

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ І ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ**

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

**Методична розробка з підготовки до підсумкового контролю знань
для іноземних студентів усіх спеціальностей
(бакалаврський рівень)**

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Англійська мова: методична розробка з підготовки до підсумкового контролю знань для іноземних студентів усіх спеціальностей (бакалаврський рівень) / уклад.: О. П. Миронова; Український державний університет науки і технологій. – Дніпро: УДУНТ, 2023. – 41 с.

Методична розробка складена з метою підготовки іноземних студентів I, II курсів до практичних занять, для успішного складання підсумкового контролю знань на заключних заняттях.

Підбір та організація навчального матеріалу, комунікативна спрямованість його уявлення та закріплення сприяють важливій меті: практичному оволодінню мовою як засобом спілкування.

Граматичні та лексичні матеріали з завданнями дозволяють контролювати розуміння вивченого та допомагають студентам всебічно засвоїти програмний матеріал дисципліни.

Методична розробка може бути використана як для роботи в аудиторії, самостійної роботи, так і в процесі дистанційного навчання.

Посібник призначений для студентів усіх спеціальностей, а також для науково-педагогічних та педагогічних працівників інституту.

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Вступ

Мета даної методичної розробки – підготувати іноземних студентів I, II курсів інституту промислових та бізнес технологій до практичних (семінарських) занять і успішного складання підсумкового контролю знань на заключних (підсумкових) заняттях з англійської мови.

Підбір та організація завдань, їхній зміст, структура методичної розробки відповідають вимогам до рівня мовленнєвої і мовної підготовки іноземних студентів англомовного проекту.

Запропоновані матеріали допоможуть здійснити перевірку та оцінювання рівня сформованості мовленнєвих і мовних навичок і умінь.

Пропонуються завдання двох типів: передтекстові та післятекстові. Передтекстові завдання базуються на засвоєнні лексичного мінімуму слів перед вивченням розмовних тем розділу «Великобританія» – країни, мова якої вивчається. Післятекстові завдання, в основі яких лежать граматики й лексика англійської мови, сприяють розвитку діалогічного та монологічного мовлення.

Посібник складається з 10 тем, змістом яких є опорні тексти для повсякденної розмовної мови, відповідна лексика до запропонованих тем, зразки комунікативного спілкування (діалоги) та надаються тестові завдання з граматики.

Завдання носять репродуктивний, репродуктивно-творчий та продуктивний характер, і, відповідно, вони всі є відкритого типу. Репродуктивні завдання сприяють засвоєнню граматичних та стилістичних норм. Завдання репродуктивно-творчого характеру – це завдання на утворення чи трансформацію нових лексичних висловлювань із заданих елементів. Такі завдання спрямовані на розвиток мотивації і умінь говоріння. Тестові граматичні завдання сприяють закріпленню вивчених часових форм англійської граматики.

Визначаючи основою правильної англійської мови граматичну систему мови в прямому зв'язку з лексикою, автор приділяє велику увагу розширенню словникового запасу студентів.

Методична розробка може бути використана як для роботи з викладачем в групі для навчання й самостійної (індивідуальної) роботи, так і в процесі дистанційного навчання.

Theme 1 «GREAT BRITAIN»

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Official, to be situated, mainland, island, coast, to be separated, to be surrounded, desolate, waterways, the British Isles, occasionally, lie off, rocky highlands, evidence, shallow ness, splendid harbours, to be indented, miles.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

The official name of the country we usually call "England" and occasionally "Great Britain" is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the group of islands lying just off the mainland of north-western Europe. The British Isles include Great Britain, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. The total area of the British Isles is 325,000 square km.

Many ages ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. The rocky highlands of Scotland, for example, resemble the Norwegian coast. Another evidence that the islands were the part of the continent is the shallow ness of the water between them and the mainland.

Now Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland. The Pennine Range in northern England and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower.

The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The longest of them is "the Father of London", the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. They have splendid harbours, for the coast line is very indented. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea.

Post-text tasks:

I. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is the official name of the country we call Great Britain?
2. Is the United Kingdom situated on the mainland?
3. What are the evidences that the Islands were part of the continent?
4. What is the Strait of Dover?
5. What are the British Isles surrounded by?
6. Are there any rivers in that region?
7. What are the main ports of Britain?
8. Where are there desolate mountains?
9. Are there splendid harbours in ports?
10. Have you ever been to the British Isles? Would you like to go there?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hello.
- Hello. I am calling from Dnipro, Ukraine. I'd like to speak to the manager of your agency.
- Oh, Ukraine is calling. I am a manager. My name is Jane. What can I do for you?
- We'd like to visit Great Britain and study at the university!
- OK! I'll help you with great pleasure! If you come to England I can advise our best Universities and colleges! I'll prepare all information about the best educational establishments!
- I'll hope! See you soon!
(In three days later.)

- Hello! We have just arrived in your country and would like to come to your office! Where is it situated?
- At 30, Downing street in London. This is the address of our agency.
- How can we get there from the Heathrow airport?
- You may get here by the underground or by bus 10.
- Where should we get off?
- You should get off at the Houses of Parliament.
- How long will it take us to get to the Houses of Parliament?
- It'll take you about half an hour to get there.
- Thank you!
- You are welcome.

III. GRAMMAR - Present Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. How much ... this sweater cost? | A <i>is</i> |
| | B <i>does</i> |
| 2. How much ... this sweater? | C <i>do</i> |
| 3. It ... rainy in summer. | A <i>don't</i> |
| | B <i>doesn't</i> |
| 4. It ... often rain in summer. | C <i>isn't</i> |
| 5. I ... stay at home on Sundays. | A <i>am not</i> |
| | B <i>doesn't</i> |
| 6. I ... at home on Sundays. | C <i>don't</i> |
| 7. He have much money. | A <i>isn't</i> |
| | B <i>doesn't</i> |
| 8. He ... rich. | C <i>don't</i> |
| 9. Mag and her sister ... live in Rome. | A <i>aren't</i> |
| | B <i>doesn't</i> |
| 10. Mag and her sister ... in Rome. | C <i>don't</i> |

London is the capital of the United Kingdom and the capital of England.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 A. D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

During the Tudor period (16-th century) London became an important economic and financial centre. The Londoners of the Elizabethan period built the first theatres. Nowadays the theatre land is stretched around Piccadilly Circus. Not far from it one can see the British Museum and the Covent Garden Opera House.

During the Victorian period (19-th century) London was one of the most important centres of the Industrial Revolution and the centre of the British Empire.

Today London is a great political centre, a great commercial centre, a paradise for theatre-goers and tourists, but it is also a very quiet place with its parks and its ancient buildings, museums and libraries.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain and the United Kingdom?
2. Who was the founder of London? What was London's name then?
3. What is the City?
4. When and by whom was the Tower built?
5. Where are the Government buildings situated?
6. When were the first theatres built?
7. What was London during the Victorian period?

8. What is London today?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hi!
- Hi! Where the best theatres in London?
- The best theatres are in the West End.
- What kind of theatres are there in London?
- There are opera, comedy, drama, musical comedy theatres.
- When do performances start?
- The performances start at eight o'clock.
- When are they over?
- The performances are over at eleven o'clock.
- Where is the best drama theatre?
- It's at Covent Garden.
- What is on at this theatre now?
- "My Fair Lady" by B. Show. It will be a record staging under the account of this play!
- Oh, really?
- Yes, what about going to the theatre together?
- With pleasure. Let us buy tickets. And what do you know about the author of this play?
- I've read several plays by B. Show. I'll tell you about his plays!
- I'll listen. Thank you!

III. GRAMMAR - Past Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky today, but it (be) cloudy yesterday night.
2. Mrs. Clamith usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
3. Every day I help my mother about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/ help) her much.
4. Andrew often plays tennis, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.
5. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
6. Now my brother reads a lot, but he (not/ read) before.
7. The Framers live in a four – room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

8. I don't eat meat at all, but the other day I visited my friends and (eat) pork there.
9. My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he (go) to work on foot.
10. The weather is nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.
11. We rarely watch television, but last week we (watch) a lot of interesting programmes.
12. Where did you (see) Tom last Sunday?
13. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
14. I sleep well, but last night I (not/sleep) at all.
15. I usually come home from school at 2.00 p.m., but last week I was on duty and (come) home a little later.
16. It seemed impossible for him to win, but he (win).

Theme 3 «FROM THE HISTORY OF LONDON»

Pre-text tasks:

- 1. Find out the meaning of the words.*

Vocabulary to the text:

London, the Romans, Winchester, the City of London, Westminster, the Thames, the kings, the West End, the East End, Dockland, financial centre, prevailing wind, dirty, smelly, dangerous, rich people, poor people, the docks.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Like all large cities, London has a lot of different parts and river joins them together.

The oldest part of London is the City of London. There was already a town here when the Romans came. The Romans built a new city with a bridge and a city wall. It became an important part with many industries. Today the City is an international financial centre, full of offices and banks. Over two million people work in the City during the day, but only a few thousand live there.

London hasn't always been the capital of England. The first capital was Winchester. But London has always been the richest city. The kings of England often needed money. So they moved their capital close to London. But they didn't want to live in London itself. It was dirty, smelly and dangerous. So they made their capital at Westminster. At first the two cities of London and Westminster were separate and there were fields between them. But slowly they grew together into one city.

Until the twentieth century most people and goods traveled between the different parts of London along the Thames. It was quicker and safer to travel along the river than along the roads. The kings built their city of Westminster to the west of the City, because the prevailing wind in Britain is from the west. This wind blew all the smells from the port and the factories in London towards the east. As the city grew, the rich people lived in the West End and the poor people lived in the East End.

This is changing now, because the docks and a lot of the industries in the East End have closed. Now Dockland is becoming a new financial centre and a fashionable place to live.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Does London have different parts?
2. What is the oldest part of London?
3. What is the City today?
4. Who built a new city with a bridge and a city wall?
5. What was the first capital of England?
6. Why did the kings of England move close to London?
7. Why did they make the next capital Westminster?
8. Why didn't the kings build their palace inside the City of London?
9. Why did they build their capital in West End?
10. What do you know about the history of the capital of your country?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hello.
- Hello. We are students from Ukraine.
- Oh, welcome! We are glad to see us! I am a guide. My name is Julia. I'll help you!
- Could you give us some information about the higher education in Great Britain? We want to enter the University!
- With pleasure! I'd like to recommend you the famous centres of learning. I mean Cambridge and Oxford Universities!
- Are they situated in England? How can we get there from London?
- Yes, they are. You can get there by bus or by train.
- What specialties are you interested in?
- We want to be a designer of clothes.
- I think it will be better for us to go to Cambridge. You will find this faculty.
- Oh, it will be very nice because we'd like to visit the King's College of the first place there. Its choir of boys and undergraduates is well known all over the world.
- Yes! It is the most famous College, because of its magnificent chapel too.
- Thanks a lot!
- Good luck!

II. GRAMMAR - Future Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. – Ronald has broken his leg and stays at home.
– Sorry to hear that. I (visit) him tomorrow.
A *will visit*
B *am going to visit*

2. The match (finish) at half past nine, so I will be at home by ten o'clock.
A *will finish*
B *finishes*
C *is finishing*

3. My elder sister (finish) school in June.
A *will finish*
B *finishes*
C *is finishing*

4. It's Julia's birthday today. She's bought much food. She (cook) a lot.
A *will cook*
B *is going to cook*

5. – My bags are terribly heavy today.
– Really? I (give) you a lift.
A *will give*
B *am going to give*

6. – Do you know Kate's phone number?
– I've had memory for phone numbers, but I (look) for it in my notebook.
A *will look*
B *am going to look*

7. My uncle has bought bricks. He (build) a house in the country.
A *will build*
B *is going to build*

8. – Has he decided how to spend the money?
– Yes, he (buy) a car.
A *will buy*
B *is going to buy*

9. What time the next bus (leave) for Bristol?
A *does the next bus leave*
B *will the next bus leave*
C *is the next bus going to leave*

10. – Haven't you taken my key? I can't find it.

– Just a minute. I (look) for it.

A will look

B am going to look

11. – Jack didn't pass his exam yesterday.

– Oh, what he (do)?

A will he do

B is he going to do

12. – There is somebody at the door.

– I ...open.

A will

B am going to

Theme 4 «PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN»

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

London, oldest part, Lud Hill, Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey, Parliament, coronation church, Liverpool, city of ships, greatest port, docks, a river frontage, Tropical Medicine, The Beatles, Stratford-on-Avon, centres of learning, Cambridge and Oxford, Stonehenge, prehistoric, presumably built, priests, Tintagel Castle, King Arthur, Canterbury Cathedral, Church of England, British Museum, Archbishop, antiquities, Egyptian Galleries, mummies, Athens' Parthenon, Greek

section, Madam Tussaud's Museum, life-size wax models, modeler in wax, movie stars, singers, politicians, writers, sportsmen.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Britain is rich in its historical places which link the present with the past.

The oldest part of London is Lud Hill, where the city is originated. About a mile west of it there is Westminster Palace, where the king lived and the Parliament met, and there is also Westminster Abbey, the coronation church.

Liverpool, the "city of ships", is England's second greatest port, ranking after London. The most interesting sight in Liverpool is the docks. They occupy a river frontage of seven miles. The University of Liverpool, established in 1903, is noted for its School of Tropical Medicine. And in the music world Liverpool is a well-known name, for it's the home town of "The Beatles".

Stratford-on-Avon lies 93 miles north-west of London. Shakespeare was born here in 1564, and here he died in 1616.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities are famous centres of learning.

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument, presumably built by Druids, members of an order of priests in ancient Britain. Tintagel Castle is King Arthur's reputed birthplace. Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England.

The British Museum is the largest and richest museum in the world. It was founded in 1753 and contains one of the world's richest collections of antiquities. The Egyptian Galleries contain human and animal mummies. Some parts of Athens' Parthenon are in the Greek section.

Madam Tussaud's Museum is an exhibition of hundreds of life-size wax models of famous people of yesterday and today. The collection was started by Madam Tussaud, a French modeler in wax, in the 18 century. Here you can meet Marilyn Monroe, Elton John, Picasso, the Royal Family, the Beatles and many others: writers, movie stars, singers, politicians, sportsmen, etc.

Post-text tasks:

I. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Why is Britain rich in its historical places?
2. What is the oldest part of London?
3. What is Westminster Palace?
4. What is called “city of ships”?
5. Where is the home town for “The Beatles”?
6. What is Stratford-on-Avon famous?
7. What are the famous centres of learning?
8. What is Stonehenge?
9. Who is the head of Church of England? What is his seat?
10. What is largest and richest museum in the world?
11. What unique collections does the museum contain?
12. What can we see in Madam Tussaud’s Museum?
13. Have you ever been to London? Did you like it?
14. What countries are part of Great Britain?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Are you in London for the first time, aren’t you?
- Yes, I am. I have only a couple of days to see the sights. Is it possible to see anything of London in a day or two?
- Yes, but of course, not enough. I can recommend some interesting places!
- Great! I’d like to see as many places of interest as possible. What do you think I should see first?
- Well, I know that you are interested in churches and historical places. Then you ought to go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul’s Cathedral, the Tower of London. You can start with Trafalgar Square!
- Can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?
- Certainly. Go down Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus and in few minutes you’ll be at Trafalgar Square.
- Thank you very much. How far is it from here?
- If you walk, it’ll be take you ten minutes. ...

- Oh, it's so exciting! We are in Trafalgar Square. What's that?
- That big column with a statue on top of it? It's a memorial to Admiral Nelson.
- I see. It's very impressive. And what's that long building in front of us?
- That's the National Gallery.
- Let's go and see it.
- All right, let's. The Gallery is open now.

III. GRAMMAR - Present Continuous. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. – Where are our children? It's quiet at home.
– They (lie) on the carpet and (draw).
2. – What you (do) now?
– I (look for) my key. I can't open the door.
3. – Listen! Somebody (sing) a lovely song.
4. – Why you (put on) the coat? It's sunny today.
5. – Don't make so much noise. I (try) to work.
6. – Why you (cry)? Is something wrong?
7. – Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain) now.
8. – Why you (not/hurry)? I (wait) for you .
9. – I don't speak any foreign language, but (learn) English now.
10. – We (spend) next weekend at home.
11. – I (meet) Liz tonight. She (come) from Liverpool.
12. – He (go) to speak to his parents.
13. – My Dad (work) overtime today.
14. – They (live) in a rented house these days.
15. – At the moment we (fly) over the desert.

Theme 5 «CITIES AND TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN»

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Highly-developed country, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Cardiff, greatest seaports, Black Country, mines, political capital, principal port, population, shipbuilding, engineering, chemical works, extensive docks, coal mining, coalfields, Windsor Castle, textile industry.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Great Britain is highly-developed industrial capitalist country. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London – the capital, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

Liverpool is one of the world's greatest seaports. It is the gateway from England to many countries. Liverpool became important in the 17th century with the growth of trade with the American colonies.

Today the trade is carried on with all part of world. Although Liverpool has a long history it is a modern city with big plans for the future.

Birmingham is in the heart of England, about 112 miles northwest of London. It is called of "Black Country". Black Country is a land of factories and mines.

Edinburgh is 400 miles north of London. It is the old capital of Scotland. It is one of the finest cities in Great Britain. The first historical novelist of the English language, Walter Scott, lived and worked in Edinburgh is no longer the political capital of Scotland. It is surprised by Glasgow which has a population of over one million.

Glasgow, Scotland's largest city and principal port, lies on the Clyde river. Shipbuilding yards, large engineering, iron and chemical works, extensive docks and textile factories are here. The Glasgow University was opened in 1450.

In the second half of the 18th century the Industrial Revolution gave rise to the development of many industries.

Coal mining is a young branch of industry. It was developed during the 19th century after the Industrial Revolution.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales and the port of South Wales coalfields. Within the city there is much industry. The main streets are well planned. There is the University of South Wales and the Welsh College of Technology in Cardiff.

Shipbuilding industry is concentrated near the rivers. Since 1945 Great Britain has launched about half the world's new shipping. Glasgow and Belfast districts are the main.

Windsor is one of the most popular towns in England. Why? Because the Queen often stays there at castle and because Windsor itself is one of the oldest towns in England. Over 800 years Windsor was the residence of the kings and queens of England. The Windsor Castle is closely connected with national history. Textile industry is extensively developed in Great Britain.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What are the largest cities of Great Britain?
2. Where is situated one of the great seaport in Britain?
3. What do you know about Liverpool?
4. What is Birmingham called "Black Country"?
5. What is the old capital of Scotland?
6. What famous writer lived in Edinburgh?
7. What is Glasgow known for?

8. What is the capital of Wales?
9. What universities in Wales do you know?
10. What are the main cities in shipbuilding of Great Britain?
11. Why is Windsor a popular town in England?
12. What is Windsor Castle famous for?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hello!
- Hello! Would you kindly tell us something about North England and England's most important industrial areas?
- Of course. The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country especially England. The centres of English industry lie in the Midlands around Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle.
- The areas around Birmingham is called the Black Country, isn't it?
- Yes, the very name tells us what it means: smoke, dust, shoot.
- What can you tell me about Birmingham?
- Oh. Is Birmingham the centre of metal industry, isn't it?
- Yes, it is.
- What is produced there?
- All sorts of tools, screws, bicycles, motorcycles and radio sets are manufactured there.
- Wales is one of the big mining districts in Britain, isn't it?.
- Yes, it is. In the towns and villages of Wales you can see thousands of mines.
- Thank you for the information!

II. GRAMMAR - Past Continuous. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. When I arrived, Mike (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.
2. The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.
3. He couldn't speak because he (die) of laugh.
4. – What you (do) between one and two? I phoned you several times.
– I (play) the piano and heard nothing.
5. When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly and the birds (sing).
6. When you rang me yesterday, I (have) a bath.

7. Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he (sleep).
8. I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.
9. It (rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards their house.
10. Just as Sam (cross) the street, a car came round the corner.
11. I glanced at Maria who (still/ shiver) from the cold.
12. I (wait) for Jane at the station at 6 o'clock.
13. She saw a man who (cross) the road very slowly.
14. The student (reply) to the question when the headmistress came in.

Theme 6 «EDUCATION OF GREAT BRITAIN»

Pre-text tasks:

- 1. Find out the meaning of the words.*

Vocabulary to the text:

Compulsory school, nursery school, private creche, primary school, infant school, junior school, comprehensive school, grammar school, public school, to have a qualification, General Certificate, O level, further examinations, youth training scheme (YTS), Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, to award.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school or to a private creche, to a play school or to a kindergarten. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Infant School or Primary School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In Junior School children learn geography, history, religion, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

Compulsory secondary education lasts for 5 years (from 11 to 16). Children study English, maths, science, history, art, geography, drama, music. They have lessons of physical training and religion.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. What are the oldest universities in England?
7. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- May I ask you some questions about Cambridge?
- Certainly. Welcome!
- Where is Cambridge situated? How far is Cambridge from Oxford?
- Cambridge is situated at a distance of 87 miles from Oxford. The greater part of the town lies on the left bank of the river Cam.
- What scientists, writers were educated at Cambridge?
- Newton, Byron, Darwin, Rutherford and many other scientists, writers were educated at Cambridge.
- What is the oldest college? What is the modern college?
- The oldest college is Peterhouse. The most modern is Robinson College. The most famous is King's.
- What else can you tell me about colleges?
- A college is a group of building forming a square with a green lawn in the centre. The colleges are governed by twenty or thirty tutors. Each tutor has 10-12 students reading under his guidance.
- Thanks. I'd like to study there.
- Good luck!
- See you soon! Good-bye!

III. GRAMMAR - Future Continuous. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. He (sleep) when you come back tonight.
 A will sleep
 B will be sleeping

2. They (go) to to the theatre at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
 A will be going
 B will have gone

3. – It is snowing heavily. Have you listened to the weather forecast for tomorrow?
 – I hope it (stop) snowing by tomorrow morning.
A will stop
B will be stopping
4. My sister (work) at this firm all September when her husband arrives from a business trip.
A will have worked
B will be working
5. – Let`s meet at the station at 5 o`clock.
 – O.K. I (wait) for you there.
A will wait
B will be waiting
6. The scientist (invent) on a new project in May next year.
A will be inventing
B will have invented
7. We (lie) on the beach at this time tomorrow.
A will be lying
B will lie
8. My aunt Kate (fly) over the Atlantic Ocean at 12 o`clock on Wednesday.
A will fly
B will be flying
9. – Be quick! In five minutes Granny (tell) us her favourite story.
A will be telling
B tells
10. – What time you (leave) tomorrow?
 – At 10.00 o`clock.
A will be leaving
B will have left
11. Nick (type) his article all morning on Tuesday.
A will be typing
B would type

Theme 7 «INVENTIONS AND SCIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN»

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Research, innovations, science, technology, engineering, achievements, contribution, sundial, physical experiment, the theory of gravitation, experiments, reflecting telescope, contribution, unique, electric motor, to be interested in electricity, electricity, machine, outstanding inventor, railways, illiterate, design, locomotive, engine.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Great Britain has got a long tradition of research and innovations on science, technology and engineering.

Its record of achievements begins with the great contribution of Isaac Newton.

This great English scientist was born not far from the University town of Cambridge on December 25, 1642. Little Isaac was brought up by his mother, grandmother and uncle who sent him to school. At school he liked making things with his hands: a clock that worked by water, a sundial and others. Isaac was very good at Maths and Physics. His first physical experiment was carried out when he was sixteen years old.

In 1661 Newton entered the University of Cambridge where he studied Maths. When Newton was twenty-two years old he began studying the theory of gravitation. He performed many experiments with light. Newton found out

that white light was made up of rays of different colours. He invented a reflecting telescope.

In 1669 Isaac Newton continued his work at the problem of gravitation as a professor of Cambridge University. His contribution to science was unique. Isaac Newton died in 1727 at the age of 85.

Michael Faraday is the Father of the electric motor. He was born in London in a poor family. He did not learn much and spent a lot of time playing in the streets. When he was 14 he got some work in a book shop. There he read as many books as he could. Later he became an assistant in a laboratory of one of the great scientists. Soon Michael became interested in electricity and later he saw that electricity could be made by a machine. This was the beginning of all great machines that makes our electricity today.

George Stephenson is an outstanding inventor of the railways. He was a son of a poor English worker. George grew up illiterate. When George was 8, he began to work. His job was to put coal under the boilers. He learned everything he could by watching. When he was 17, he decided to learn writing and reading. But he was cut out to be an inventor. Later he designed a locomotive. He laid metal rails for his engine to run on. George Stephenson died in 1848.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What areas of science does Britain have traditions in?
2. What achievement in science does the record begin in Britain with?
3. Who was Isaac Newton?
4. What university did Newton study in?
5. Can you name the discovery of Isaac Newton? What was it?
6. Who continued the work at the problem of gravitation?

7. Who was M. Faraday?
8. What did Faraday open in electricity?
9. Who was G. Stephenson?
10. Why is the name of G. Stephenson famous? What did he design?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hello, John! Tell me, please! What Oxford is famous for?
- Oxford is famous for the architecture of its colleges.
- How many colleges are there?
- There are more than 30 colleges.
- What is the largest college in Oxford?
- Christ Church is the largest college.
- I know most colleges are open to men and women now. When was the first women's college open?
- There weren't women at Oxford until 1878. It was Lady Margaret Hall college. I'll tell you about the history of colleges tomorrow!
- It sounds great! Surely! Are there libraries, museums, theatres in the town?
- Yes, of course. There is the Bodleian Library. It's one of the most important libraries in the world. There is the University Museum. There is the Sheldonian Theatre in Broad Street.
- Excellent. Now show me some colleges with the faculties of designers.
- Surely! I like this town very much and it is a real pleasure to show you some colleges. I'll be your guide there.
- Thanks.

II. GRAMMAR - Present Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. My mother ... a bad headache.
 A *have got*
 B *am*
 C *has got*
2. Where the Johnsons (live)?
 A *Where do the Johnsons live?*
 B *Where are the Johnsons live?*
 C *Where does the Johnsons live?*
3. Mag and her sister ... wonderful voices.
 A *does*

B *has got*
C *have got*

4. I (not/ understand) that man because I (not/ known) English.

A *not understand , don't know*
B *don't understand, not know*
C *don't understand, don't know*

5... you ... any time to help me? - Sorry, I ...

A *Do you have, don't*
B *Have you got , am not*
C *Do you have, have got*

6. Everybody in our family (help) Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) the dog, I (water) the flowers, and my brothers (clean) the rooms.

A *help, walks, water, clean*
B *helps, walks, water, clean*
C *help, walks, water, cleans*

7.... Jane Smith (speak) English?

A *Is ... speak*
B *Does ...speak*
C *Do ... speaks*

8. The Browns ... a nice house in the country.

A *has got*
B *have got*

9. ...you (like) swimming?

A *Do you like*
B *Does you like*
C *Are you like*

10. ... Dad ... any brothers or sisters?

A *Have Dad god*
B *Does Dad have*
C *Does Dad has*

11. ... your sister often (go) to the theatre?

A *Is ... go*
B *Does ... go*
C *Do ... goes*

Theme 8 «BRITISH LITERATURE»

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Talented people, writers and poets, English playwrights, William Shakespeare, tragedies and comedies, historical plays, Romantic writers, simple life, well-known poems, rare, Robert Burns, George Gordon Lord Byron, free-spirited life style, pilgrimage, passion, humors and conviction, Romantic spirit, Walter Scott, historical novel, Lewis Carroll, Wonderland.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people. Many famous writers and poets were born and lived in Great Britain.

One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: comedies (such as *Midsummer Night's Dream*), tragedies (such as *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*) and historical plays (such as *Richard II*, *Henry V*, *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*).

Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Among his well-known poems are *Halloween*, *The Jolly Beggars*, *To a Mouse*.

George Gordon Lord Byron. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift makes him one of the most famous figures of the Romantic Era. His famous works such as Stanzas to Augusta, The Prisoner of Chillon, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Manfred draw readers into the passion, humors and conviction of a poet whose life and work truly embodied the Romantic spirit.

Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of historical novel.

Lewis Carroll became famous when he published Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

Post-text tasks:

I. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What do you know and hear about English literature?
2. Who is the best known English playwright?
3. What are the most famous plays by Shakespeare?
4. Who is Robert Burns?
5. What poems by R. Burns do you know?
6. What makes George Byron famous?
7. What are the best known works by Byron?
8. Who wrote historical novels?
9. What brought popularity to Lewis Carroll?
10. What other English poets and writers do you know?
11. What works of theirs do you know?
12. Have you ever tried to write poems, stories?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Well, I have got wonderful news for you!
- What is it, Dan? Are we going to Paris?

- No, my dear. It's much better! We're going to the Highlands of Scotland, my birthplace.
- Great! My friend Emma was there last year and she loved it. She told me that the Highlands of Scotland are famous for their scenery and people from all over the world come there to admire it.
- Your friend Emma is quite right. There is nothing like the high mountains, deep valleys and grassy plains of my bonny Scotland. My heart's in the Highlands as Robert Burns wrote. You know, when I speak of Scotland I become something of a poet myself.
- Oh yes, I know that. When are we going? Where are we going to stay? In a hotel? How are we going to get there? Will I take my skis? Is there any snow? Is it cold in Scotland? Oh, Dan, it's so exciting!
- My dear, let's talk about it tomorrow!
- Certainly! It's time to have dinner! Hurry up, please! We have booked a table in the café.

III. GRAMMAR - Past Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. I walked quickly because I (feel) cold.
2. It (take) him two hours to get to London.
3. Helen (prefer) tea to coffee last week.
4. My husband (speak) to his boss last month.
5. My Dad (sell) his farm and (buy) a business in a small town five years ago.
6. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight three years ago.
7. As soon as the bus (stop), Jill (get off).
8. I (leave) for Paris two days ago.
9. How you (cut) your finger yesterday?
10. Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.
11. Mr. Watson (eat) too much at the party the day before yesterday.
12. Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistakes yesterday morning.
13. Julius Caesar (found) the Tower of London.
14. I (hear) a strange noise ten minutes ago.
15. Edward (make) up an interesting composition last Monday .
16. When you (write) to your parents last time?

Theme 9 « WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE »

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Famous writers and poets, English playwrights, William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon, local grammar school, educated person, actors and actresses, actor's profession, purpose, describe, events, England's contemporary life, stage in many theatres, translated into many languages, popular person, a lot of poetry, well-known, throughout the world, creations, admire.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

William Shakespeare was one of the greatest and famous writers of the world. Many people know and like his works but many facts of Shakespeare's life are still unknown.

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon, a small English town. He studied at local grammar school because his father wanted his son to be an educated person. While studying at school, William didn't have much free time but he liked to go to the forest and river Avon.

Young William liked to watch actors and actresses who visited Stratford-on-Avon. He was fond of actor's profession and decided to become an actor. With this purpose he went to London. There he played and wrote plays as well. In his works he described the events of England's contemporary life. His plays that were staged in many theatres and which were then translated into many languages made

Shakespeare a very popular person.

In all Shakespeare wrote thirty seven plays. He cooperated with the best English theatres during twenty five years. His best and the most famous plays are “Othello”, “King Lear”, “Hamlet”, “Romeo and Juliet”.

Besides plays Shakespeare wrote a lot of poetry, which is translated into many languages and is well-known throughout the world.

William Shakespeare died in 1616. But his creations are still popular now and millions of people still admire them.

Post-text tasks:

I. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Who was William Shakespeare?
2. Who likes his plays?
3. Where was William Shakespeare born?
4. Where did he study?
5. What did he like to do when he was young?
6. Why did he go to London?
7. What did he do there?
8. What did William Shakespeare describe in his works?
9. Why his plays were translated into many languages?
10. Did the playwriter write poetry?
11. How many plays did he write?
12. What plays by Shakespeare do you know?
13. What is your favourite play by Shakespeare?
14. Why his works are still popular in the world now?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hi, Billy!
- Hi, Tim. Let us visit Stratford on 23 April, that’s the day when Shakespeare was born.
- Surely! I expect you to finish reading “Romeo and Juliet” by the end of March.
- Yes. I think I will be able to finish the play. We should not forget to visit Anne Hathaway’s cottage when we come to Stratford.
- Anne Hathaway? Oh, I remember! She was Shakespeare’s wife! I would love to visit it! I am sure we’ll have time to do it.
- I am going to read one of Shakespeare’s plays else. My sister said “Hamlet” and “Othello”. I am not sure... Maybe “Hamlet” and “King Lear”.
- Excellent. I agree with you! I think “Hamlet” and “King Lear” will be better. I can’t read Shakespeare in the original. Nobody expects you to do it. But you should read at least one of these plays in Modern English.
- Believe me! I think I’ll do it.
- I have no doubt! Good luck!

III. GRAMMAR - Future Simple. Complete the test and write the answers:

1. The population of city (reach) one million next year.

A will reach

B is reaching

2. Our next lesson (be) on Monday.

A is going to be

B will

3. The phone is ringing. I ...answer.

A will

B am going to

4. I think I (do) it.

A will do

B am going do

5. Tomorrow (be) Friday.

A will

B is

6. Sam’s plane (arrive) at midnight.

A will arrive

B arrives

7. – Why have you brought your guitar? ... you (sing) at the party?

A *Will you sing*
B *Are you going to sing*

8. Julia (finish) all the housework in the evening and we'll go for a walk.

A *will finish*
B *is finishing*

9. I promise I (get) in touch with you if I need your help.

A *will get*
B *will have got*

10. We are going to buy a car next month. Our family (save) money for it.

A *will save*
B *wants to save*

11. The workers say that they (build up) a district next month.

A *will build up*
B *would build*

12. He (be) a doctor if he finishes the University.

A *will be*
B *will have been*

Theme 10 « BRITISH CUISINE »

Pre-text tasks:

1. Find out the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary to the text:

Unimaginable, criticize, tasteless, overcooked, ingredients, overcook, invent, sauces, disguise, spice, herb, delicious, disappointing, lend, cuisine,

preparation, peas, lamb, reasonable, ingredients, boiled, served, flavour, cuisine, tradition, food.

2. Write the words in your vocabulary and learn them.

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless. It's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables.

The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing but true. There is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you will find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you will also find Indonesian, Mexican. Greek cuisine. Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite true.

Post-text tasks:

1. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What do foreigners say when they criticize English food?
2. Do English people use a lot of sauces?
3. What are typically English dishes according to the foreigner's point of view?

4. Do all English eat in restaurants?
5. What kind of restaurants can you find in Britain?
6. Is it the true that English have no cuisine?
7. Do English people cook at home?
8. Which countries' cuisines can you find in British cities?
9. Would you like to try English food?
10. What do you know about the traditional cuisine of your country?
11. Can you cook? Do you like to do it? What is your favourite dish?

II. Read the dialogue. Retell it and make up the similar dialogue.

- Hello Pete!
- Hello Ann! What do you usually have for breakfast?
- I never want any breakfast. Just a cup of tea and a piece of toast. And you?
- I don't eat much either. Just some corn-flakes, an egg and coffee, and toast with jam and butter.
- Oh, I'd call it a huge breakfast! Looking at your one wouldn't say you eat so much.
- Ann, what would you like for dessert?
- I've ordered some ice-cream with jam and a piece of cake!
- Yes. It would be really a huge breakfast!

- Ann, what will we have for dinner?
- Pete, choose yourself, please.
- O.K. We'll have some salad, clear soup, pork with potatoes, cooked vegetables and coffee.
- I'd like to add orange juice or a bottle of mineral water.
- I'd add drinks too! A bottle of mineral water.

III. GRAMMAR - Present Continuous. Complete the test and write the answers.

1. It (rain) all over this country now.
 A is raining
 B often rains

2. – Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.
 A will be raining

B is raining

3. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) a plum-cake.

A is making

B makes

4. My wife (speak) on the telephone at the moment.

A is speaking

B will speak

5. – Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane (have a bath).

A is having a bath

B has a bath

6. Run downstairs. Your sister (wait) for you.

A waits

B is waiting

7. I don't know Spanish, but (learn) it now...

A will be learning

B am learning

8. John (still/work) in the garden.

A is still working

B still works

9. I usually have coffee in the morning but now I (drink) tea.

A drinks

B am drinking

10. We (go) to the cinema with our coach now.

A are going

B will go

11. – Why you (sit) at the desk? Let's come with me!

A Why are you sitting

B Why do you sit

12. – Look! A strong wind (blow)!

A will be blowing

B is blowing

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Миронова Ольга Петрівна

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