important to hold on to the good memories of years gone past.

Being in a country like Colombia during this festive period has taught me that you don't need to identify as religious to participate in these Christmas traditions. Just like at home, at the end of the day, the defining feature will always be friends and family sharing moments together as they welcome in the New Year.

- 1) Do you celebrate Christmas?
- 2) What is the most important holiday in your country?
- 3) Do you like holidays? Why? Why not?

4. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

9 Things to Do on Your Day Off to Really Recharge

We all look forward to our days off. Whether it's a weekend, a personal day, or vacation, we count the hours until we finally get a stretch of free time and can make it a relaxing day. Unfortunately, days off often fail to live up to our expectations. Have you ever returned to the office feeling sluggish and frazzled – more in need of another break than ready to tackle the newest challenge? Read on to get a few tips and things to do on your day off to really recharge.

1. Handle those errands!

Sure, days off are for relaxing and having fun – and yet the reality is that most of us have unavoidable things to do on your day off, like an errand or two. I recommend making a list of annoying errands and compressing them into a single block of time. Maybe you dedicate the morning hours between nine and 11AM to straightening up the house, tackling laundry and making the grocery shopping list. Batching these unavoidable tasks can help you keep your life on track and will also prevent the errands from taking over your entire day.

2. Get yourself moving.

One of the best things to do on your day off is to get up and go! Physical movement is a fantastic tool for getting in touch with your senses. It can also strengthen your muscles, reduce certain health risks and boost your mood. If you enjoy working out at the gym or biking – great! If not, remember that any movement is better than being stationary. The research done by National Geographic Blue Zones project has demonstrated that something as low-impact as gentle walking can have a tremendous impact on both longevity and quality of life.

3. Respect your way of recharging.

Some of us are energized when we join a large group of friends and family, while others need some alone time to reset and relax. No matter which one is true for you, know yourself in order to have a nice relaxing day. Don't let others pressure you into “relaxing” in a way that is actually stressful for you.

4. Eat well.

It's easy to eat well during the workweek – between cooking at home and taking lunch to the office, we can often manage to keep our choices reasonably healthy. However, many of us fall off the wagon on weekends by overindulging. While there is nothing wrong with an occasional decadent meal or sumptuous dessert, keep in mind that your body's chemistry does not check out on your days off! Pay attention to how different foods make you feel, and remember that there is a price to pay for going off the deep end.

5. Prepare for the morning.

This may not be one of the most fun things to do on your day off, but think about the little ways you can make your next work morning smoother, and take care of the basics in advance. This might mean cleaning up the kitchen, preparing and setting the coffee maker, or packing lunch. Anything that takes just a few extra minutes on your day off and creates space on a busy morning is a good thing.

6. Take a nap.

Taking a nap effectively breaks up your relaxing day into two days off – how is that for a bonus? Many studies point to the benefits of a short nap, including improved attention span, better stress management and a sense of being more present. Keep it to 20-30 minutes to get the optimal benefit.

7. Watch your stimulant and alcohol use.

Whether we are tired, stressed, relaxed or celebrating, we often reach for caffeine or alcohol. While most people will find that there is nothing wrong with enjoying those in moderation, excessive reliance can lead to health issues down the line. If you're reaching for your fourth espresso of the day because you're feeling sluggish, perhaps a drink of water, a brisk walk or some sleep might better address the underlying cause.

8. Build in a treat.

Make your relaxing day feel a little more special by taking a bath or an extra-long shower, enjoying a delicious snack, or curling up with a book. Even if you can't spend the entire day doing what you love, don't let that hold you back from dedicating a half hour to simple pleasures that make you smile.

9. Lastly, do what you can to unplug and enjoy the day.

That can be trickier than it sounds, because FOMO, or the infamous fear of missing out, can drive us to remain glued to our social media feeds and emails even on relaxing days that are meant to be just for us. This is a tough addiction to break. However, if you feel that you spend your day paying more attention to your digital devices than to friends and family, or if you

sense that your phone is interfering with your ability to enjoy your time off and focus on self care, it may be high time for an intervention.

1. What is your own recipe of a perfect day-off?
2. Do you follow the rules suggested in the text?
3. What was your best day-off ever?

5. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

7 traditional British dishes you need to try

Are you looking to try some local cuisine whilst you are studying English in the UK? After all, you need brain food to fuel your learning and you want to experience everything the British culture has to offer, so check out these 7 most loved British meals and what ingredients are in each dish.

1. Fish and Chips

This dish is a must try whilst you are in the UK, no matter where you are, you'll be able to find a delicious plate of fish and chips. The very best place to eat fish and chips is in the open air, by the sea (just watch out for the seagulls), so if you are studying English at our Eastbourne school make sure you buy some and take them to the beach.

2. Bangers and Mash

Also known as sausages and mash, this traditional dish consists of sausages and mashed potato, and is often accompanied with peas and gravy. This dish can usually be found on a menu in most pubs across the country, or can be made very easily at home.

3. Full English Breakfast

They say that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, which is why if you are doing something physically or mentally demanding, such as the IELTS exam, you need to have a full English breakfast! This breakfast usually includes: bacon, sausages, eggs, baked beans, toast, mushrooms, tomatoes, hash browns and black puddings.

4. Sunday Roast

The Brits love their Sunday Roast dinners. This dish is made up of: roasted meat (beef, chicken, lamb or pork), roast potato, Yorkshire pudding, stuffing, vegetables (usually a selection of: roast parsnips, Brussels sprouts, peas, carrots, beans, broccoli and cauliflower, not necessarily all) and gravy.

5. Toad in the Hole

This hearty dish is another easy recipe you can make at home; it includes sausages in Yorkshire pudding batter and is often served with gravy and vegetables. Yes, you've probably guessed British people love Yorkshire puddings.

6. Shepherd's Pie/Cottage Pie

These are two dishes are very similar; the only difference is the choice of meat used in the dish; in shepherd's pie you use lamb whilst in cottage pie you use beef. And to confuse you even more, neither of these dishes are pies in the usual sense with pastry. Shepherd's pie and cottage pie consists of: mince (lamb or beef), vegetables (such as; carrots, tomatoes, and onions), and potatoes which are on top of the meaty pie like filling.

7. Steak and Kidney Pie

This much loved British pie is definitely a dish you must try whilst you are in the UK. The ingredients include: beef, kidney, fried onion and gravy all wrapped up in pastry, so what's not to love?

1. What traditional Russian recipes do you know?
2. What dish described in the text would you like to try? Why?
3. What is the most unusual dish you've ever tried?

6. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

There are about ninety Universities in Great Britain, the biggest one being London University, and the oldest ones Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford was founded in the 12 century as an aristocratic University and retains its aristocratic character to the present day: the cost of studies is comparatively high. Students have to pay for using libraries and laboratories, as well as for taking examinations.

Oxford's organization is very complicated. In fact, the University is a collection of 35 Colleges: two for women only, the rest taking both men and women. Each college is a world of its own which gives its students a Specialized training in arts, law, medicine and science. The largest college has over 500 students; the smallest college has 100 students.

The University is an administrative centre which arranges lectures for students of the colleges, holds examinations and gives degrees.

The tutorial system of education used both in Oxford and Cambridge is one of the ways in which Oxbridge differs from other English Universities. Every student has a tutor in charge of planning his work and discussing its results with the student; the student's duty is to regularly see his tutor and submit papers and essays. The tutorial system of education brings the student into personal contact with his tutor, the latter trying to influence the social and political life of the student.

The academic year in England has three terms; each term lasts from eight to ten weeks. Terminal examinations take place at the end of autumn, spring and summer terms. Final examinations take place at the end of the course of studies. If a student fails in an examination, he may be allowed to take the exam again, only two reexaminations being usually allowed.

A higher school system plays an important role in the development of our country. Only highly-qualified specialists can solve the most complex problems facing our society. Knowledge, science and culture open the prospects for future.

Residents of Russia of all nationalities have the right to education guaranteed by the Constitution. Primary (elementary) and secondary schools together comprise eleven years of studies. One of the necessary qualifications for higher school is complete secondary education. Entrance examinations differ depending on the choice of a higher school. Citizens can get higher education through the full-time, correspondent or evening departments. Those who study well receive scholarships. The Government provides state scholarships and grants for some students.

The academic year is divided into two terms, each ending in examinations. The students attend lectures and practical classes and have every opportunity to develop their talents and gifts. Every year thousands of graduates receive diplomas of higher education and start working in different branches of science, economy and production. Some of them enter postgraduate courses.

All higher schools in Russia are controlled by the state. The higher school today doesn't only give knowledge to the students but develops their abilities to think creatively and to work productively.

Along with state higher schools existing in Russia many non-state institutions were opened. Thousands of young people who for some reason couldn't enter any of the state educational establishments have got an opportunity to continue their studies and to get a higher education. Tuition in non-state institutes is not free of charge, it is rather expensive.

Nowadays Russia is going through a very difficult and at the same time a very important period of its historical development, a period of transition to a market economy. Thus the most acute problem of all is the deficiency of intellectual resources and the lack of knowledge and skills required for survival of the market economy. So, the future of our country in many respects depends on the quality of education received by its citizens.

1. Please, compare Russian and English system of education. What is the same? What is different?
2. Which educational system is better in your opinion?
3. What would you change in our educational system if any?

7. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

Yes, You Need a Career Plan. Here's How to Make One

Consider these steps when creating your career path:

1. Learn about potential career options

Start gaining knowledge about career options by asking friends, family and colleagues about their jobs. Find out what skills they use and what qualifications they have. Ask them what they like and dislike about their jobs, and what type of experience they earned before their current position.

2. Discover growing job markets

Growing job markets tend to offer the most professional potential. Try talking with experts in your field to learn about some of the most exciting opportunities they foresee. Read the top publications and online news sources for your field, and watch for emerging careers that interest you. For a more comprehensive view of growing job markets, review data-based studies like the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics list of fastest-growing occupations. With a quick glance, you can identify which jobs have the greatest potential and offer the highest median pay.

3. Identify careers that match your skills

To choose a field that makes you feel confident and successful, consider the technical skills that you learned in school or at work. For example, you might know how to teach concepts to a class, operate heavy equipment or develop a media buying plan. Next, think about your soft skills, which are behaviors and traits you have acquired. For example, you might know how to analyze an issue critically, or you might excel at communicating clearly. Match your list of technical and soft skills against career paths you are considering to see how well they fit.

4. Understand career qualifications

Begin by reviewing the degrees you will need to work in your field of choice. Identify whether you will need a bachelor's degree in a specific subject, and determine whether you will need a graduate degree to pursue advanced positions. Next, examine the professional certifications that could help you excel in your field and review the licensure requirements for your profession. Take note of the licensing process in your area to make sure you are legally qualified for the job.

5. Assess salaries and other benefits

To assess the earning potential in your field, try exploring salaries on Indeed or browsing careers by industry. Here, you can find the average annual salary for common occupations and identify factors that can increase your earning potential, such as acquiring an advanced degree. As you review job listings, make note of the benefits each position offers, such as healthcare, vacation time and telecommuting opportunities. These benefits can reduce your expenses and improve your quality of life, making them essential to factor into your total compensation.

6. Compare possible career paths

After considering a few potential career paths, compare your options. One may require many more skills and an additional degree, which could be more time-consuming or expensive compared to the other options. Another may have substantially higher earning potential. Next, compare how well each career path matches your core values. One may allow you to develop more of the personal qualities and relationships you aspire to have. Another may inspire you to produce your best professional work. Review your list of pros and cons to assess which professional path is most likely to help you achieve your goals.

7. Establish SMART goals

Since pursuing a career path can take years, divide broader objectives into smaller goals you can track. Try setting SMART goals to guide you through the process:

Specific: Make your goal as precise as possible. If you aspire to be a teacher, set a specific goal, like securing a job teaching high school biology in your local school system.

Measurable: Quantify your progress. Set benchmarks like completing a bachelor's degree in education or applying to 10 jobs that meet your requirements.

Attainable: Set goals that you can achieve. To confirm that your goal is attainable, think about the individual steps and consider how realistic they are.

Relevant: Any career-related goal you set should genuinely matter. Think about how important the goal is and whether it will help you reach your long-term objectives.

Time-based: Give your goals deadlines. You will have an easier time achieving the end result and motivating yourself to action if you have committed to a specific time frame.

8. Develop a career action plan

To create a map for your professional future, review action items from your SMART goals and chart the steps you will need to follow. Then, put them on a paper or digital calendar to establish your schedule. Keep your career action plan readily available so you can review it regularly. Check off each step as you complete it, and reward yourself for achievements both big and small.

Revisit and revise your career action plan as necessary. New opportunities, technological advances, personal priorities and trends in the economy can all cause essential career planning changes.

1. What steps at career planning are the hardest for you? Why?
2. Do you ever plan anything? Why?
3. What should people plan on daily basis if there is any?

8. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture

The Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture was organized in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1062 of November 20, 1967 and the order of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR No. 35 of January 24, 1968. It was the fifth higher education institution of this profile in the country and the first in the Urals and Western Siberia. The opening of the ChGIK took place on October 1, 1968. In 1991 the Institute of Culture was renamed the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Art and Culture, and in 1999 - the Chelyabinsk State Academy of Culture and Arts. Since 31.12.2015 the Academy has been officially renamed into the federal state budget educational institution of higher education "Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture". The Institute as a regional university carries out training of specialists mainly for the Chelyabinsk, Kurgan, Orenburg, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen regions, the Republic of Bashkortostan and other subjects of the Russian Federation. For 40 years of work the university has prepared more than 20 thousand specialists for the sphere of culture and art.

When applying for admission to Chelyabinsk State Academy of Culture and the Arts in Russia you should prepare all required documents. Request a list of necessary documents directly from a university, as it may vary for different countries. Using our live chat, you can also ask for sample documents.

To apply to Chelyabinsk State Academy of Culture and the Arts follow these next steps. Start your application process by pressing "Choose a program". Contact your university representative to get information about necessary steps, as the admissions algorithm may vary for different countries.

1. Tell about your faculty (how it is arranged, what you study there, etc)
2. Why did you choose this Institute?
3. What advice can you give to freshers?

9. Read and translate the text. Answer the questions

Is it Better to go on Holiday with Family, Friends, or Alone?

There are very few people in the world who do not like going on holiday. Almost everybody likes to relax, to visit new places and see new things. Holidays are obviously great ways to do this but, before booking a trip, we all have to decide with whom to travel – is it better with family, with friends, or alone?

Holidays with family can be hard work and there can be many arguments. One friend told me that both she and her sister were in tears after arguing on holiday ... before their flight had even taken off. Not everybody in the family wants to do the same things. In my own family, Dad always wants to go to a museum, Mum and sister want to shop, and I want to go to a coffee shop. Alone. The majority rules and we end up shopping. Travelling with family can be very cheap or even free, though, if parents pay.

Holidays with friends are not usually as cheap but money always plays an important role. It is normal for everyone to have different budgets and there needs to be a lot of compromise, from where you stay to where you eat. This inevitably causes problems.

Nonetheless, travelling with friends can be incredible fun. When on holiday with friends you do different things than you do with family. It is also good for learning more about your friends, and sharing experiences together. Even though we spend a lot of time with our friends, travelling with them is different and a way to strengthen a friendship.

When choosing with whom to travel, there is another option: alone. Travelling alone has advantages over travelling with other people. For example, you do not have to compromise on money issues. You can choose what you want to do and it can also be a good opportunity to meet new people, especially when staying in hostels.

Of course, travelling alone is not always good. It can be lonely and, sometimes, dull with no one to talk to. And, when at the bus station or airport, there is nobody to look after your suitcase when you want to go to the bathroom.

- 1) Do you like travelling? Why? Why not?
- 2) How do you prefer to travel, alone or with a good company?
- 3) What is the most exciting thing in travelling?

ЛИСТ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ФОС ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

В ФОС по дисциплине внесены следующие изменения:

Учебный год	Реквизиты протокола Ученого совета	Номер раздела, подраздела	Содержание изменений и дополнений
2020/21	протокол № 8 от 18.05.2020		
2021/22	Протокол № дд.мм.гггг		
2022/23	Протокол № дд.мм.гггг		
2023/24	Протокол № дд.мм.гггг		
2024/25	Протокол № дд.мм.гггг		