19.03.2020

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Дифференцированный зачет

Группа ДО16-3

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Срок сдачи:19.03.2020 до 14:00

(выполненные работы отправлять на электронную почту – [kermen080985@mail.ru](mailto:kermen080985@mail.ru))

1. **Грамматика**

**Повелительное наклонение**

**Task 1. Express requests.**

1. 4. Tell Olga to lay the table for three.
2. Ask Mary to buy a birthday present.
3. Tell Nelly to pay for the Internet
4. Tell Andrew to be careful.
5. Ask Peter to buy some bread on his way home.
6. Ask Bob to give you a call after five.

Make the following imperative sentences negative.

**Task 2. Make the following imperative sentences negative.**

1. Take her to your parents’ place.
2. Give this letter to your boss.
3. Invite your boyfriend to the party.
4. Read the text aloud.
5. Smile when you are talking to me.
6. Wait for him for an hour.

**Косвенная речь**

**Task 1. Make the following sentences into Reported speech**

1."I'm waiting for my parents," Nick said.

2. "You should be careful," my friends said to me.

3. "The Sun isn't a planet, it is a big star," the teacher explained.

4. "Don't make so much noise, will you?" the neighbor said to Pete.

5. "Do you know where Kate is living?" Anne asked me.

6. "Why didn't you say that to me?" she asked her boyfriend.

**Времена английского глагола**

1. We … (walk) along the forest road when it started snowing.
2. This is the first time I …(be) late for my Japanese classes.
3. It’s nearly twenty years since my father …(see) his brother.
4. I wonder if Wayne is ill – he …(get) thinner and thinner.
5. The plane ...(take off) at 10.30 and ...(land) at 16.15.
6. In the future, people ... (spend) their holiday in space.
7. Since I...(start) university, I haven’t had much spare time.
8. James Watt ...(invent) the steam engine.
9. After he had researched and ... (write) his paper, he found some additional material.
10. Don’t you think Ian ... (look) just like his father?
11. **Текст с заданием**

А) Read the text and fill in the necessary words:

**1)afternoon snack, 2)sandbox, 3)activities, 4)seesaw, 5)the open air, 6)moulds, 7)hide-and-seek, 8)counting, 9)lay the table, 10)go for a walk**

There are different lessons in the kindergarten:……a)……, drawing, appliqué, modeling, music, English, dancing.

The aim of these ……b)………is to develop creative ability in children. All activities are conducted on a voluntary basis which gives the child’s initiative full play.

After lessons children go for a walk. Various mass activities are organized in …c)…….. . They are: competitions, races, ……d)………, mothers-and-daughters and many other games.

In summer children like to play in the …e)……. . They form different figures with the help of the …f)……… and it gives them much pleasure. Some of the children prefer to swing on a ……g)….., which goes up and down.

Then dinner comes. And children … h)… for dinner. After it they go to take a nap. The rest time lasts for two hours. Then the children make their beds, dress and soon they are ready to have an …… i)………. .

If the weather is fine children ……j)… again.

***В)PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.***

Read and translate the text in writing :

Kindergartens- full day childcare institutions for the children of 3 to 6 years of age represent the state pre-school education. Most state kindergartens have nurseries, which children can attend. They usually require a small monthly fee paid by the parents (20 per cent of cost). The regional and local authorities that regulate kindergartens compensate the rest of the fee. Mass appearance of public kindergartens in Russia was started after the October revolution and in the Soviet times aimed at replacing the family upbringing. In 1990 many kindergartens were closed in light of economic and demographic considerations.

Nowadays as Russia is experiencing the biggest baby boom since the Soviet times, Russian parents face a dramatic shortage of public child caring institutions. Almost all kindergartens have waiting lists where parents sign their children as soon as they are born. The increasing demand in child day care and preschool education boosted the appearance of numerous private nurseries and educational facilities for junior children. They are day-care for children aged 18 months to 4 years old and half-day preschool for 3-4 years old. Many include meals, transportation, creative learning, arts, dance, chess, multisport activities, therapy, English lessons and even summer camps. The schools use a variety number of methods and innovative like Waldorf or Montessori approach, Zaitsev’s method, etc. They are highly popular.

**Match the beginning of the sentence with its ending.**

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| 1. Most state kindergartens have | a. preschool education boosted the appearance of numerous private nurseries. |
| 2. The rest of the fee is compensated by the | b. regional and local authorities that regulate kindergartens. |
| 3. Almost all kindergartens have waiting lists | c. of methods and innovative like Waldorf or Montessori approach. |
| 4. The increasing demand in child day care and | d. nurseries which children can attend. |
| 5. Many include meals, transportation, creative learning, arts, dance, chess, | e. where parents sign their children as soon as they are born |
| 6. The schools use a variety number | f. multisport activities, therapy, English lessons and even summer camps. |