**Задания для студентов 2 курса,**

**обучающихся по индивидуальному плану.**

1. **Внимательно читайте тексты, в них есть вся информация для ответов на вопросы.**
2. **Сообщения оформляем в тетради (пишем, объём – не более 1 страницы)**
3. **Тесты оформляем в отдельной тетради (12 листов, линия)**
4. **Задания сдать до 20 октября**
5. **За справками и консультациями обращаться по тел. +797870 67 831, Анна Витальевна**

**Задание 1. Внимательно прочтите текст и выполните упражнения после него**

**Education in Russia**

Children start school at the age of seven in Russia. The course of studies at school is eleven years now: four years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. Previously it was only ten years: three years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. Children under the age of six are taken to creches and nursery schools.

There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: state schools, private schools, lyceums and gymnasiums. The majority of schools is free of charge, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of their children. In ordinary schools parents sometimes pay for additional subjects in the curriculum, such as a foreign language or arts. Though it is generally not a demand, most children can already read and write when they start their school: this makes education much easier for them.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day, they usually are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. A lesson lasts forty minutes. During the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. Beginning with the second term of the first year at school, children also take Handicrafts, Drawing, Music and Physical Education. The list of subjects under study is further extended during the second, third and fourth years and includes the World History of Arts, Fundamentals of Security, History, Geography, and others. At primary schools all lessons are usually conducted by one teacher.

At the age of ten children pass to the second stage of education, known as secondary school. In secondary school there is a wide variety of subjects under study, and teachers specialize. The transition from primary to secondary school is sometimes difficult for children. After finishing the ninth form and getting the Certificate of Basic Secondary.

Education, schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form, or leave school and go to technical (vocational) schools and colleges.

After eleven years at school the school leavers take examinations and get the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education. Those who have only excellent marks in the Certificate get a gold medal, which gives the right to enter higher school taking only one examination.

The admission to higher school is competitive and based on the system of entrance examinations, usually three or four. During the examinations the school leavers must show their abilities in the chosen field. Young people also have an option to get specialized secondary education in vocational schools after leaving the eleventh form.

Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), academies and universities. The term of studying in higher school is from four to six years. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying. At the end of their final year at college, university or academy they take final examinations and get a diploma. Besides, they can take postgraduate courses in the chosen field.

1. **Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations: (переведите)**

the course of studies; primary school; secondary school; previously; creche; lyceum; gymnasium; free of charge; curriculum; demand; to adapt; to extend; to conduct; transition; vocational school; higher school; competitive; ability; to be involved in; postgraduate courses

**2. Translate the words in brackets into English. (переведите на английский язык слова в скобках)**

1. (Курс обучения) is eleven years.

2. Children (младше шести лет) are taken to creches and nursery schools.

3. (Большинство школ) are free of charge.

4. At the age of six children start (ходить в начальную школу).

5. After (базовой средней школы) young people can enter (технические училища).

**3. Give the English equivalents of the following:(перевод на английский)** детский сад; большой выбор; государственная школа; большинство школ; дополнительные предметы; первая четверть; школьные правила; включать; изучаемые предметы; выпускники; академия; выпускные экзамены

**Задание 2 выполните тест, изучив грамматику**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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**Test**

**Variant 1**

**1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 2. Our ... room is large. 3. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 4. Where is ... cat? —.. cat is on ... sofa.

**2. Образуйте множественное число имен существительных.**

A dog, a ball, a desk, a horse, a fact, a nose.

a woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a picture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Напиши существительные в единственном числе:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cats - a cat | Fish - |
| Mice - | Women - |

**4. Заполните пропуски:**

Example: This is Tony’s watch. (Tony)

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch. (Tony)
2. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birthdays are in June. (brothers)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes are dirty. (children)

**Задание 3. Прочитайте текст**

**HISTORICAL ASPECT OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

**OF RUSSIAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

The emergence of physical exercises among the Eastern Slavs was due to the same reasons as throughout the world as a whole. The personification of a harmoniously developed personality in ancient times is the image of an epic hero. Games were the main form of physical training. The goal of physical education until the XVIII century there was military physical training, which is explained by the fact that Russia was forced to wage many wars.

The main sources from which we learn about physical culture in Russia are epics, chronicles, legends and fairy tales, paintings, wood and stone carvings, and bas-reliefs. The first written source is the first Russian chronicle "The Tale of Bygone Years" (beginning of the 12th century). The first image of a wrestling fight dates back to 1197.

In feudal Russia, before the reform of Peter I, folk forms played a decisive role in the physical preparation of the population. Among them are national types of wrestling, fisticuffs, military-physical training of the Russian Cossacks, national games and entertainment (fun) associated with motor activities, skating and skiing, ball games, towns and some others.

Under Peter I, physical education became a compulsory subject in military and some civilian educational institutions. Developed by A.V. Suvorov, the system of military physical training of the Russian army was more progressive than European systems.

In the 19th century, the scientifically based system of physical education by P.F. Lesgaft was not supported by the government. The general level of development of physical culture until 1917 was low and lagged far behind European countries, but some representatives of Russia won the title of world and Olympic champions. Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin in 1908 became the Olympic champion in figure skating. Ivan Poddubny was a six-time world wrestling champion (from 1905 to 1910).

Since 1917, the sphere of physical culture has been politicized and subordinated to the idea of ​​class struggle. In Moscow and Petrograd in 1919-1920. Institutes of physical culture are being created. Party and trade union organizations are working to develop the physical culture movement and create sports societies. In 1930, the subject "physical education" was introduced in universities. In 1931, at the initiative of the Komsomol, the TRP complex was introduced.

Since 1930, in the USSR, work on physical culture and sports at enterprises, institutions, universities, and schools was carried out by physical culture teams (CPK) or sports clubs (SC). In the public mind, the image of physical culture is being formed as a system of preparation for work and military service.

During the Great Patriotic War, athletes actively participated in battles with the Nazis. From the students of the institutes of physical culture, special detachments were created to fight behind enemy lines. In medical institutions, physiotherapy exercises were used as an effective means of rehabilitating the wounded.

In the post-war period in 1948, the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government set the task of winning by Soviet athletes the world championship in the most popular sports. In order to demonstrate the advantages of the socialist system. Since that time, there has been a trend towards the isolation of sports. It was in sports that the best scientific and teaching staff, material and financial resources began to be drawn. Athletes achieved victories at prestigious international competitions, but mass physical culture fell into decay and at the turn of the 80s its crisis came, which gave rise to the problem of the nation's health.

An important historical milestone in the development of physical culture and sports is the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation" adopted in 1999, which establishes the legal, organizational, economic and social foundations for the activities of physical culture and sports organizations, determines the principles of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation and its Olympic movement.

**Задание 4. Поисковое чтение. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы следующим образом: True/False**

**Reform in the System of Secondary Education in Russia**

School is one of the most important institutions of the society; school reflects the condition of the society and shows tendencies of further development. Being one of the most important social institutions, it influences the life of the country as a whole. Therefore, much attention should be paid to education of children to ensure stability and progress in the country. At the same time, the changes in the social and economic life present new demands in the respect of new vision in the upbringing and development of the new generation. It is generally stated that the system of education in Russia has the urgent need in deep alterations nowadays. In the beginning of the twenty-first century the system of education faces several problems. On the one hand, changes taking place in information technologies and industry highlight the main objectives in education. Modem industry needs qualified, highly professional specialists in many spheres. On the other hand, the overflow of information may become even dangerous for children: the statistics says that only 10 per cent of school-leavers can be considered absolutely healthy today, the other 90 per cent having various health problems. Therefore, it has been decided to extend the period of obligatory secondary education to nine years instead of eight. General secondary education is thus extended to eleven years. The curriculum will undergo considerable changes, too. More attention will be paid to new subjects in the curriculum, which are essential for the integration of the young people into society. These include economics, information technology, ecology, law, culture, arts, geography, biology and fundamentals of security. The principles of teaching Russian language, Russian literature, and mathematics will be also changed aiming at deeper knowledge of the students. Teaching a foreign language at Russian schools will be improved so as to match the international standards. It is absolutely necessary to bring up harmoniously developed people, thus more attention will be paid to the lessons of physical education. 250 The education in Russia will undergo one more serious alteration in the nearest future, concerning the entrance exams to higher educational establishments. The nationwide system of assessment tests is going to be developed. Admission to the universities will be held on the results of these tests.

**Write True or False.**

1. Much attention is paid to bringing up a harmoniously developed individual.

2. No new subjects are included in the school curriculum.

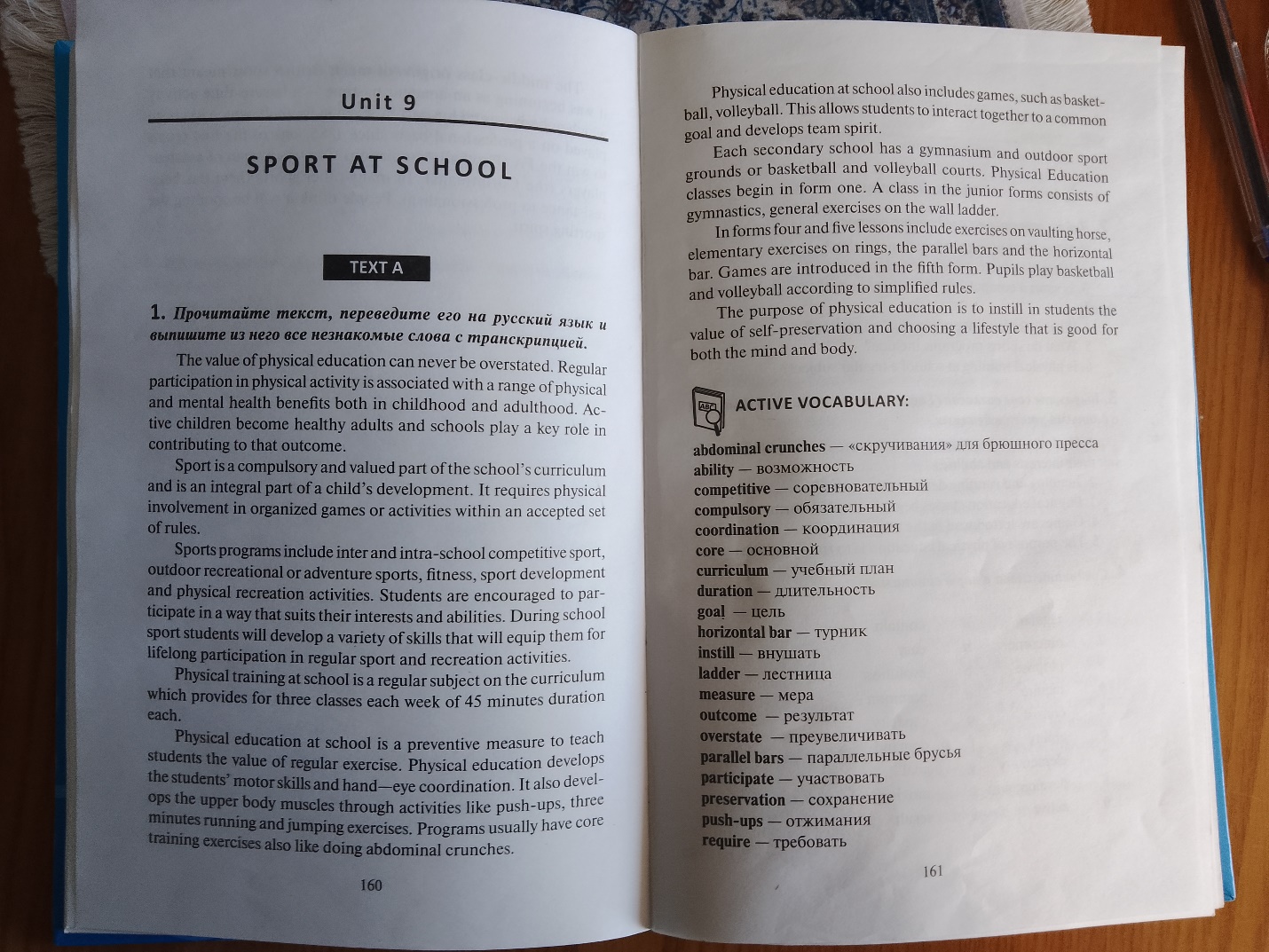
3. The term of studies at schools will be less than in the past.

4. All school-leavers in Russia are healthy.

5. Rules of admission to the universities will be altered.

6. Teaching a foreign language at schools in Russia corresponds to the international standards nowadays

**Задание 5. Прочтите текст**

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**Задание 6. Выполните тест, используя информацию из всех предыдущих заданий и текстов.**

**Test**

1. **Translate into English**

журнал учителя; книги учителей, тренер моего брата

1. **Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:**

the course of studies; primary school; secondary school; creche; curriculum; vocational school; higher school; postgraduate courses

1. **Match the right period:**

, folk forms played a decisive role in the physical preparation of the population. Among them are national types of wrestling, fisticuffs, military-physical training of the Russian Cossacks, national games and entertainment (fun) associated with motor activities, skating and skiing, ball games, towns and some others.

, physical education became a compulsory subject in military and some civilian educational institutions. Developed by A.V. Suvorov, the system of military physical training of the Russian army was more progressive than European systems.

, the scientifically based system of physical education by P.F. Lesgaft was not supported by the government. The general level of development of physical culture until 1917 was low and lagged far behind European countries, but some representatives of Russia won the title of world and Olympic champions. Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin in 1908 became the Olympic champion in figure skating. Ivan Poddubny was a six-time world wrestling champion (from 1905 to 1910).

, athletes actively participated in battles with the Nazis. From the students of the institutes of physical culture, special detachments were created to fight behind enemy lines. In medical institutions, physiotherapy exercises were used as an effective means of rehabilitating the wounded.

1. In the 19th century
2. During the Great Patriotic War

3. In feudal Russia, before the reform of Peter I

4. Under Peter

1. **Translate into English**
2. Физическая культура в школе является обязательным предметом.
3. Ученики играют в баскетбол и волейбол по упрощённым правилам.
4. **Make plurals**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a book – seven …..  a pupil – ten …..  a sportsman – five……  a coach – two…..  a life – nine …. | a school – three….  a pencil box – four….  the university – eight …..  the college – six……  a classmate – ten…. |

1. **Answer the question?**
2. What age children begin to go to school in Russia?
3. What form PE begin in?
4. What form sport games are introduced?

**Задание 7.** **Напишите сообщение об одном из известных университетов Великобритании или США (не более 1 страницы)**