**Задания по английскому языку 31ДО, 5 семестр**

***1.Read and translate ( in writing form) the text*:**

**Preschool Education in RUSSIA.**

The state pre-school education is represented by kindergartens- full day child -care institutions for the children of 3 to 6 years of age. 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 rest of the fee is compensated by the regional and local authorities that regulate kindergartens. 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 year 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.

***2.Find the sentences with the Passive Voice and translate them into Russian.***

***3.Answer the questions to the text:***

1. What institutions is the preschool education in Russia represented by?

2. How much do the parents pay?

3. How is the rest of the fee compensated?

4. Why were most kindergartens closed in 90-s?

5. What phenomenon is Russia experiencing nowadays?

6. How does it influence child caring institutions of Russia?

7. What are the differences between public and private kindergartens?

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

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| 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. |