Задание для группы **ПКС 19.2** по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык» от **16.04.20** (преп. Балашова Н.В.)

Выполненные задания в тетради (**фотографии страниц тетради!!, не напечатанный документ!**) выслать на эл. адрес balashova-nataly@list.ru (или прикрепить в системе дист.обучения) до **18.04.20**

**Exercise 1. Read and guess the meanings of the new words. Запишите и переведите слова, выделенные курсивом. Прочитайте с ними предложения, обратите внимание на значение этих слов**

1) *learning experiences*. Education includes different kinds of learning experiences.

2) *in the broadest sense*. In its broadest sense, education is the ways in which people get knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves.

3) *to learn skills*. Pupils learn different skills.

4) *to gain knowledge*. People gain knowledge about the world.

5) *scheme*. We’ll use this scheme when we discuss the problem.

6) *formal, informal.* We’ll discuss formal and informal education.

7) *daily life*. People are involved in learning during their daily life.

8) *with good manners*. Children are taught to eat with good manners.

9) *to ride a bicycle*. Children learn to ride a bicycle.

10) *to take an exam*. He has to take different kinds of exams at the university.

11) *to be in charge of*. The Minister of Education is in charge of education at all the levels.

12) *to expect*. I expect she will pass the exam.

13) *both … and* … Education includes both informal and formal ways of learning. 14) *vocational education*. School systems provide both general and vocational education.

15) *gifted, physically or mentally handicapped*. Most countries provide education both for gifted and for physically or mentally handicapped children.

16) *adult.* The country provides education both for children and for adults.

17) *aim.* The aim of vocational education is to prepare students for a job.

18) i*ntelligent*. She is a very intelligent student.

19) *responsible.* The Minister of Education is responsible for education at different levels.

20) *to transmit*. The information is transmitted from one computer to another through a telephone line.

21) *cultural heritage*. The aim of general education is to transmit a common cultural heritage.

22) *carpentry.* Students are taught carpentry, metalwork and electronics at technical schools.

23) *further education*. After leaving school adults may take up further education. 24) *compulsory.* Primary and secondary education is compulsory in most countries.

25) *beyond.* The pupils who stay in school at the age of 16 and beyond this age will prepare for the General Certificate of Education examination at Advanced Level.

26) *to support*. The higher schools in the UK are mainly supported by public funds. 27) *by correspondence*. The Open University in the UK provides degree courses by correspondence.

28) *instead*. It’s too wet to go for a walk, let’s go to the swimming pool instead. 29) *junior, senior*. High schools in the USA may be junior and senior.

30) *to earn*. He earns much money.

**Exercise 2 Match each word with its correct definition Соотнести слова с определениями**

carpentry, to transmit, experience, to gain, intelligent

1. The art of work of a person who is skilled at making and repairing wooden objects, especially one who does this as a job. 2. Having or showing powers of learning, reasoning or understanding. 3. To send or pass from one person, place, thing to another. 4. Knowledge or skill which comes from practice in an activity or doing something for a long time, rather than from books. 5. To get something useful, wanted.

**Exercise 3. Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts and choose the most suitable heading given below for each paragraph. Прочитать текст, подобрать к каждому абзацу соответствующий заголовок**

1) What Is Education?

2) Formal Education

3) General Education

4) Informal Education

5) Vocational Education

6) Different Kinds of Formal Education

Different types of Education

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, education is the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and themselves. A useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply when they listen to others and try to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle, or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. They may visit a book shop, library or museum. They may watch TV or listen to the radio. A lot of documentary and educational films and programmes can be watched in the Internet. People do not have to take tests or exams getting informal education.

The learners get formal education at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education, people who are in charge of education decide what to teach. Then learners are studying these things with the teachers’ help. Learners should come to school regularly and on time and try to work at about the same speed as their classmates. Learners have to take tests and exams. At the end of their learning, learners may earn a diploma, a certificate, or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

 The school systems of all modern nations provide both general and vocational education. Most countries also offer special education programmes for gifted and for physically or mentally handicapped children. Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries are spending a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

The aim of general education is to make children intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists. Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are being taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, such as geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes. Technical schools are vocational secondary schools, where students are being taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork, and electronics. Technical school students take some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional schools are preparing students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, etc.

**Exercise 4. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Определите true/ false по содержанию текста**

1 There are two types of education. 2. A useful scheme for discussing education is to divide the ways of learning into two types. 3. Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. 4. Formal education is given at different kinds of colleges. 5. General education is designed to develop trained specialists.

**Exercise 5. Try to enrich your vocabulary:**

1. **analyse the following words with different suffixes and divide them into two groups — nouns and adjectives: Переписать слова, подчеркнуть суффикс, определить часть речи, см.таблицу Словообразование**

Пример: informal- прилаг.

education, different, experience, useful, language, teacher, television, instruction, childhood, learner, nation, general, vocational, special, intelligent, cultural, heritage, specialist, technical, professional, agriculture, architecture, pleasure, educational, public, independent, corporation, correspondence, assistance, Russian, American, conversation, national, attendance;

1. **make up as many words as you can by combining different parts of the words Образуйте и запишите как можно больше слов, используя данные суффиксы/ префикс (приставку)**

in- differ -ent

 use -ful

 teach -er

 learn -ist

 special

 depend

Словообразование

Основные суффиксы существительных

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Суффикс | К какой частиречи добавляется | Основное значение образованных слов | Примеры | Перевод |
| *-ant/ent* | к глаголам | принадлежность к | assistant | ассистент |
|  |  | профессии | student | студент |
| *-er/-or* | к глаголам | действующее лицо | reader | читатель |
|  |  | или механизм. | worker | рабочий |
|  |  | производящий | visitor | посетитель |
|  |  | действие |  |  |
| *-dom* | к существ., | состояние, качество | freedom | свобода |
|  | прилагат. |  |  |  |
| *-er* | к существ. | имясуществительное, обозначающее жителя | Londoner | лондонец |
| *-hood* | к существ. | состояние | childhood | детство |
| *-fan* | к существ. | профессия | physician technician | врач техник |
| *-ics* | к существ. | название науки | phvsics | физика |
| *-ing* | к глаголам | процесс, действие. | reading | чтение |
|  |  | состояние | smoking | курение |
| *-ion(-tion,* | к глаголам | процесс, название | revolution | революция |
| *ation)* |  | действия, состояние | solution aviation | раствор авиация |
| *-ism* | к существ.. | учение, теория. | Darwinism | дарвинизм |
|  | прилагат. | направление | heroism | героизм |
| *-ment* | к глаголам | результат действия | equipment settlement | оборудование поселение |
| *-ness* | к прилагат. | качество или | softness | мягкость |
|  |  | состояние | darkness | темнота |
| *-ship* | К существ. | состояние | friendship | дружба |

Основные суффиксы прилагательных

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Суффикс | Основное значение образованных слов | Примеры | Перевод |
| *-able* |  | valuable | ценный |
| *-al* | наличие качества, | electrical | электрический |
|  | свойства | medical | медицинский |
| *-ant* | наличие качества, | resistant | сопротивляющийся |
|  | свойства | different | различный |
| *-ary* | наличие качества | revolutionary | революционный |
| *-ful* | наличие признака | useful | полезный |
| *-ish* | наличие качества, | childish | детский |
|  | свойства | reddish | красноватый |
| *-ive* | отсутствие качества | creative | созидательный |
| *-less* | наличие качества | useless | бесполезный |

Основные суффиксы глаголов

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Суффикс | Примеры | Перевод |
| *-ate* | investigate | активизировать |
| *-en* | harden | закаливать |
| *-fy* | classify | классифицировать |
| *-ize* | memorize | запоминать |

Основные суффиксы наречий

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Суффикс | Основное значение образованных слов | Примеры | Перевод |
| *-у* | изменяет часть речи | badly | плохо |