Задания для квалификационного экзамена   
при прохождении аттестации педагогического работника   
на присвоение высшей квалификационной категории

*Направление деятельности – учитель английского языка*

В заданиях с 1 по 52 необходимо выбрать   
или сформулировать правильный ответ.

1. *Translate the following phrases in English.*

1. They sold their car (*с выгодой*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I waved, but he didn’t (*замечал*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_any notice.

1. *Complete the text with a suitable form of the verbs in brackets.*

Actor Antonio Banderas is used to breaking bones, and it always seems to happen when he (3. *do*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport. In the film *Play it to the Bone,* he (4. *play*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the part of a middleweight boxer. During the making of the film Harrelson kept complaining that the fight scenes weren’t very strong, so one day he suggested that he and Banderas should have a fight for real. Banderas wasn’t keen on the idea at first, but he (5. *persuade*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by his co-star to put on his gloves and climb into the boxing ring. However, when he realized how seriously his opponent (6. *take*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it all, he began to regret his decision to fight. And then in the 3rd round, Harrelson (7. *hit*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Banderas so hard in the face that he actually broke his nose. He (8. *remind*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the time he broke his leg during a football match in his native town. He (9. *dream*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of becoming a soccer star, of performing in front of a big crowd, but doctors told him his playing days were probably over. “That’s when I decided to take up acting. What happened to me on that football pitch was, you might say, my first lucky break.”

1. *Make new words out of the given ones to complete the sentences.*

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| *compete, count, decide, fair* |

In 1967, the use of drugs by (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Olympics was banned. Before modern drugs became a problem, athletes had tried all sorts of ways to get an (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advantage, including drinking a mixture of alcohol and raw egg before a race, hoping for an improvement in their times. Unfortunately, in 1960, a Danish athlete died after taking drugs and the (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was taken to outlaw certain substances. Today, there are (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemicals that athletes are not allowed to take during training and officials randomly test athletes for evidence of these drugs.

1. *Read the text and insert the necessary articles or prepositions.*

It is impossible to imagine a world without advertising. We see adverts on TV, as we walk or drive around the streets, (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ fact, everywhere we go. However, is it appropriate to aim (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ young children? Children often put pressure (16) \_\_\_\_ their parents to buy them the things they see advertised. However, most sensible parents do not want to spoil their child. They may also refuse to buy things because quite simply, they can’t afford them. This result (17) \_\_\_\_ arguments, which are made worse if the child’s friends have (18) \_\_\_\_ desired objects. On (19) \_\_\_\_\_ other hand, children need to learn how to live in a world where advert plays such (20) \_\_\_\_\_ important role. Perhaps, schools could spend time teaching children how to deal (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the powerful influence of the advertising.

1. *Make new words out of the given ones to complete the sentences.*

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| *generous, different, exhibit, impress* |

We have been trying to organize hobbies and crafts fair in my school for the last two weeks. The number of interesting activities is (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but so many students are just too (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of others. It makes me wonder if all teens are always so difficult to deal with. One problem concerns (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as we need a number of volunteers to help us arrange the (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in such a way that won’t make anyone feel left out. Some students have been making good progress in setting up a number of detached displays which give an excellent view of the variety of activities on offer.

1. *Read the text and make the correct choice.*

Tweetie de Leon-Gonzalez (26) \_\_ into the competitive world of modeling at the age of 15. Advertisers (27) \_\_ notice, but she was not easily (28) \_\_ from getting her education. She accepted modeling projects but made (29) \_\_ these were only at weekends. With a discipline that would make any parent proud, this hard-working student (30) \_\_ high school and then (31) \_\_ a university degree in philosophy. After graduating, Tweetie went job-hunting, but modeling projects continued to come her way, until her days were all (32) \_\_ up. It was only after (33) \_\_ a competition that she decided to (34) \_\_ up modeling as a profession. Yet at the height of her popularity, she turned her back on the glamour of the fashion world because she was finding modeling less and less (35) \_\_ She said it was beginning to feel more like work than enjoyment.

26. a) threw b) started c) broke d) launched

27. a) took b) got c) made d) saw

28. a) disturbed b) distracted c) interested d) interrupted

29. a) definite b) careful c) clearly d) sure

30. a) stopped b) finished c) ended d) concluded

31. a) awarded b) made c) passed d) got

32. a) taken b) booked c) given d) made

33. a) taking b) gaining c) winning d) going

34. a) get b) take c) give d) spend

35. a) rewarding b) boring c) tired d) interested

1. *Choose the correct option.*

**36.** We tried to warn him \_\_\_ the icy road but he wouldn't listen \_\_\_ us.

a) about, to b) for, to c) of, - d) of, to

37.\_\_\_ it was stormy, Jack decided to go surfing.

a) Despite b) Although c) So as d) However

38. Most people tell white lies \_\_\_ not to hurt other people’s feeling.

a) so that b) for c) so as d) since

39. Mr. Watson was satisfied with the results of speaking to \_\_\_ fathers.

a) Bob’s and Sam’s b) Bob and Sam’s c) Bob’s and Sam d) Bob and Sam

**40.** They are \_\_\_a difficult situation now, but I do hope they find asolution\_\_\_their problem.

a) at, with b) in, about c) in, to d) at, to

41. I’m going to take a taxi. Six miles \_\_\_ too far for me to walk.

a) is b) are c) isn’t d) aren’t

42. The government is going to make petrol cheaper \_\_\_ more people may buy cars.

a) so that b) in order c) unless d) so as

43. В обучении иностранному языку в Республике Беларусь не является актуальным подход:

1. Коммуникативный;
2. Компетентностный;
3. Коммуникационный;
4. Личностно ориентированный.

44. Не является единицей обучения:

1. Фонема;
2. Речевой образец;
3. Предложение;
4. Текст.

45. Образование, согласно Кодексу Республики Беларусь об образовании, – это:

1. целенаправленный процесс формирования духовно-нравственной и эмоционально ценностной сферы личности обучающегося;
2. обучение и воспитание в интересах личности, общества и государства, направленные на усвоение знаний, умений, навыков, формирование гармоничной, разносторонне развитой личности обучающегося;
3. деятельность по обучению и воспитанию, осуществляемая учреждением образования;
4. основная форма организации образовательного процесса при реализации образовательных программ общего среднего образования.

46. При проверке результатов учебных достижений учащихся учитель должен отдавать предпочтение:

1. Письменным формам контроля;
2. Устным формам контроля
3. Контролю преобладающего вида деятельности на уроке;
4. Письменным и устным формам контроля.

47. Деление класса на группы при организации образовательного процесса по иностранному языку осуществляется в соответствии с:

1. Положением об учреждении общего среднего образования;
2. Кодексом Республики Беларусь об образовании;
3. Уставом учреждения общего среднего образования;
4. Инструктивно-методическом письмом Министерства образования.

48. Не обеспечивается образовательным процессом в учреждении образования:

1. Сохранение здоровья;
2. Организация отдыха
3. Поддержка работоспособности на протяжении учебного дня, недели, учебного года;
4. Необходимая двигательная активность.

49. При организации в учреждениях образования дополнительных занятий (факультативных, стимулирующих, поддерживающих) после окончания учебных занятий в 1-ю смену или перед учебными занятиями во 2-ю смену во 2 - 11-х классах должны предусматриваться перерывы продолжительностью:

1. 10 минут;
2. 15 минут;
3. 30 минут;
4. 20 минут.

50. Психологической основой метода положительного примера является:

1. Принцип опережающего отражения в сознании учащегося действий и поступков, которые он собирается совершить;
2. Подражания;
3. Внутренние противоречия и переживания;
4. Закрепление определённого образа действий.

51. Наиболее значительные обучающие работы (по выбору учителя) проверяются у учащихся 8-9 классов:

1. Не менее одного раза в неделю у всех учащихся;
2. Не менее одного раза в месяц у всех учащихся;
3. Не менее одного раза в две недели у всех учащихся;
4. Не менее одного раза в неделю у отдельных учащихся.

52. В шестой школьный день могут проводиться факультативные занятия для учащихся:

1. 5-6 классов;
2. 7-8 классов;
3. 9-11 классов;
4. 5-11 классов.