МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

Димитровградский инженерно-технологический институт –

филиал федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

(ДИТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор техникума
_____ Н. А. Домнина
_____ _____ 202_ г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ООО.14 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности

44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах

Форма обучения Очная

Учебный цикл Профильные предметы

Разработчики фонда оценочных средств: Антропова Е.А. преподаватели техникума ДИТИ НИЯУ МИФИ

Димитровград

Фонд оценочных средств составлен на основе ФГОС СОО, утвержденного приказом Министерства просвещения от 18.05.2023 № 371 «Об утверждении федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования», и ФГОС СПО по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки РФ, от 17.08.2022 г. № 742, на основе положений Федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования, утвержденной приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации (Приказ № 371 от 18 мая 2023 г.), на основе Рабочей программы воспитания, с учётом получаемой специальности.

Рассмотрен
на заседании методической цикловой комиссии гуманитарных и общеобразовательных дисциплин
Протокол № __ от _____202_ г.
Председатель МЦК _____ Н.М.Флегонтова

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1. ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ ЛИСТ «КРАТКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ВОЗМОЖНЫХ ФОРМ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ»

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика формы контроля	Представление контрольных заданий в комплекте оценочных средств
1	2	3	4
1	Деловая и/или ролевая игра	*Совместная деятельность* группы обучающихся и преподавателя под управлением преподавателя с целью решения учебных и профессионально-ориентированных задач путем игрового моделирования реальной проблемной ситуации. Позволяет оценивать *умение анализировать и решать типичные профессиональные задачи.*	Тема (проблема), концепция, роли и ожидаемый результат по каждой игре
2	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для *решения задач определенного типа* по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам
3	Проект	Конечный продукт, получаемый в результате планирования и выполнения комплекса учебных и *исследовательских* заданий. Позволяет оценить умения обучающихся самостоятельно конструировать свои знания в процессе решения практических задач и проблем, *ориентироваться в информационном пространстве* и уровень сформированности *аналитических, исследовательских* навыков, навыков *практического и творческого* мышления. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся.	Темы групповых и/или индивидуальных проектов
4	Работа с текстом. Чтение и перевод с различными стратегиями	Средство проверки умения понимать иноязычный текст профессиональной направленности, вести беседу по содержанию темы, затронутой в тексте.	Пример текста с заданием
5.	Контроль устной речи	Средство проверки знаний лексического минимума по соответствующей теме, умение использовать в монологической и диалогической речи	
6	Разноуровневые грамматические задания	Различают задачи и задания: а) *репродуктивного* уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать знание фактического материала (базовые понятия, алгоритмы, факты) и умение правильно использовать специальные термины и понятия, узнавание объектов изучения в рамках определенного раздела дисциплины; б) *реконструктивного* уровня, позволяющие	Комплект разноуровневых задач и заданий

		оценивать и диагностировать умения синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать фактический и теоретический материал с формулированием конкретных выводов, установлением причинно-следственных связей; в) *творческого уровня*, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения, *интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения.*	
7	Сообщение	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по представлению полученных результатов решения определенной учебно-практической, учебно-исследовательской или научной темы	Темы докладов, сообщений
8	Собеседование	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме, проблеме и т.п.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
9	Творческое задание	Частично регламентированное задание, имеющее нестандартное решение и позволяющее диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся.	Темы групповых и/или индивидуальных творческих заданий
10	Тестовая работа	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося.	Фонд тестовых заданий

2. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ФОНДОВ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

2.1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств

ФОС по дисциплине является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена и предназначен для проверки результатов освоения дисциплины СОО.14 Иностранный язык основной профессиональной образовательной программы (далее ОПОП) по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих **результатов**: личностных, метапредметных и предметных.

Требования к личностным результатам:

ЛР1 осознание обучающимися российской гражданской идентичности;

ЛР2 готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению;

ЛР3 наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию;

ЛР4 целенаправленное развитие внутренней позиции личности на основе духовно-нравственных ценностей народов Российской Федерации, исторических и национально-культурных традиций, формирование системы значимых ценностно-смысловых установок, антикоррупционного мировоззрения, правосознания, экологической культуры, способности ставить цели и строить жизненные планы;

ЛР5 личностные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы достигаются в единстве учебной и воспитательной деятельности организации, осуществляющей образовательную деятельность, в соответствии с традиционными российскими социокультурными, историческими и духовно-нравственными ценностями, принятыми в обществе правилами и нормами поведения, и способствуют процессам самопознания, самовоспитания и саморазвития, развития внутренней позиции личности, патриотизма, гражданственности, уважения к памяти защитников Отечества и подвигам Героев Отечества и старшему поколению, закону и правопорядку, труду, взаимного уважения, бережного отношения к культурному наследию и традициям многонационального народа Российской Федерации, природе и окружающей среде

Метапредметные результаты отражают:

МР1 освоенные обучающимися межпредметные понятия и универсальные учебные действия (регулятивные, познавательные, коммуникативные);

МР2 способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике, готовность к самостоятельному планированию и осуществлению учебной деятельности, организации учебного сотрудничества с педагогическими работниками и сверстниками, к участию в построении индивидуальной образовательной траектории;

МР3 овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности;

Предметные результаты отражают:

ПР 1 освоение обучающимися в ходе изучения учебного предмета научных знаний, умений и способов действий, специфических для соответствующей предметной области.

ПР 1.2 **говорение:** уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

ПР 1.2.1 создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

ПР 1.3 **аудирование:** воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;

ПР 1.4 **смысловое чтение**: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;

ПР 1.5 **письменная речь:**

ПР1.5.1 заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

ПР 1.5.2 писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;

ПР 2 овладение фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдени

ем их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах;

ПР 3 владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации;

ПР4 овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;

ПР 5 не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;

ПР 6 знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;

ПР 7 выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;

ПР 8 овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;

ПР 9 овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;

ПР 10 овладение социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;

ПР 11 овладение компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;

ПР 12 развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);

ПР 13 приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины СОО.14 Иностранный язык обеспечивает формирование и развитие универсальных учебных действий:

Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями

УУД 1.1 - базовые логические действия:

УУД 1.1.1 самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне;

УУД 1.1.2 устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения;

УУД 1.1.3 определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения;

УУД 1.1.4 выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях;

УУД 1.1.5 вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности;

УУД 1.1.6 развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем;

УУД 1.2 базовые исследовательские действия:

УУД 1.2.1 владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;

УУД 1.2.2 способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;

УУД 1.2.3 овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов;

УУД 1.2.4 формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами; ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

УУД 1.2.5 выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения;

УУД 1.2.6 анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях;

УУД 1.2.7 давать оценку новым ситуациям, оценивать приобретенный опыт; разрабатывать план решения проблемы с учетом анализа имеющихся материальных и нематериальных ресурсов;

УУД 1.2.8 осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду;

УУД 1.2.9 уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;

УУД 1.2.10 уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей;

УУД 1.2.11 выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения;

УУД 1.2.11 ставить проблемы и задачи, допускающие альтернативные решения;

УУД 1.3 работа с информацией:

УУД 1.3.1 владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;

УУД 1.3.2 создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации; оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам;

УУД 1.3.3 использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;

УУД 1.3.3 владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности.

Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями УУД 2:

УУД 2.1 общение:

УУД 2.1.1 осуществлять коммуникации во всех сферах жизни;

УУД 2.1.2 распознавать невербальные средства общения, понимать значение социальных знаков, распознавать предпосылки конфликтных ситуаций и смягчать конфликты;

УУД 2.1.3 владеть различными способами общения и взаимодействия;

УУД 2.1.4 аргументированно вести диалог, уметь смягчать конфликтные ситуации;

УУД 2.1.5 развернуто и логично излагать свою точку зрения с использованием языковых средств;

УУД 2.2 совместная деятельность:

УУД 2.2.1 понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы;

УУД 2.2.2 выбирать тематику и методы совместных действий с учетом общих интересов и возможностей каждого члена коллектива;

УУД 2.2.3 принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников, обсуждать результаты совместной работы;

УУД 2.2.4 оценивать качество своего вклада и каждого участника команды в общий результат по разработанным критериям;

УУД 2.2.5 предлагать новые проекты, оценивать идеи с позиции новизны, оригинальности, практической значимости;

УУД 2.2.6 координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия;

УУД 2.2.7 осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным.

Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями УУД 3:

УУД 3.1 самоорганизация:

УУД 3.1.1 самостоятельно осуществлять познавательную деятельность, выявлять проблемы, ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

УУД 3.1.2 самостоятельно составлять план решения проблемы с учетом имеющихся ресурсов, собственных возможностей и предпочтений;

УУД 3.1.3 давать оценку новым ситуациям;

УУД 3.1.4 расширять рамки учебного предмета на основе личных предпочтений;

УУД 3.1.4 делать осознанный выбор, аргументировать его, брать ответственность за решение;

УУД 3.1.5 оценивать приобретенный опыт;

УУД 3.1.6 способствовать формированию и проявлению широкой эрудиции в разных областях знаний, постоянно повышать свой образовательный и культурный уровень

УУД 3.2 самоконтроль:

УУД 3.2.1 давать оценку новым ситуациям, вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям;

УУД 3.2.2 владеть навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований;

УУД 3.2.3 использовать приемы рефлексии для оценки ситуации, выбора верного решения;

УУД 3.2.4 уметь оценивать риски и своевременно принимать решения по их снижению;

УУД 3.3 эмоциональный интеллект, предполагающий сформированность:

УУД 3.3.1 самосознания, включающего способность понимать свое эмоциональное состояние, видеть направления развития собственной эмоциональной сферы, быть уверенным в себе;

УУД 3.3.2 саморегулирования, включающего самоконтроль, умение принимать ответственность за свое поведение, способность адаптироваться к эмоциональным изменениям и проявлять гибкость, быть открытым новому;

УУД 3.3.3 внутренней мотивации, включающей стремление к достижению цели и успеху, оптимизм, инициативность, умение действовать, исходя из своих возможностей;

УУД 3.3.4 эмпатии, включающей способность понимать эмоциональное состояние других, учитывать его при осуществлении коммуникации, способность к сочувствию и сопереживанию;

УУД 3.3.4 социальных навыков, включающих способность выстраивать отношения с другими людьми, заботиться, проявлять интерес и разрешать конфликты;

УУД 3.4 принятие себя и других людей:

УУД 3.4.1 принимать себя, понимая свои недостатки и достоинства;

УУД 3.4.2 принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности;

УУД 3.4.3 признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки;

УУД 3.4.4 развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека.

Учебная дисциплина направлена на реализацию задач воспитания:

- **В3** Формирование личностно-центрированного подхода в профессиональной коммуникации, когнитивно-поведенческих и практико-ориентированных навыков, основанных на общероссийских традиционных ценностях.
- **В10** Воспитание эстетических интересов и потребностей.

2.2. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы по учебной дисциплине

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы)*	Объекты оценивания (код контролируемых профессиональных и общих компетенций или ее части)	Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания, общие и профессиональные компетенции)	Критерии оценки (признак, на основе которого производится оценка результата обучения)	Формы и методы оценки (указываются типы оценочных заданий и их краткие характеристики, например, практическое задание, в том числе ролевая игра, ситуационные задачи и др.; проект; экзамен, в том числе – тестирование, собеседование)
1	Введение.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Тестирование**
2	**Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей.** **Тема 1.1.** Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Написание электронного письма “Встреча с работодателем”** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
2	**Тема 1.2.** Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Ролевая игра “Моя команда”** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
3	**Тема 1.3.** Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов	**Проект “Мой колледж”**
4	**Тема 1.4.** Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов	**Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.**
5	**Тема 1.5.** Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Письмо-инструкция «Профилактика несчастных случаев на работе и порядок их устранения».** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые грамматические задания)
6	**Тема 1.6.** Туризм. Виды отдыха.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Тестирование** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)

7	**Тема 1.7.** Страна/страны изучаемого языка.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
8	**Тема 1.8.** Россия.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Устный опрос** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
9	**Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей.** **Тема 2.1.** Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов.	**Тестирование**
10	**Тема 2.2.** Искусство и культура.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
11	**Тема 2.3.** Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13.	Количество набранных баллов	**Круглый стол-дебаты «Преимущества и недостатки современного технологического прогресса»** **Контрольная работа** (разно-уровневые лексико-грамматические задания)
12	**Тема 2.4.** Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов	**Доклад с презентацией «Знаменитые личности в моей профессии».**
13	**Тема 2.5.** Деловое общение.		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов	**Тестовые задания**
22	**Темы 1.1 – 2.5** Промежуточная аттестация в форме экзамена		ЛР1, ЛР2, ЛР3, ЛР4, ЛР5, МР1, МР2, ПР1, ПР1.2, ПР1.2.1, ПР1.3, ПР1.4, ПР1.5, ПР1.5.1, ПР1.5.2, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР6, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13,	Количество набранных баллов	**Экзаменационная работа**

2.3. Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины

В соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений поэтапным требованиям соответствующей основной профессиональной образовательной программе создается фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) по учебной дисциплине, позволяющий оценить усвоенные личностные, метапредметные и предметные результаты и уровень сформированности компетенций.

Контроль личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов студентов – один из важнейших элементов учебного процесса. От его правильной организации во многом зависит эффективность управления педагогическим процессом.

Система контроля включает разнообразные формы: зачеты с оценкой, устный опрос, контрольные работы, выполнение упражнений и заданий и т.д. Выбор форм контроля зависит от цели, содержания, методов, времени образовательного процесса.

Фонд оценочных средств разрабатывается для осуществления входного, текущего контроля, промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине.

Входной контроль по дисциплине СОО.14 Иностранный язык предполагает получение сведений об исходном уровне знаний студентов. Входной контроль проводится перед началом изучения дисциплины для выявления предшествующих знаний, являющихся одновременно базовыми для усвоения дисциплины СОО.14 Иностранный язык. Входной контроль проводится в форме тестовых работ по иностранному языку, направленной на проверку знаний лексических единиц, грамматического теоретического материала.

Текущий контроль знаний осуществляется для всех студентов техникума, обучающихся по основным образовательным программам в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО.

Текущий контроль проводится в пределах учебного времени, отведенного на учебную дисциплину СОО.14 Иностранный язык как традиционными, так и активными и интерактивными методами.

Текущий контроль знаний проводится на любом из видов учебных занятий. Текущий контроль знаний имеет следующие виды:

- устный опрос;
- устное сообщение по теме;
- контроль устной речи;
- собеседование;
- деловая/ролевая игра;
- творческое задание;
- проект;
- проверка выполнения письменных домашних заданий;
- тестирование;
- практическая работа;
- контрольная работа и др.

Виды и сроки проведения текущего контроля знаний студентов устанавливаются программой учебной дисциплины.

Текущий контроль успеваемости является частью текущего контроля знаний и подразумевает регулярную объективную оценку качества освоения студентами содержания учебного предмета и способствует успешному овладению учебным материалом, ком-

петенциями в разнообразных формах аудиторной работы, в процессе внеаудиторной подготовки и оценивает систематичность учебной работы обучающегося в течение семестра.

В течение изучения разделов осуществляется текущий контроль аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по формам, установленным в рабочей программе данной дисциплины.

Форма проведения текущего контроля успеваемости – тестовая работа.

Анализ текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся проводится 1 раз в семестр на 8-й учебной неделе 5-бальной системе («2»- неудовлетворительно; «3»- удовлетворительно; «4»-хорошо; «5»-отлично). Оценки текущего контроля успеваемости учитываются в ходе промежуточной аттестации.

Устный опрос позволяет оценить знания и кругозор студента, умение логически построить ответ, владение монологической речью и иные коммуникативные навыки; обладает большими возможностями воспитательного воздействия преподавателя, т.к. при непосредственном контакте создаются условия для его неформального общения со студентом.

При подготовке вариантов заданий для контроля по темам необходимо ориентироваться на тот объем необходимых знаний, которыми должны овладеть студенты в процессе изучения темы.

Устный опрос проводится в начале учебного занятия. Одновременно с устным опросом могут использоваться другие формы опроса.

Оценивает ответы студентов преподаватель, но комментировать, дополнять, аннотировать ответы могут все участники занятия.

Критерии оценивания устного ответа:

Оценкой «5» оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания и глубокое понимание изучаемого материала; умение объяснять взаимосвязь событий, явлений; умение пользоваться теоретическими знаниями и навыками при устном ответе; умение привлекать примеры для аргументации своих выводов; хорошее владение иноязычной речью.

Оценкой «4» оценивается ответ, который показывает прочное знание и достаточно глубокое понимание материала; умение объяснять взаимосвязь событий, явлений; умение пользоваться основными теоретическими знаниями и навыками при устном ответе; умение привлекать примеры для обоснования своих выводов, владение иноязычной речью. Однако по одному-двум из этих компонентов ответа могут быть допущены неточности.

Оценкой «3» оценивается ответ, свидетельствующий о знании и понимании изучаемого материала; об умении объяснять взаимосвязь основных событий, явлений; знании основных вопросов теории, но недостаточном умении пользоваться этими знаниями при устном ответе; ограниченных навыках анализа и недостаточном умении привлекать примеры для подтверждения своих выводов. Допускается не более двух трех ошибок в содержании ответа, а также ряда недостатков в его композиции и языке.

Оценкой «2» оценивается ответ, обнаруживающий незнание содержания материала в целом, неумение объяснять основные события и явления, незнание элементарных теоретических понятий и слабое владение иноязычной речью.

При уверенности в том, что учебный материал усвоен всеми студентами, проводится ***фронтальный устный опрос***, в который включаются вопросы, требующие несложных ответов, проверяющие знание лексических единиц, грамматического материала.

Одной из эффективных форм контроля знаний является ***тестовый контроль***. Его можно использовать на любом этапе урока: от проверки домашнего задания до закрепления нового материала.

Тестовая форма проверки знаний имеет ряд несомненных достоинств. Во-первых, она позволяет в сжатые сроки провести опрос значительного числа студентов. Во-вторых, исключает возможность субъективного подхода к оценке качества знаний.

Критерии оценки ответов на тестовые задания:

Оценка **«5»** - дано 90 – 100% правильных ответов;
Оценка **«4»** - дано 70 – 89% правильных ответов;
Оценка **«3»** - дано 50 – 69% правильных ответов;
Оценка **«2»** - дано менее 50% правильных ответов.

Промежуточный контроль знаний обеспечивает оперативное управление учебной деятельностью студента, ее корректировку и проводится с целью определения:

- соответствия уровня и качества подготовки специалиста ФГОС СПО;
- полноты и прочности теоретических знаний по дисциплине;
- сформированности общих компетенций.

При такой форме контроля выявляется уровень сформировавшихся знаний, умений и навыков студентов по основным разделам дисциплины.

Форма промежуточной аттестации – зачет с оценкой - это форма контроля, при помощи которой проверяется уровень освоения студентами учебного материала по дисциплине.

3. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ СОО.14 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

3.1. Материал для проведения входного контроля

Задание №1. Выполните тестовую работу. Выберите один правильный вариант ответа.

Вариант 1

Задание1. Выберите правильное местоимение:
1. Don’t help him. He will do everything ….
a) myself b) yourself c) himself d) herself
2. This book is ….
a) my b) me c) mine d) it

Задание2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:
1. Were you in Moscow last year? – No, I ….
a) didn’t b) weren’t c) wasn’t d) isn’t
2. Ann is here, but her parents ….
a) isn’t b) weren’t c) aren’t d) wasn’t

Задание3. Завершите разделительный вопрос:
1. They didn’t understand the text, … they?
a) did b) do c)was d)wasn’t
2. You won’t be late, … you?
a) are b) do c) will d) shall

Задание 4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1. … she get up early every day?
a) is b) has c) does d) did
2. He … because he was late.
a) hurries b) hurried c) is hurrying d) was hurrying

Задание 5. Выберите правильный артикль:
1. What is … largest city in Canada?
a) a b) an c) the d) -
2. I am going to clean … car.

a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание 6. Поставьте нужный предлог:

1. I am always tired … the evening.

a) at b) in c) on d) -

2. Can you play tennis … next Sunday?

a) at b) in c) on d) -

Задание 7. Выберите нужное по смыслу слово:

1. The teacher was … because the children did not listen to him.

a) pleased b) happy c) late d) angry

2. …here and see what I've done.

a) move b) walk c) come d) go

Задание 8. Поставьте нужное слово:

1. I hope you've got … money.

a) a b) any c) some d) every

2. We've got … apples left.

a) a few b) a little c) a number d) a lot

Задание 9. выберите нужную форму прилагательного:

1. It is much … here.

a) warm b) warmer c) more warm d) warmest

2. Yesterday was the …. day this year.

a) hottest b) most hot c) very hot d) hotter

Задание 10. Выберите правильный вопрос к предложению:

1. The walleye is beautiful with flowers and green grass.

a) Is beautiful is walleye with flowers and green grass?

b) Is the walleye beautiful with flowers and green grass?

c) Beautiful is the walleye with flowers and green grass?

d) Does beautiful the walleye with flowers and green grass?

Задание 11. Поставьте нужный по смыслу модальный глагол:

1. She spoke very softly and nobody … hear her.

a) can b) could c) must d) have to

2. He is weak. He … open the window.

a) can b) can't c) must d) must be

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Выберите правильное местоимение:

1. Nick wants the money. Please give … to him.

a) they b) those c) them d) it

2. She wants the keys. Please give … to her.

a) they b) those c) them d) it

Задание 2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

1. There … ten pens and a magazine on the table.

a) is b) are c) was d) been

2. … there … a lecture tomorrow?

a) Will ... be b) Shall ... be c) Would ... be d) Should ... be

Задание 3. Завершите разделительный вопрос:

1. Mr. Stepanov and Mr. Morris signed the contract, …?

a) do not they b) do they c) did the d) did not they

2. Mr. Keen wants to make an appointment with you for Monday, …?

a) does he b) do not he c) does not he d) did not he

Задание 4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. He … … … our latest catalogues yet.

a) have not received b) did not received c) did not receive d) has not received

2. Our manager … … always … in the office all day.
a) do not stay b) is not staying c) does not stay d) has not stayed

Задание 5. Выберите правильный артикль:

1. Is she … American?
a) a b) an c) the d) -
2. Can you tell me … time, please?
a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание 6. Поставьте нужный предлог:

1. We shall go to the country … autumn.
a) of b) under c) into d) in
2. I get up … 6 o'clock.
a) on b) in c) at d) of

Задание 7. Выберите нужное по смыслу слово:

1. … is a valuable soft yellow metal.
a) iron b) cotton c) silver d) gold
2. The sun … rises in the east.
a) always b) almost c) already d) only

Задание 8. Поставьте нужное слово:

1. Does this car use … petrol?
a) much b) many c) some d) a few
2. Have you got … objections?
a) any b) some c) no d) none

Задание 9. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного:

1. Hotels are becoming … nowadays.
a) more expensive b) the most expensive c) expensiver d) expensive
2. Honesty is the … policy.
a) best b) better c) good d) more better

Задание 10. Выберите правильный вопрос к предложению:

1. Andreev spent his holiday in the country.
a) Does Andreev spend his holiday in the country?
b) Did Andreev spend his holiday in the country?
c) Did Andreev spent his holiday in the country?
d) Do Andreev spend his holiday in the country?

Задание 11. Поставьте нужный по смыслу модальный глагол:

1. I … see you tomorrow.
a) can b) could c) be able to d) may
2. Ted isn't at work today. He … be ill.
a) must b) can't c) could d) be able to

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Выберите правильное местоимение:

1. What is that? - … is my bicycle.
a) They b) It c) These d) Its
2. Their video is larger than ….
a) yours b) her c) their d) him

Задание 2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

1. Were you in London last year? – No, I ….
a) didn't b) weren't c) wasn't d) isn't
2. There … a lot of snow at the country.
a) is b) were c) shall be d) are

Задание 3. Завершите разделительный вопрос:

1. You are not going to leave me, … you?

a) are b) aren't c) will d) won't
2. He has been to Spain many times, …?
a) hasn't it b) doesn't he c) has he d) is he
Задание 4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1. My mother usually … a lot of time at her job.
a) has spent b) spends c) is spent d) was spent
2. We … our free time together tomorrow.
a) spend b) spent c) will spend d) is spent
Задание 5. Выберите правильный артикль:
1. I'm writing … letter.
a) a b) an c) - d) the
2. Rome is … capital of Italy.
a) a b) an c) - d) the
Задание 6. Поставьте нужный предлог:
1. What is the longest river … the world?
a) at b) of c) in d) for
2. George is coming … train.
a) in b) on c) by d) for
Задание 7. Выберите нужное по смыслу слово:
1. She … no mistakes in her composition.
a) wrote b) thought c) made d) read
2. A strong … was blowing.
a) snow b) frost c) wind d) fog
Задание 8. Поставьте нужное слово:
1. How … foreign languages can you speak?
a) many b) any c) much d) long
2. How … money have you got?
a) much b) many c) little d) long
Задание 9. выберите нужную форму прилагательного:
1. A car is much … than a motor-bike.
a) most expensive b) more expensive c) expensive d) expensiver
2. Money isn't the … thing in life.
a) more important b) most important c) important d) much important
Задание 10. Выберите правильный вопрос к предложению:
1. They are still having dinner.
a) Do they have still dinner?
b) Do they still having dinner?
c) Are they still having dinner?
d) They are still having dinner?
Задание 11. Поставьте нужный по смыслу модальный глагол:
1. I … speak English quite well now.
a) may b) can c) could d) might
2. Ted isn't at work today. He … be ill.
a) must b) can't c) could d) be able to

ВАРИАНТ 4

Задание 1. Выберите правильное местоимение:
1. This room isn't ….
a) him b) his c) your d) their
2. I'm sure, I know ….
a) he b) him c) its d) they
Задание 2. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

1. Will you … at college tomorrow?
a) are b) be c) been d) is
2. … your little sister at home now?
a) Are b)Is c) Was d) Been

Задание 3. Завершите разделительный вопрос:
1. You often go to the cinema, … you?
a) don't b) doesn't c) wasn't d) didn't
2. That's good news, … it?
a) isn't b) aren't c) is d) are

Задание 4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1. My brother … music lessons for three years now.
a) have taken b) has been taking c) takes d) took
2. The children … their morning exercises now.
a) does b) are doing c) has done d) doing

Задание 5. Выберите правильный артикль:
1. My sister is … economist.
a) a b) an c) - d) the
2. Open your books at … page six.
a) a b) an c) - d) the

Задание 6. Поставьте нужный предлог:
1. Mike always gets up … seven.
a) on b) in c) at d) during
2. Are you coming to classes … Monday?
a) in b) on c) at d) by

Задание 7. Выберите нужное по смыслу слово:
1. November is the … month in autumn.
a) hot b) hottest c) coldest d) colder
2. My brother works at a laboratory, he is a ….
a) sportsman b) teacher c) scientist d) farmer

Задание 8. Поставьте нужное слово:
1. They didn't make … mistakes.
a) some b) every c) no d) any
2. Have you got … work to do?
a) many b) much c) few d) a few

Задание 9. выберите нужную форму прилагательного:
1. Russia is the … country in the world.
a) larger b) largest c) large d) long
2. It's much … today.
a) more warm b) warmer c) warm d) warmest

Задание 10. Выберите правильный вопрос к предложению:
1. She likes reading.
a) What she likes?
b) What does she likes?
c) What does she like?
d) What do she like?

Задание 11. Поставьте нужный по смыслу модальный глагол:
1. We … to walk home last night.
a) must b) had c) can d) could
2. She… speak Spanish very well.
a) be able to b) have to c) can d) may

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	11		12	
B1	c	c	c	c	a	c	c	d	c	c	b	d	d	c	c	a	b	a	b	b	b	b	a
B2	d	c	b	a	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	a	a	a	a	a	b	a	a	b	a
B3	b	a	c	a	a	a	b	c	a	d	c	c	c	c	a	a	b	b	c	b	a	b	a
B4	b	b	b	b	a	a	b	b	b	c	c	b	c	c	d	b	b	b	c	b	c	d	c

Критерии оценок:
100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

Примерные вопросы для устного собеседования
Introductory questions
What's your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from?
Did you learn English at school? For how many years?
Starter
1 What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?
2 Tell me about your family.
3 What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)
4 What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?
5 Tell me about the town where you live.
Elementary
6 Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)
7 How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)
8 Where do you live? Tell me about your home.
9 What are you going to do at the weekend?
10 Have you been to an English-speaking country? Tell me about your visit. (OR Tell me about an interesting place you have been to.)
Pre-intermediate
11 Tell me about something that you did with your friends/family recently. Why did you enjoy it?
12 Tell me about the weather in your country. Which is your favourite season and why do you like it?
13 Imagine that I am a visitor to your country. What advice would you give me?
14 Can you tell me about an object that is special for you? Why is it special?
15 Where do you live - in a house or an apartment? What's it like?
Intermediate
16 What sort of television programmes do you like?
17 How do you keep in touch with your friends and family (by phone/email)? How do you think communication might change in the future?
18 Tell me about the last film you saw at the cinema (or the last book you read). Would you recommend it?
19 Think about an interesting person you have met. What is he/she like?
20 Have you ever been on a journey where something went wrong?
Upper-intermediate
21 Tell me about something you are good at.
22 Can you tell me about a famous landmark/person in your country? What do you know about it/them?
23 What do you use the internet for? Do you think it will ever replace books and newspapers? Why/ why not?
24 If an English person wanted to learn your language, how should they do this and why?

25 Where do you see yourself in five years' time?
3.2. Материал для организации текущего контроля знаний студентов

3.2. Материал для проведения текущего контроля

Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи. Написание электронного письма "Встреча с работодателем"

A1

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.
Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail write
1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
2) what you will wear (clothes)
3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.) You need to write 45-60 words.

A2 и выше

You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a cafe next Thursday.
Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail thank the company and write
1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
2) what you will wear (clothes)
3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.) You need to write 80-110 words.

Sample answer A1

Dear Mr Jarris,
Thank you for your e-mail.
I am short and slim. My hair is blond, my eyes are brown. I have glasses. I will wear a red T-shirt and blue jeans.
I am active, clever and hard-working. I would like to work in your company.
Kind regards, Jill Nichols

A2 и выше

Dear Mr Jarris,
Thank you for your e-mail. I would like to work in your company.
I am rather short and slim. I have got blonde shoulder-length hair and dark brown eyes. I usually wear glasses.
I will wear a red T-shirt with a butterfly print on it and light blue wide jeans. I will have a bright scarf on, so you will easily recognise me.
I am quite active, clever and hard-working, and I am sure your company will get higher results if I become a part of it.
I will look forward to meeting you on Thursday.
Kind regards, Jill Nichols

Тема 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы Ролевая игра "Моя команда"

You need to make a team to work together. You can have only four people in your group. Who will you take?
Step 1. Write 8 questions to learn about people around you. You can write questions about hobbies, interests, and professional qualities and skills of people around you.
Step 2. Ask as many people around you as possible. You have got about 25 minutes. Write down short notes about your partners' answers.

Step 3. Choose three people you would take in your team. Tell your class who you will work with and why.

Sample answer.
Step 1. (for all levels)
1) Do you like music?
2) Can you cook?
3) Have you ever thought about becoming a(n)… (cook/ engineer/ photographer, etc.)?
4) Do you like working with computers?
5) Which countries did you visit?
6) How often do you do voluntary work?
7) Do you like working in a laboratory?
8) What transport can you drive?

Step 3.
A1
I take Misha, Pavel and Sonya in my team. Misha and Sonya are good with computers and people. It is helpful in our profession. Pavel and Misha like working in a laboratory and Sonya speaks German and Chinese. We all can work in one team because we can make different things in one project. We all love pop music and we can go to karaoke in our free time.
A2
Misha, Pavel and Sonya are great for my team. Misha and Sonya are helpful because they are interested in computers and people. The boys are fond of doing experiments in a laboratory. On the other hand, Sonya, like me, speaks foreign languages. We can share the tasks on the projects. In our free time, we might go out together because we all love pop music and singing in karaoke.
B1
The most suitable classmates for my team are Misha, Pavel and Sonya. Misha and Sonya can be responsible for technical tasks because they are keen on computers. The boys love laboratory work, while Sonya and I are good at languages. We all might do various tasks to work effectively. We could get on in our free time as well. Pop music is our favourite, and we might spend free time in a karaoke club, for instance.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.
Проект "Мой колледж"
A1
You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.
In your presentation write:
1) the name of the college
2) where it is located (city, region)
3) how old it is
4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
5) write your opinion about your college. You need to write 60-80 words.

A2 и выше
You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos. In your presentation write:
1) the name of the college
2) where it is located (city, region)
3) when it was founded
4) describe the building, classrooms and equipment
5) write 1 interesting fact about your college
6) write your opinion about studying at your college You need to write 100-120 words.

Sample answer:

A1

(I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

A2 и выше

(I would like to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is located in a beautiful old city Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the central part of the city. It was built more than 50 years ago. The building is not new but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big, bright and comfortable. They are all equipped with computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are a lot of outstanding people, who studied in our college. Their photos are in the lobby, on the board of honor. I can say that studying in my college is both hard work and pleasure.

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.

A1

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1A -Customer Step 1.

Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of jeans.
- you like black
- if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans.
- you are size 40
- agree to have a look at the blue jeans.
- ask if you can try them on.
- ask about the price
- buy the jeans
- thank the shop assistant for help
- say good-bye Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- start a talk,
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour the customer wants
- you have only blue and grey jeans in a shop
- offer him/ her blue or grey ones
- ask about his/her size
- say if he/she can try them on
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye.

Step 2. Play your roles.

A2 и выше

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1.

Student A- You are the customer. You want to buy a pair of trainers.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2-3 minutes to think.

- greet the shop assistant

- ask for a pair of trainers.
- you are size 38 and you like bright colours
- you don't like the colour the shop assistant has showed you, because it is light green, ask is they have anything else
- ask what material it's made of
- ask if you can try them on
- ask about the price
- buy the trainers
- thank a shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and make some notes. You have 2 minutes to think.

- start a talk
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- ask what colour and size the customer is interested in
- offer him/her green trainers
- if the customer doesn't like the colour, offer him other colours.
- say if he/she can try them on
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that they are made of leather
- if the customer asks you, tell him/her that he looks great in them
- say how much they cost
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye

Step 2. Play your roles.

Sample answer.

(C-customer, SA-shop assistant)

A1

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you?
C: Yes, please. I want a pair of jeans. I like black.
SA: I'm sorry. We don't have black jeans. We have blue or grey jeans.
C: Blue please.
SA: What size do you wear?/What size? C: 40, please
SA: Here you are.
C: Can I try them on?
SA: Yes, of course.
C: How much do they cost?/How much are they? SA: 1500 roubles, please.
C: Here you are.
SA: Thank you.
C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye. SA: Good bye.

A2 и выше

SA: Good morning/ hello, can I help you? C: Yes, please. I'd like a pair of trainers. SA: What colour would you like to look at? C: Well, I like bright colours.
SA: We have very nice green trainers. Would you like to look at them? C: Yes. Sure.
SA: What size do you wear? C: 38, please
SA: Here you are. Would you like to try them on?
C: Oh, no, thanks. I don't like this light green colour. Can you show anything else, please? (Do you have any other colours?)
SA: I see. Have a look at these yellow ones, please. C: Oh, they look great. What are they made of?
SA: They are made of leather/ Leather ones. C: Can I try them on?
SA: Yes, of course.

C: How much do they cost?/How much are they? SA: 2000 roubles, please.
C: I'd like to buy them./I'll take them.
SA: Good choice. (They look great on you) C: Thank you very much for help. Good bye.
SA: Good bye. We'll be happy to see you again.

Отзыв на магазин продуктов/одежды/обуви
A1
You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.
In your message write:
- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not Write 30-45 words

A2 и выше
You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.
In your message write:
- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is located
- how often you do the shopping there
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 40-60 words

Sample answer:
A1
Hi! Go to "Familiya". It's next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.
A2 и выше
Hi! What about "Familiya"? It's next to my house. I don't often do the shopping there. You can find a lot of modern things there such as jeans, jackets, trainers and T -shirts. I love going there when I have some pocket money. I can always find something unusual there.

Тема 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача
Письмо-инструкция «Профилактика несчастных случаев на работе и порядок их устранения»
A1
Write an instruction for your foreign co-worker "How not to have health problems at work and what to do if you have". Write about:
- where you will work;
- work conditions (wet, dry, cold, hot, rainy, etc);
- what you mustn't do at work because it's dangerous;
- what you can do if you have a temperature/a cut/a burn, etc Use between 60-70 words.

A2 и выше
Write an instruction for a foreign co-worker "How to avoid emergency situations at work and what to do if you have these". Write about:
- your future job;
- working conditions;
- what emergency situations can occur;
- what to do in each extreme case.

Use between 100-120 words.
Sample answer (A1) I work as a baker.
It's often very hot.
You mustn't run, jump, roller-skate, throw or hit something in the bakery. If you have a burn, you can use a plaster.
If you have a cut, use a plaster, too. If you have a headache, take a pill.
If you have a temperature, go home because you can fall at work.

Sample answer (для А2 и выше)
I work as a builder on a construction site. It can be hot in summer, rainy in autumn and freezing in winter.
Follow the rules:
Don't run! Don't jump!
Don't throw heavy things! Don't fall!
Don't use sharp tools and instruments without gloves!
You won't have a headache if you drink water and eat regularly!
If you have a cut or a burn, use a plaster. If you have a backache, go to a doctor.
If you catch a cold or have a temperature, you can faint and hurt something. That's why stay at home or go to a doctor immediately.
If you have pain in your chest or break a leg, call an ambulance. That's dangerous!

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Тестирование
A1
Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)

1. What's the best way to get there?	A. No, you have to change in Singapore.
2. How much is that?	B. Two and a half hours.
3. Is it better to fly or go by train?	C. Probably by taxi.
4. Where does the bus leave from?	D. It depends - flying's much faster.
5. Is the flight direct?	E. Yes, sure.
6. What time do we get there?	F. No, it's direct.
7. Do I need to change?	G. £27.50.
8. Could you stop here, please?	H. About 50 miles.
9. How far is it?	I. The central bus station.
10. Is this the bus for London?	J. No, you want the blue one over there.
11. How long is the journey?	K. Just after 11.00.
12. How often do the buses go to the city	L. Every ten minutes or so. centre?

Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions? The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13) , not platform 14) . The train from London King's Cross is 15) minutes late, and is now arriving at 17.15.
Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16) . All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17) .
The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) local time.
Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below.
The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there's another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the Matvei Mudrov medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train.

The Matvei Mudrov was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the Matvei Mudrov visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel to a town three hours away for an operation. The Matvei Mudrov doesn't have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients' medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.

Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He's 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor's office she says 'Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.' He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can't work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat's milk.

For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the Matvei Mudrov is more than a medical train. It's a social connection to the community of their country.

19 What is the BAM?

a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway
b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia
c) a train for doctors to travel on

20 What main service does the Matvei Mudrov train offer?

a) diagnosing people's health problems
b) doing operations in emergencies
c) visiting the doctors in small towns

21 Where does the Matvei Mudrov train stop?

a) in the towns that have health centres
b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line
c) in villages with under 1,000 people 22 According to the article ...

22 According to the article ...

a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.
b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.
c) the BAM only has one train service.

23 What happens when the Matvei Mudrov train stops in a village?

a) People come to the train to see the doctors.
b) The doctors visit people at home.
c) The doctors visit the local health centre. 24 According to the article ...

a) Matvei Mudrov was the name of a doctor.
b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.
c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor. 25 In Khani ...

a) a girl needs an operation.
b) one patient has broken bones.
c) there are two patients.

26 What's the patients' opinion of the train's doctors?

a) bad
b) not good or bad
c) good

27 In Berkakit ...

a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.
b) the doctor treats a man's shoulder.
c) the doctor visits the town bakery. 28 Mikhail Zdanovich ...

a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.
b) isn't satisfied with the doctor's opinion.
c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.

A2

Read the text. Put the events below in order.

Heat, cold, mountains, deserts, illness, and animals. All of these were possible dangers when Nick Bourne decided to run from one end of Africa to the other - a journey that many people thought was impossible.

Bourne began his run in northern Egypt in October 1997. His adventure nearly ended 500 miles later while he was waiting to cross the Sudanese border - the Egyptian military stopped him and refused to let him leave the country.

Eventually, he flew to Cape Town and started again on 21 January 1998. Every day he got up at 3.30 a m., ate a breakfast of cereal, and started running. After 20 miles he stopped for a rest and had a pasta lunch, before running another 20 miles. He drank up to 15 litres of liquid a day.

He had some incredible experiences. He was crossing the Kalahari Desert in temperatures of 62°C when he came face to face with a giant cobra. In Zambia his heartbeat went up from 135 a minute to over 190, and his doctor found that he had malaria. He saw lions and ran through a herd of elephants, and a swarm of bees attacked him while he was running through Tanzania. He celebrated his 28th birthday with a chocolate cake in the shadow of Kilimanjaro.

After eleven months and 6,021 miles he arrived at the Pyramids and finished perhaps the most amazing run ever.

20 miles = 32 kilometres

A. He saw a snake.
B. He decided to start from South Africa.
C. He started for the first time.
D. He arrived at the Pyramids.
E. He started for the second time.
F. A swarm of bees attacked him.
G. He became ill.
H. He crossed the border into Egypt.
I. He celebrated his birthday.
J. He flew to Cape Town.

Complete the questions in this dialogue.

A I got back from my holiday last week.
B Where 11) ____?
A Peru.
B Really? What 12) ____?
A It was fantastic, really great.
B How long 13) ____?
A Three weeks altogether - I wanted to stay longer!
B 14) expensive?
A Well, the flight was, but it was cheap when we got there.
B 15) ___
A My sister and her boyfriend.
B 16) ___any problems?
A Nothing serious. I lost my watch.
B How 17) ____happen?
A We were staying in a cheap hotel and I left it in the bathroom.
B 18) ___ go back?
A Yes, I'd love to. Maybe next year...

You are going to listen to a podcast recorded by a travel journalist about Manga cafes in

Japan. Decide what you can do in Manga Cafes. Write Y for yes, N for No

19. stay overnight
20. read comic books
21. buy comic books
22. meet Manga artists
23. watch videos
24. eat
25. wear your shoes in the room
26. drink
27. have a shower
28. stand in your room

B1

Complete sentences 1 to 10. Use these words. down of off on onto to

1 We checked ___ the flight in good time.
2 But we were delayed due ___ engine trouble.
3 We got ___ the plane two hours late.
4 And we eventually took ___ at 2.00 p.m.: five hours late.
5 But then we were diverted ___ Delhi.
6 There was a severe lack ___ information.
7 When we landed, we all got ___ the plane.
8 They made sure that no one was board because 9 ___ the danger of fire.
10 We eventually touched ___ in London seven hours late.

Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? The Hub

Sometimes, you fly not to your destination, but to a 'hub'. In other words, you fly to an airport to catch a plane to fly to another airport. You are in transit. You sit in a big room where all the seats are facing in the same direction, like the seats in a theatre. But there is no show. There is nothing. You begin to feel ill. You do not know what time it is. In many airports, each terminal is the same as every other terminal. The corridors are the same as each other. But gate 36 may be hundreds of metres from gate 35, in any direction; it's easy to make a mistake.

I was once at Zurich airport. The weather was bad and the plane was delayed. I was drinking coffee at a bar and reading a book. Outside, the weather had got worse. Time passed. When the flight was called, I picked up my bags and moved towards the gate. I went down a corridor, down some steps, along a bit, down a bit. Then, just as I got to the gate, I realized I had left my book in the bar.

I tried to remember the route I had taken so I could do it in reverse. I was successful. The book was still there.

Then I started running back. I ran down staircases, along corridors. I ran past a shop selling magazines. At some point, I knew that I had taken the wrong turn. At another point, I panicked.

11. You land at a 'hub' to catch another plane.
12. It is easy to go to the wrong gate.
13. The man realized he had forgotten his book when he got on the plane.
14. When he went back, he couldn't find the book.
15. He got lost in the airport.

Listen to the track. Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

16 The writer's point of view seems to indicate that he or she
a works for the Indian government
b doesn't believe the tourist trade can grow in the rainy season
c thinks that the rainy season in India is a great travel opportunity 17 Who does a billion people refer to at the beginning?
a) the population of India

b) the farm workers in India
c) people in countries affected by the monsoon 18 Sajjan Garh Palace is now a
a) summer home for royalty
b) luxury hotel for monsoon visitors
c) wildlife sanctuary
19 Which is NOT true about Alexander Frater's book?
a) He writes about living in Mumbai for the whole monsoon.
b) He discusses how people visit India to be "healed" by monsoons.
c) He speaks to people in India about their views on the monsoon.
20 The phrase washed streets and fresh leaves refers to the monsoon as a
a) cleansing and renewing force
b) blessing for farmland and farm workers
c) time for honor and tradition

Read the following sentences. Listen to the track again and check whether they are true (T) or false (F).

21 The number of tourists to India drops significantly during the monsoon.
22 The government is trying to increase tourist numbers during the monsoon.
23 Visiting India during the rainy season is more expensive than other times of the year.
24 Most festivals are held before the monsoon begins.
25 The Rath Yatra festival is famous for its boat races.
26 Many hotels have open areas for guests to enjoy the rain.

Answer Key

A1	A2	B1
1) C	1. C	1. onto
2) G	2. B	2. to
3) D	3. J	3. on
4) I	4. E	4. off
5) A	5. A	5. to
6) K	6. G	6. of
7) F	7. F	7. off
8) E	8. I	8. on
9) H	9. H	9. of
10) J	10. D	10. down
11) B	11. did you go	11. T

12) L 13) 5/five 14) 7/seven 15) 35/ thirty-five 16) A34 17) 4/four 18) 2.30 19) b 20) a 21) b 22) b 23) a 24) a 25) b 26) c 27) a 28) c	12. was it like 13. was it/was the trip 14. was it 15. who did you go with/who did you travel with 16. did it 17. did you have 18. would you like to 19. Y 20. Y 21. Y 22. Y 23. Y 24. Y 25. N 26. Y 27. N 28. N	12. T 13. F 14. F 15. T 16. c 17. b 18. c 19. a 20. a 21. T 22. T 23. F 24. F 25. F 26. T

Тема 1.8 Россия

A1

Устный опрос

Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climates are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources? ANSWER KEY

1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.

3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.

5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.

6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on the Volga River: Vladimir,
Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.

7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is

surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals – bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.

8. The climate of Russia differs from one part to another, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the prevailing one is temperate. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.

9. Russia is rich in mineral resources such as coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, copper, zinc and others. Natural resources determine the development of the Russian economy.

A2

Task 1. Read the texts and say what place it is.

1. A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
2. A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
3. The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
4. The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
5. A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
6. The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
7. A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.
8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps A – F with the correct words 1 – 8. There are two odd words.

1) clear, 2) colour, 3) dark, 4) enjoy, 5) exist, 6) popular, 7) see, 8) snow

Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A ___. Its water is so B ___ that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more water than the Great lakes in North America. The C ___ of Baikal's water is close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick. Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D ___ anywhere else in the world.

The Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes of the planet and one of the few that is still growing. Lake Baikal is a E ___ tourist attraction. Millions of people come to F ___ their vacations there.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin. Task 2. A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

B1

Match the titles 1 — 8 with the texts A — G. There is one odd title.

1. Local legends
2. Special in many ways
3. Tourist attraction
4. Diverse wildlife
5. Protection of the ecosystem

6. Extinct species
7. Scientific expeditions
8. Harsh climate

A. The world's deepest lake, the Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on the Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there - they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.

B. People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Lake Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Lake Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.

C. The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake, but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and fish.

D. Though Lake Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Lake Baikal, you can stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who have visited Lake Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.

E. However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.

F. The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world-famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Lake Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.

G. Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing - the average temperature is as low as -25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterized by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

ANSWER KEY
1B, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 7F, 8G

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий.
Тестирование

Раздел 1. Чтение.
A1

Задание 1
Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A7–A14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated).

Second Career
Jeff Statham: This is my car that I've had for years now, made in Canada. I worked in the automotive industry for about the last 12 or 13 years, a plant in Whitby. We produced the seats for the cars built here in Oshawa. Continuous layoffs - and eventually I got hit by them - and now I'm here. I'm currently in the Second Careers program here at Durham College. I'm in the

law and security administration program and my ultimate goal is to become a police officer. It's been great. I love the program.
Ted Dionne (Instructor, Durham College): It gives someone like Jeff an opportunity to do something that he may have wanted to do. He probably had it in the back of his mind that he wanted to do something different visualizing what you want to do in the future …
Jeff Statham: I've wanted to go back to school for years but with shifts it's hard to do. Money is not always there to do it so this Second Careers covers my schooling and it's a perfect opportunity for me.
Jeanette Barrett (Second Career rep): The Second Career provides financial support to go back to school to do up to a 2-year program. Our Second Career advisor keeps in touch with them.
Jeff Statham: I've never really had report cards at work worthy of putting on the fridge, but at the end of my first semester I ended up on the dean's list, so now my mother finally has a report card on her fridge.
John Milloy (Minister of Training, Colleges & Universities): For workers like Jeff, Second Career is ideal. We have a network of service providers throughout the province called Employment Ontario and they serve as an entry point for anyone who is looking for a job in the province. We work with them to find the best course of action.
Jeff Statham: We have two kids at home that we have to make sure get their homework done, so I'll make sure I'll get my homework done as well. Just being in school now I feel a hundred times better, so I'm really looking forward to whatever the future holds.
A 7 Jeff Statham has lost his job in the car industry.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 8 Jeff Statham has been studying to get a new profession.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 9 Jeff Statham finds the Second Career program difficult to cope with.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 10 The Second Career program gives a chance to take up a profession of a dream.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 11 Jeff Statham wanted to work at school.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 12 Jeff Statham can only cover the schooling program in the Second Career.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 13 One should have a financial support from his company to do in the Second Career.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
A 14 Jeff Statham has turned out to be an A student.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

KEYS: A7 – 1; A8 – 1; A9 – 3; A10 – 1; A11 – 2; A12 – 2; A13 – 2; A14 – 3.

Раздел 2. Лексико-грамматический раздел.
B1

Задание 3.
Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, обозначенные номерами B4–B12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию B4–B18.
Requirements for Animal Trainers
Although in most cases animal trainers need B4. ___ (HAVE) a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma (GED) equivalent, some animal trainers must have a B5 ___ (BACHELOR) degree and additional skills. Marine mammal trainers, for example, generally B6___ (NEED) a bachelor's degree in biology, marine biology, animal science, psychology, or a B7 ___ (RELATE) field. Animal trainers must be patient and sensitive. Experience with

problem-solving and animal obedience B8 ___ (REQUIRE). Several organizations offer B9___ (TRAIN) programs and voluntary certification for those who B10 ___ (WANT) to enter this field. Demand for animal trainers will grow much B11 ___ (FAST) than average for all occupations through 2018 as pet owners utilize B12 ___ (THEY) services. Demand for marine mammal trainers, however, should grow slowly.

One New York graduate who wished to work in a top B13 ___ (ADVERTIZE) agency Googled the names of the creative directors of these agencies and then spent just six dollars on a set of Google ads that were triggered when the B14 ___ (DIRECT) searched for their own names. The B15 ___ (ADVERTIZE) said "Hey, (directors name), Googling yourself is B16 ___ (REAL) a lot of fun. Hiring me is fun, too" Of the five B17 ___ (CREATE) directors he targeted, four gave him an interview and two offered him a B18 ___ (POSE) in
their office.

Keys: B4 – to have; B5 – bachelor's; B6 – need; B7 – related; B8 – is required; B9 – training; B10 – want; B11 – faster; B12 – there. B13 – advertising; B14 – directors; B15 – advertisement; B16 – really; B17 – creative; B18 – position.

Раздел 3. Перевод.
B2

Задание 1.

Переведите данные предложения на русский язык.

1. Alfred was very ambitious and wanted to become a successful and rich businessman.
2. Her career plan was to start in a small company and then work for a larger company as she had more experience.
3. The job needs having an interest in sales and marketing.
4. The finance department of the company has come up with a budget for the new project.
5. In banking as in every other business good management is very important.
6. The administration and personnel department of the company is very well organized.
7. Toshiba is increasing production of its popular line of laptop computers.
8. The Research and Development department of our company has brought out a new project.
9. Jerry shows respect to his superiors at work.
10. Only twelve people attended the meeting.
11. The company organizes many social functions, such as parties every year.
12. The company has a small team of experienced sales people.
13. The more qualifications you have, the easier it is to find a job.

Возможные варианты:

1. Альфред был очень целеустремленным и хотел стать успешным и богатым бизнесменом.
2. Ее карьерный план состоял в том, чтобы начать в небольшой компании, а затем работать в более крупной компании, поскольку у нее было больше опыта.
3. Работа требует наличия интереса к продажам и маркетингу.
4. Финансовый отдел компании составил бюджет для нового проекта.
5. В банковском деле, как и в любом другом бизнесе, очень важно хорошее управление.
6. Администрация и отдел кадров компании очень хорошо организованы.
7. Toshiba наращивает производство своей популярной линейки портативных компьютеров.
8. Отдел исследований и разработок нашей компании представил новый проект.
9. Джерри проявляет уважение к своему начальству на работе.
10. На собрании присутствовало всего двенадцать человек.
11. Компания ежегодно организует множество общественных мероприятий, таких как вечеринки.
12. В компании работает небольшая команда опытных продавцов.
13. Чем больше у вас квалификаций, тем легче найти работу.

Задание 2.

B1

Заполните пропуски в телефонном разговоре данными выражениями:

Can you send, can I call you, can you hear, can I help you, don't have, can't tell, could I speak to, could you hold, could you repeat, could you speak, could you tell me.

Jon: Good morning, the Tech Store, this is Jon speaking.

Sara: (1) someone in Customer Services, please? Jon: Er. Yes, of course, I'll put you through.

Mark: Customer Services, Mark speaking, how (2) ?

Sara: I'm calling about your new Samsung DVD players. (3) if you have any in stock?

Mark: I'll just go and see. (4) the line please? Sara: Yes, no problem, I'll wait.

Mark: Hello? I (5) any on the shelves. I'll need to check the order status on the computer. (6) back?

Sara: Certainly. My name is Sara Hall and my telephone number is 0582 1067. Mark: Sorry, (7) up? It's a terrible line.

Sara: Is that better? (8) I me now?

Mark: Yes, that's much better. (9) the number please? Sara: Of course, It's 0582 1067. I'll be on this number all morning.

Mark: Sorry, (10) I you if we've got any DVDs in stock right now, but I'll get back to you as soon as I have information. Was there anything else?

Sara: Er, yes, (11) send me a copy of your latest catalogue? Mark: Of course, I'll put one in the post to you today. What's your address? Sara: It's 25 Ridley Lane, Lower

Ответы:

(1) could I speak to, (2) can I help you? (3) Could you tell me. (4) Could you hold

(5) don't have (6) can I call you back? (7) could you speak (8) can you hear me now? (9) could you repeat the number please? (10) can't tell (11) can you send me

Тема 2.2 Проблемы современной цивилизации.

Тестирование

A1

Complete the texts about the weather. Use the words in the box. rain storm thunder freezing lightning winds

Many European counties are in chaos this morning because of heavy snowstorms, strong (1) and (2) temperatures. In Germany the temperature is -24 C.

Look! There is a great (3) here. It means we can't go out. We can see (4) over the sea and hear the (5). It's very loud. It's cold too. I hope this (6) doesn't break anything!

The keys:

1. winds 2. freezing 3. rain 4. lightning 5. thunder 6. storm

A2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания:

Pollution Solutions

Adapted from the "Pollution Solutions" article by L. Prescott, which appeared in Ranger Rick magazine

Air Care

Worldwide, the stinky problem of pollution has grown. More and more factories, cars, and trucks add their bad breath to the air. But the battle against air pollution is also growing. Many U.S. cities still have dirty air. So, most states are ma-king tougher laws against air pollution. And scien-tists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner.

Cleaner Rain?

Chemicals called sulfates puff out of coal-bur-ning factories around the world. When the sulfates

mix with clouds, acid rain falls and harms lakes, rivers and plants - and the crea-tures that need them. Also, the wind blows the air around. So, sulfates from one place can fall as acid rain many miles away. The good news is that many countries are working hard to end acid rain. Scientists are figuring out ways to make coal burn more cleanly. And in many parts of North America, the number of sulfates in the air has dropped. So less acid rain is falling!

Dirty Water?

Nearly half of the lakes in North America are pol-luted. Often, companies dump chemical wastes into water. But scientists are finding a solution to this problem, too. Some rivers have been made much cleaner. And there are big plans to clean up the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Mississippi River, and other bodies of water.

Good Energy News

When we burn coal and oil for energy, we cause pollution. But little by little we're getting more energy from the sun and the wind. This energy is clean and renewable (that means we'll never run out of it). Energy from the sun now helps heat and light more than 100,000 homes in the United States. More good news: many electric com-panies have discovered that saving energy is better than making more energy. So, they can send experts to homes in the U.S. to look for energy "leaks"-places where energy is be-ing wasted. Everyone needs to have his/her home checked for leaks.

Poisons In Food

Farmers often spray chemicals on crops to pro-tect them against pests. These chemicals are called pesticides. Scientists have found that pesticides often end up in our food. Pesti-cides can cause health problems - especially for kids. But here's the good news: the U.S. government is helping farmers find ways to protect crops without us-ing many pesticides.

Cleaner Cars

Cars are the world's biggest air polluters. But scientists are trying to in-vent cars that pollute less. Farmers in Illinois are try-ing a fuel in their tractors made from soybeans. And there are electric minivans being used in at least six U.S. cities.

Trash

In 1993, each person in the United States threw away about four pounds (1.8 kg) of trash daily. Put it all together and you'd fill 45,000 trash trucks every day! About 1/3 of this waste comes from packaging. But here's a bit of good news. Some compa-nies have begun to use less packaging. And lot of U.S. cities have started recy-cling projects. In these ways we've begun making less trash. Everyone should look at what they throw away and try to throw away less.

So, dear world, you may be covered with dirt and gasping for air. But many people are working hard to fix you, and many kids are rooting for you, too. By the time these kids have grown up, you may do your clean old self again!

1. True or False?
1. Many U.S. cities have dirty air. T/F
2. Most of the states in America don’t have laws against air pollution. T/F
3. Scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner. T/F
4. Sulfates come out of coal-burning factories only in America. T/F
5. Nobody cares about acid rain. T/F
6. All of the lakes and rivers in America are polluted. T/F
7. Energy is renewable. T/F
8. Pesticides can often be found in food. T/F
9. Cars don’t cause air pollution. T/F
10. In 1993, each person in The United States threw away 45 pounds of trash a day. T/F
11. Everyone should throw away less trash. T/F

B1

Задание 2.

Заполни пропуски данными словами. Одно слово лишнее: *pollution, rubbish, cans, environment, packaging, protects, is thrown, in danger, prohibited, pollute, bins, clearing up.*

People get a lot of food from the sea. Nevertheless, we have made the sea a very dirty place. If we are not careful 1) will kill many of the animals and plants in the sea. A lot of rubbish 2) ..... into the sea. Sea animals, fish and birds are 3) Some animals try to eat the 4) ....., they die. Oil from the ships, chemicals and waste 5) the sea and kill whales and dolphins, fish and sea birds.

Luckily, many people realize now that we must look after the sea and 6) it. They say polluting the sea should be strictly 7) ..... Groups of people who care about the 8) ..... spend their free time clearing up litter from the beaches. People collect 9), bottles and 10) .....and put them into different 11) for further recycling.

B2

Задание 3.

Заполни пропуски нужными предлогами.

Our planet Earth is our home. It's big and nice. There are a lot 1) forest, mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. The forests are full 2) animals.

The oceans are full of fishes. We live because we breathe air, drink water and eat food, growing 3) our planet. 4) hundreds of years nature has been serving people. They didn't think 5) it. Industrial progress has caused certain ecological problem. Factories and plants put waste 6) the atmosphere and water. Air in big cities is awful because of transport. Forests are burnt 7) fires caused by careless people. A lot of animals and birds are killed or die 8) them.

Chemical wastes kill fish 9) the rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. Can we solve the problem 10) pollution? Yes, if we plant trees.

They clean air 11) our cities. We mustn't make fires in the forests.

We must help animals and birds and not disturb wildlife.

Nature riches will not last forever. It's our duty to do our best to protect the environment.

B2

Задание 4.

Переведи текст с английского на русский язык.

Climatic Changes

Climate is a weather a certain place has over a long period of time. Climate has a very important influence on plants, animals and humans and is different in different parts of the world.

But recently the climate has changed a lot, especially in Europe. Scientists think that the reason is greenhouse effect. It is caused by carbon dioxide (углекислый газ). Carbon dioxide is produced when we burn things. Also, people and animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. As you know, trees take this gas from air and produce oxygen. But in the last few years people have cut down and burn big areas of rainforest. This means that there are fewer trees and more carbon dioxide.

This gas in the atmosphere works like glass in a greenhouse. It lets heat get in, but it doesn't let much heat get out. So, the atmosphere becomes warmer. Greenhouse effect is sometimes called global warming.

Ответы

Задание 1.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. F 11. T

Задание 2.

1) pollution 2) is thrown 3) in danger 4) rubbish 5) pollutes 6) protect 7) prohibited 8) environment 9) cans 10) bins 11) packaging,

Задание 3.

1) of 2) of 3) on 4) For 5) about 6) in 7) in 8) in 9) in 10) of 11) of

Задание 4. Возможный вариант.

Климатические изменения

Климат - это погода, которая сохраняется в определенном месте в течение длительного периода времени. Климат оказывает очень важное влияние на растения, животных и

людей и отличается в разных частях света.
Но в последнее время климат сильно изменился, особенно в Европе. Ученые считают, что причина кроется в парниковом эффекте. Это вызвано углекислым газом (углекислый газ). Углекислый газ образуется, когда мы сжигаем вещи. Также люди и животные вдыхают кислород и выдыхают углекислый газ. Как вы знаете, деревья забирают этот газ из воздуха и производят кислород. Но за последние несколько лет люди вырубили и сожгли большие площади тропических лесов. Это означает, что здесь меньше деревьев и больше углекислого газа.
Этот газ в атмосфере действует как стекло в теплице. Он пропускает тепло внутрь, но не позволяет большому количеству тепла выходить наружу. Так атмосфера становится теплее.
Парниковый эффект иногда называют глобальным потеплением.

Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги.
Перевод профессионально ориентированного текста
Выполните письменный перевод отрывка. В вашем распоряжении 45 минут. Можно пользоваться словарем
The study of organizational behavior had its primary origins in industrial and social psychology. Researchers of organizational behavior typically concentrate on individual and group behaviors in organizations, analyzing motivation, work satisfaction, leadership, work-group dynamics, and the attitudes and behaviors of the members of organizations. Organization theory, on the other hand, is based more in sociology. It focuses on topics that concern the organization as a whole, such as organizational environments, goals and effectiveness, strategy and decision making, change and innovation, and structure and design. Some writers treat organizational behavior as a subfield of organization theory. The distinction is primarily a matter of specialization among researchers; it is reflected in the relative emphasis each topic receives in specific textbooks and in divisions of professional associations.
Organization theory and organizational behavior are covered in every reputable, accredited program of business administration, public administration, educational administration, or other form of administration, because they are considered relevant to management.
Sample Answer
Изучение организационного поведения берет свое начало в промышленной и социальной психологии. Исследователи организационного поведения обычно сосредотачиваются на индивидуальном и групповом поведении в организациях, анализируя мотивацию, удовлетворенность работой, лидерство, динамику рабочей группы, а также отношения и поведение членов организаций. Теория организации, с другой стороны, основана больше на социологии. Основное внимание уделяется темам, которые касаются организации в целом, таким как организационная среда, цели и эффективность, стратегия и принятие решений,
изменения и инновации, а также структура и дизайн. Некоторые авторы рассматривают организационное поведение как раздел организационной теории. (для A1) Различие в первую очередь связано со специализацией исследователей; это находит свое отражение в том относительном внимании, которое уделяется каждой теме в конкретных учебниках и в подразделениях профессиональных ассоциаций.
Теория организации и организационное поведение рассматриваются во всех авторитетных, аккредитованных программах делового администрирования, государственного управления, управления образованием или других формах управления, поскольку они считаются относящимися к менеджменту. (для A2) Термин «менеджмент» используется в самых разных смыслах, и изучение этой области включает использование источников, выходящих за рамки типичных академических исследований, таких как правительственные отчеты, книги по прикладному менеджменту и наблюдения практикующих менеджеров за их работой. В то время как многие элементы играют

решающую роль в эффективном управлении — финансы, информационные системы, запасы, закупки, производственные процессы и другие, — эта книга сосредоточена на организационном поведении и теории. (для B1)

Тема 2.3. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия.
Круглый стол-дебаты “Преимущества и недостатки современных технологий"

A1

Step 1 Write a list of modern technologies and devices
Croup 1. You need to make a list of 4-5 advantages in using modern technologies for your studying.
Group 2. You need to make a list of 4-5 disadvantages in using modern technologies for your studying.

A2 и выше

Group 1. You need to make a list of 6-8 advantages in using modern technologies for your work and studying.
Group 2. You need to make a list of 6-8 disadvantages in using modern technologies for you work and studying.

Step 2
Find a person from a group of opponents. Discuss advantages and disadvantages you have in your lists. Say if you agree or disagree.

Sample answer:
Step 1
A1
Group 1
I can find a lot of information in the Internet.
I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework. I can use my computer to make presentations.
We can use our group chat in Telegram/WhatsApp.
We can stay at home and we can have some online lessons.
Group 2
It is difficult to find important information in the Internet.
The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework. Computers are expensive and they often work slow.
We have a lot of messages in our Telegram/WhatsApp chat. We cannot have online lessons; they are very long.

A2 и выше

Group 1
I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.
I can use online-dictionaries or some online-translators to help me with my homework.
I can use my computer/laptop to create presentations and files for my classes and homework. I can use some apps to improve my English.
When I take notes in class, my writing is terrible. Now I have an app to take my notes quickly. Group Chats are great! I always forget what my homework is and when to do it. Group chats help me to remember.
The brain must react quickly to the amount of new interesting information.
Group 2
When I want to find some information, I click on links to visit other sites, I find a lot of info but I need to doublecheck it.
Students think that they don't need to study foreign languages because they have online-dictionaries and online-translators.
Computers and modern applications are too expensive.

Students spend too much time on their laptops/mobiles, they are always too busy. Students become more dependent on things such as calculators and mobiles.

Step 2 A1

S1- I can find a lot of information in the internet
S2- Yes, you can. But it is difficult to find it in the internet. S1- I agree/I disagree
S1- I can use online-dictionaries. They help me with my homework.
S2- I agree. The internet it too slow and I spend a lot of time on my homework. S1- I agree/I disagree

A2 и выше

S1 - I spend very little time on my homework because I can find a lot of useful information in the Internet.
S2- I don't agree. You need to doublecheck all the information you find or you look for. S1- Yes, I do agree with you.

Тема 2.2. Искусство и культура.
Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру
Доклад с презентацией "Знаменитые личности в моей профессии"

A1

A famous online magazine invited you to give your opinion by writing an article on the following subject:
The top of my profession
Write an article about a famous person. In your article write:
- what his/her name is/was
- where he/she is/was from
- what he/she is famous for
- why you think he/she is an interesting person You need to write 60-80 words

A2 и выше

A famous online magazine invited you to give your opinion by writing an article on the following subject:
The top of my profession
Write an article about a famous person. In your article write:
- what his/her name is/was
- where he/she is/was from
- what he/she is famous for
- why you think he/she is an interesting person You need to write 80-100 words

Sample answer

A1

Jamie Oliver is the most famous chef in the world. He is from Great Britain. He has a lot of restaurants. He writes books, takes part in TV programs and TV shows. He cooks simple food and teaches people how to cook simple dishes at home.
I think he is a very interesting person; I often use his recipes when I want to cook something tasty at home.

A2 и выше

Jamie Oliver is a genius. He is one of the most famous Britain's cooks. His TV programmes are shown all over the world. His books are translated into different foreign languages. He devotes his time not only to cooking. He is a family man, he works on a number of projects and helps poor people. I think he is very creative and imaginative, he has so many ideas. He encourages people to spend more time in the kitchen and enjoy it.

Тема 2.5. Деловое общение.
Групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа»

Уважаемые студенты, вы изучили искусство публичного выступления, узнали принципы составления эффективных презентаций, узнали, как и где можно продвигать продукт, осознали значимость команды и распределение задач при решении проблемы.
Вам предстоит создать групповой проект «Продвижение своего колледжа» и представить результат спонсорам.
Примите во внимание следующие моменты:
1. Кто и что будет публично сообщать
2. Презентация PowerPoint должна быть яркой, краткой и действенной
3. В каких СМИ/социальных сетях вы можете продвигать колледж. Можете заранее разместить посты
4. Отличный результат получается при слаженной командной работе

При проверке студенты получают чек-листы для оценивания результатов друг друга
Командная работа
Сколько человек выступали
Громко и четко?
Презентация Яркая Понятная
СМИ/социальные сети
Какие соцсети выбрали для продвижения?
Есть ли готовые посты?

3.3. Материал для проведения рубежного контроля

Рубежный контроль (КТ №1)
Тема 1.1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.
Оцениваемые знания: местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные; артикли, правила употребления и отсутствия артикля (определенного и неопределенного). глаголы to be, to have, to do (их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных); простое настоящее время, правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени.
Теоретические задания
1. Перечислить местоимения (личные, объектные, притяжательные, указательные)
2. Рассказать правило употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля
3. Назвать формы глагола to be в Present and Past Simple

Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам

ВАРИАНТ 1

1) Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями.

1. I read very many English **books**. I read _____ in the evening.
2. Lavrov is speaking to **Mr Bell** now. He is speaking to _____ about the contract.
3. **Kate** is my friend. I meet _____ in the office every day.
4. My daughter is reading a **book** about London now. She is reading _____ with pleasure.
5. **I** often write letters to my friends. And they often write letters to _____ too.
6. **We** learn English. Our work helps _____ to speak English well.

2) Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. Mr and Mrs Baker live in London but _____ son lives in Australia.
2. Thank you for _____ letter. It was good to hear from you again.
3. We are going to invite all _____ friends to the party.
4. John is a teacher but _____ sister is a nurse.
5. Do you think that most people are happy in _____ jobs?
6. I gave the money to my mother and she put it in _____ bag.
7. I often see that man but I don’t know _____ name.
8. They’ve got two children but I don’t remember _____ names.

9. The company has offices in many places but _____ head office is in New York.

3) Заполните артиклями a(an), the, где необходимо.

1. I can't find …letter which you gave me this morning.
2. This is…tree. …tree is green.
3. My friend has no…bicycle.
4. This is…soup. … soup is tasty.
5. They were standing on…top of …hill.
6. …sun is yellow.
7. What …fine day today!
8. …Thames is… short river.
9. …Philippines are situated to …south of Asia.
10. …Paris is…capital of…France.

4) Заполните пропуски предлогами.

1. I shall meet you … 3 o'clock sharp.
2. They have English … Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
3. Many birds fly to the South … autumn.
4. Many English families gather … Christmas.
5. I'm starting my new job … 3 June.
6. The pupils were writing these words … their exercise books.
7. In winter I usually go … bed at ten o'clock.
8. Please take these books … the table.
9. Rhona lives … a flat near Central Park.
10. Please take that long pencil … … your brief-case.
11. Sara isn't interested … sport.
12. I'm not very good … maths.
13. Shakespeare was born … 1564.
14. Ann is ill. She has gone … the doctor.

5) Вставьте формы глагола to be (am, is, are).

1. The weather… fine today.
2. I … not young.
3. This case…very heavy.
4. These cases …very heavy.
5. The dogs … asleep.
6. Look! There … Carol.
7. I …hot. Can you open the window?
8. This castle… one thousand years old.
9. My brother and I …good tennis players.
10. Ann …at home. But her children …not at home.
11. I …a student. My sister …an artist.

6) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. I … (eat) porridge every day.
2. We … (do) our morning exercises every morning.
3. At this moment we … (do) exercises on tenses.
4. I … (live) in Moscow which is my home town.
5. It … (rain). Take an umbrella.
6. I can't … (understand) why he … (be) so selfish.
7. What …you … (do) here? I … (buy) a newspaper.
8. …you … (believe) in God?

ВАРИАНТ 2

1) Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями.

1. This **information** is top secret. So, naturally, everybody is interested in _____ .
2. Our **friends** are taking a serious exam tomorrow. We wish _____ luck.

3. Why is this **girl** crying? Could you do something to calm _____ ?
4. You have bad **teeth**. You should clean _____ twice a day.
5. Call on **our** office and _____ shall help you without any delay.
6. Jane likes **Ted**, but don't tell _____ .

2) Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. Lavrov comes to _____ English lessons at 8 o'clock.
2. I like ____ job.
3. Do you like _____ job?
4. Does your father like ____ job?
5. Sally is married. _____ husbasnd works in a bank.
6. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know _____ wife.
7. Put on _____ coat when you go out. It's very cold.
8. _____ favourite sport is tennis. I play a lot in summer.
9. My sister plays tennis too but _____ favourite sport is athletics.

3) Заполните артиклями a(an), the,где необходимо.

1. Yesterday I spoke to …man who had just returned from…expedition.
2. …clock is slow.
3. …Russia is washed by …Arctic Ocean in …north.
4. …Petrov is …architect. He is …experienced architect.
5. They have…son and …daughter.
6. What …strange man!
7. It is warm in… Crimea and …Caucasus.
8. Which country is …Washington … capital of?
9. Do you see …sun in …sky today?
10. In …summer we live in …country.

5) Вставьте формы глагола to be (am, is, are).

1. Ben … my friend.
2. He …my brother.
3. It …my room.
4. …Tommy and Billy babies?
5. We …students.
6. She…a student, too.
7. …you a student?
8. …they doctors?-No, they…students.
9. This…a cup. It…yellow.
10. The spoons…on the table. The table…in the room.
11. … those men friends?

6) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1) The sun … (rise) in the east.
2) Leave me alone! I … (do) my test.
3) What a smell! I expect something … (burn)
4) Bears … (like) honey.
5) Can you see who … (sit) in the park?
6) What …this man (write)? He … (write) a poem.
7) What …the men (do)? They … (wait) for their friends.
8) Listen! Somebody … (play) the piano.

ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

		Вариант №1	**Вариант №2**
1	1	them	it
	2	him	them
	3	her	her
	4	it	them

	5	me	we
	6	us	him
2	1	their	his
	2	your	my
	3	our	your
	4	his	his
	5	their	her
	6	her	his
	7	his	your
	8	their	my
	9	its	her
3	1	the	the; the
	2	a; the	the
	3	-	-; the; the
	4	-; the	-; an; an
	5	the; the	a; a
	6	the	a
	7	a	the; the
	8	the; a	-; the
	9	the; the	the; the
	10	-; the; -	-; the
4	1	at	on; at
	2	on	in
	3	in	on
	4	at	at; in
	5	on	on
	6	in	at
	7	to	in
	8	from/off	to; on
	9	in	out of
	10	out of	at; -
	11	in	to
	12	at	in
	13	in	of
	14	to	to
5	1	is	is
	2	am	is
	3	is	is
	4	are	are
	5	are	are
	6	is	is
	7	am	are
	8	is	are; are
	9	are	is; is
	10	is; are	are; is
	11	am; is	are
6	1	eat	rises
	2	do	am doing
	3	are doing	is burning
	4	live	like

	5	is raining	is sitting
	6	understand; is	is writing; is writing
	7	are doing; am buying	are doing; are waiting
	8	do … beleive	is playing

Критерии оценок:
100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

Рубежный контроль (КТ №2)
Тема 1.2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы.
Оцениваемые знания: о грамматические формы английского глагола временных групп: *Present Simple и Present Continuous*, простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном залоге), различные типы вопросов.
Оцениваемое умение: *распознавать* в предложениях временные группы: Present Simple и Present Continuous, *ориентироваться* в их правильном употреблении в предложении, уметь составлять различные типы вопросов.
Теоретические задания
Задание 1. Расскажите о способе образования Видовременных формы английского глагола действительного залога.

- Simple
- Continuous

Задание 2. Расскажите о способе образования вопросительных предложений и о типах вопросов.
Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам
Вариант 1
Задание 1. Напишите эти глаголы в 3-м лице единственного числа в Present Simple.
To live, to place, to hear, to look, to cry, to watch, to play, to sit, to discuss, to beg, to come, to do, to marry, to open, to wish, to stay.
Задание 2.Заполните пропуски в тексте, используя следующие глаголы в Present Simple.
To go, to begin, to enjoy, to get up, to sit, to brush, to look, to clean, to leave, to get, to wash, to have.
I ___ at seven o'clock, ___ to the bathroom, ___ my teeth, ___ my face and hands and ___ my hair. Then I ___ dressed and ___ breakfast. I ___ for college at half past eight because my classes ___ at nine. After classes my friends and I usually ___ in the park, ___ at the passing people and ___ the sunshine.
Задание 3. Запишите предложения, используя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. Mrs. Ding usually (do) the homework in the afternoon but today she (work) in the garden.
2. Tony (go) to the reading-room after classes but today he (play) tennis.
3. Jane always (get) to school by bus but today she (walk).
4. Mr. Lewis (look) through newspapers every day but today he (read) a magazine.
5. Brian usually (watch) TV in the evening but today he (go) to the cinema.
6. Steve always (have) a bite in the morning break but today he (revise) the grammar rules.

Задание 4. Постройте вопросы, используя модель в качестве образца.
***Model*:** Ask your friend if she often goes to the cinema.
Do you often go to the cinema?
Ask your friend Helen:
if she lives at home;

how her father gets to work;
how she speaks English;
what games her sister usually plays;

Задание 5. Постройте вопросы, начиная со слова who.

1. Jenny usually does her homework in the reading-room. Who…?
2. We never speak Russian at English lessons. Who…?

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Напишите эти глаголы в 3-м лице единственного числа в Present Simple.
To live, to place, to hear, to look, to cry, to watch, to play, to sit, to discuss, to beg, to come, to do, to marry, to open, to wish, to stay.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в тексте, используя следующие глаголы в Present Simple.

To come, to work, to live, to drive, to do, to leave, to go, to help, to give, to water, to check, to take.

Laura and her brothers, Tom and John, ___ with their parents in a nice old house. Mr. Brook ___ as a customs officer. He ___ people's luggage when they ___ to England or ___ it. Mr. Brook always ___ to work by car and ___ Laura and Tom a lift to school as a rule. John ___ to the local primary school.

The father and the children always ___ their mother about the house. Mr. Brook sometimes ___ their dog for a run. Laura usually ___ flowers. And Mrs. Brook ___ the rest of the work.

Задание 3. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или в Present Continuous.

1. Where you (go), Jane?
   - To the Youth club. I always (go) there on Wednesdays.
2. Look, why Bill (sit) over there?
   - Oh, he (wait) for his girl-friend. They meet every day after work.
3. In this photo Paul (wash) Mr. Martin's car.
   - Oh, yes. He (work) part-time at the local garage, __ he?
4. Sorry, I can't help you. I (do) my homework.
5. Greg (speak) Welsh?
   - A bit. He (live) in Cardiff, you know.
6. Where (be) Mrs. Cook?
   - She (buy) ice-cream in the shop. You all (like) ice-cream, __ you?

Задание 4. Постройте вопросы, используя глаголы в Present Simple.

***Model*:** Ask your friend if she often goes to the cinema.
Do you often go to the cinema?

Ask your friend Helen:
if her parents work;
where her parents work;
when she leaves home in the morning;
what magazines she likes to read;

Задание 5. Постройте вопросы, начиная со слова who.

1. There are some boys in the playground. Who…?
2. Peter is turning the TV set on. Who…?

ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

		Вариант №1	**Вариант №2**
1	1	lives	lives
	2	places	places
	3	hears	hears
	4	looks	looks
	5	cries	cries
	6	watches	watches
	7	plays	plays
	8	sits	sits

	9	discusses	discusses
	10	begs	begs
	11	comes	comes
	12	does	does
	13	marries	marries
	14	opens	opens
	15	wishes	wishes
	16	stays	stays
2	1	get up	live
	2	go	works
	3	clean	checks
	4	wash	come
	5	brush	leave
	6	get	drives
	7	have	gives
	8	leave	goes
	9	begin	help
	10	sit	takes
	11	look	waters
	12	enjoy	does
3	1	does; is working	are … going
	2	goes; is playing	go
	3	gets; is walking	is … sitting
	4	looks; is reading	is waiting
	5	watches; is going	is washing
	6	has; is revising	works; doesn't he
	7	-	am doing
	8	-	does … speak
	9	-	lives
	10	-	is
	11	-	is buying;
	12	-	like; don't
4	1	Do you live at home?	Do your parents work?
	2	How does your father get to work?	Where do your parents work?
	3	How does she speak English?	When do you leave home in the morning?
	4	What games does your sister usually play?	What magazines do you like to read?
5	1	Who usually her homework in the reading-room?	Who is there in the playground?
	2	Who never speaks Russian at the English lessons?	Who is turning the TV set on?

Критерии оценок:

100%-90% оценка «5»

80%-70% оценка «4»

60-50% оценка «3»

Менее 50% оценка «2»

Вариант №1

Задание 1. Выберите правильное слово и дополните предложение.
CHOOSE THE PROPER WORDS AND FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) Our family is neither big …. Small.
   A) Nor b) or c) and d)but
2) My mother is … 38 years old.
   a) Nor b) even c) only d) enough
3) My father's firm is … from our house.
   a) The same b)twice c) far d) near
4) It … me half an hour to get to the college.
   a) Goes b) takes c) looks d) gets
5) I go to my college … bus.
   a) At b) on c) in d) by
6) We are proud … our country.
   a) Of b) on c) to d)in
7) … rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia.
   a) Total b)national c) major d) abundant
8) The scientists solve … of complicated mathematical problems.
   a) Variety b) origin c) universe d) cell
9) The researchers always try to … the facts.
   a) Refer b) measure c) satisfy d) unify
10) Analog computers work with a physical … .
a) weight b) size c) quantity d) temperature

Задание 2. Выберите правильную грамматическую форму глагола и заполните предложения.
CHOOSE THE PROPER GRAMMER FORM OF THE VERB AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1) My mother usually … a lot of time at her job.
a) Has spent b) spends c) is spent d) was spent
2) Last week we … our friends to our place.
a) Invited b) have invited c) invite d) were invited
3) We … our free time together tomorrow.
a) Spend b) spent c) will spend d) is spent
4) As a rule she … sweaters for my brother.
a) Is knit b) has knit c) had knit d) knits
5) Yesterday we … by our relatives.
a) Were visited b) visited c) was visited d) have visited

Задание 3. Образуйте вопрос к выделенному слову и запишите его.
ASK QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINED WORD.

1) The children often go to <u>the park</u>.
2) Andrew played <u>tennis</u> last week.
3) Our headmaster will give us prizes <u>at the end of the term.</u>
4) Jill and her mother buy a suit and a pair of nice shoes <u>for Jill's father</u>
5) My brother went <u>shopping</u> the day before yesterday.

VARIANT 2

Задание 1. Образуйте вопрос к выделенному слову и запишите его.
ASK QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINE WORDS.

1) The children went <u>to the park</u> yesterday.
2) Andrew usually plays tennis <u>after classes</u>.
3) Sam and Bill built <u>a nice house</u> in the forest.
4) Jill and her mother will buy a suit and a pair of nice shoes <u>for Jill's father</u>.

5) My classmates come to see me every week.

Задание 2. Выберите правильное слово и дополните предложение.
CHOOSE THE PROPER WORDS AND FILL THE BLANKS

1) As to my … I am slim.
a) mother b) parents c) appearance d) father
2) Everybody in our family is easy to get … with.
a) each other b) along c) others d) together
3) We often go … to the country.
a) away b) more c) off d) down
4) The carpet is of the … colour.
a) some b) same c) more d) most
5) Different kinds of sciences … each other.
a) search b) overlap c) attempt d) appear
6) … make our life and work easier.
a) principles b) laws c) tools d) facts
7) People had to get food, clothes and … .
a) shelter b) machines c) cars d) technologies
8) Science is … much to modern technology.
a) doing b) making c) contributing d) explaining
9) Digital computers … with numbers.
a) refer b) deal c) solve d) measure
10) Analog computers work with a physical … .
a) weight b) size c) quantity d) temperature

Задание 3. Выберите правильную грамматическую форму глагола и заполните предложения. CHOOSE THE PROPER GRAMMAR FORM OF THE VERB AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1) All that morning my brother … computer games.
a) is playing b) was playing c) play d) plays
2) We … our free time together tomorrow.
a) spend b) spent c) will spent d) is spent
3) She always … me with my homework.
a) help b) helps c) helping d) shall help
4) He usually … care of his mother.
a) take b) took c) is taking d) takes
5) Last month my relatives … a new car.
a) buy b) bring c) bought d) brought

Рубежный контроль (КТ №3)
Тема 1.5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача.
Оцениваемые знания: грамматические формы глаголов, *система времен действительного залога* в английском языке.
Оцениваемое умение: *распознавать* действительный залог в предложениях, *ориентироваться* во временных формах глагола действительного залога.
Теоретические задания
Задание 1. Расскажите о способе образования и использования времен группы Simple
Задание 2. Расскажите о способе образования и использования времен группы Continuous
Задание 3. Расскажите о способе образования и использования времен группы Perfect
Задание 4. Расскажите о способе образования и использования времен группы Perfect – Continuous
Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Дополните предложения, выбрав соответствующие обстоятельства из правой колонки:

1. I am translating an article	*a) right now* *b) for two days* *c) every day*
2. I translate articles	*a) since the morning* *b) now* *c) every morning*
3. I have been translating an article	*a) every day* *b) now* *c) since two o'clock*

Задание 2. Выберите из правой колонки слова для правильного перевода:

1. write	*a) пишу(вообще)*
2. am writing	*b) пишу (уже час)*
3. have been writing	*c) пишу(сейчас)*

Задание 3 Из правой колонки выберите ту форму глагола, которую следует употребить при переводе:

1. Я учусь в университете с сентября.	*a) study* *b) am studying* *c) have been studying*
2. На доске мы пишем мелом.	*a) write* *b) are writing* *c) have been writing*
3. Не ходите в ту аудиторию. Там студенты нашей группы пишут контрольную работу.	*a) write* *b) have been writing* *c) are writing*

Задание 4. Выберите необходимую грамматическую форму глагола для выделенных слов:

1. Мы сдаем экзамены два раза в год.
   а) take б) are taking c) have been taking
2. Я учусь в университете уже несколько месяцев.
   a) am studying б) have been studying c) study
3. Я окончил школу два года назад.
   a) left б) have left c) had left
4. Перед тем как поступить в университет, я работал на заводе.
   a) worked б) had worked c) was working
5. В прошлом году в это время я сдавал экзамены.
   a) took б) was taking c) had taken

Задание 5. Употребите английский глагол в нужной видо-временной форме, не переводя всего предложения.

1. Я изучаю английский язык уже несколько лет. - *to learn*
2. На уроках мы читаем и переводим тексты, отвечаем на вопросы учителя. -
to read to translate to answer
3. Сейчас у нас урок, мы повторяем формы английского глагола. - *to revise*
4. Мы уже написали несколько контрольных работ по этой теме. - *to write*
5. Вчера я опоздал на занятия. Когда я вошел, все писали контрольную работу уже двадцать минут. Многие уже закончили работу и сдали ее. -
to write to finish
6. Завтра мы будем писать зачетную работу по этой теме. - *to write*

Задание 6.. Заполните таблицу видо-временными формами глагола *to learn -учить* в 1 лице единственного числа в действительном залоге.

Aspect/ Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple			
Continuous			
Perfect			
Perfect - Continuous			

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Дополните предложения, выбрав соответствующие обстоятельства из правой колонки:

1. I watch TV
   a) in the evening
   b) now
   c) for two hours
2. I am watching TV
   a) since three 'clock
   b) right now
   c) usually
3. I have been watching TV
   a) every day
   b) now
   c) since morning

Задание 2 Выберите из правой колонки слова для правильного перевода:

1. have been reading — *a) читаю (вообще)*
2. am reading — *b) читаю (с трех часов)*
3. read — *c) читаю (сейчас)*

Задание 3. Из правой колонки выберите ту форму глагола, которую следует употребить для перевода:

1. Я изучаю английский с четвертого класса.
   A) am learning
   b) learn
   c) have been learning
2. Вечерами я слушаю музыку.
   A) listen
   b) am listening
   c) have been listening
3. Не шумите! Я готовлюсь к экзамену.
   A) revise
   b) have been revising
   c) are revising

Задание 4 Выберите необходимую грамматическую форму глагола для выделенных слов:

1. Я уже написал курсовую работу.
   A) wrote б) was writing c) have written
2. В конце каждого семестра они будут сдавать несколько экзаменов и зачетов.
   A) will take б) will be taking c) will have taken
3. Он напишет доклад к 1 декабря.
   A) will write б) will have written c) will be writing
4. Сейчас я пишу тест по грамматике английского языка.
   A) write б) am writing c) have been writing
5. Я занимался английским языком в течение пяти лет, перед тем как поступил в институт.
   A) have studied б) had been studying c) had studied

Задание 5. Употребите английский глагол в нужной видовременной форме, не переводя всего предложения.

1. Я изучаю английский язык уже несколько лет. – *to learn*
2. На уроках мы читаем и переводим тексты, отвечаем на вопросы учителя. – *to read to translate to answer*
3. Сейчас у нас урок, мы повторяем формы английского глагола. – *to revise*
4. Мы уже написали несколько контрольных работ по этой теме. - *to write*

5. Вчера я опоздал на занятия. Когда я вошел, все писали контрольную работу уже двадцать минут. Многие уже закончили работу и сдали ее. –
to write *to finish*
Задание 6. Завтра мы будем писать зачетную работу по этой теме. – *to write*
VI. Заполните таблицу видо-временными формами глагола *to write* – *писать* в 1 лице единственного числа в действительном залоге.

Aspect/ Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple			
Continuous			
Perfect			
Perfect – Continuous			

ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

ВАРИАНТ 1	ВАРИАНТ 2
1 задание A C C	1 задание A B C
2 задание A C B	2 задание B C A
3 задание C A C	3 задание C A C
60 задание A B A B B	60 задание C B B B B
5 задание 1. HAVE BEEN LEARNING 2. READ, TRANSLATE, ANSWER 3. ARE REVISING 4. HAVE WRITTEN 5. HAD BEEN WRITING, HAD FINISHED 6. SHALL BE WRITING	5 задание 1. HAVE BEEN LEARNING 2. READ, TRANSLATE, ANSWER 3. ARE REVISING 4. HAVE WRITTEN 5. HAD BEEN WRITING, HAD FINISHED 6. SHALL BE WRITING

6 задание

Aspect/ Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	LEARN/LEARNS	LEARNED/LEARNT	SHALL/WILL LEARN
Continuous	AM/IS/ARE LEARNING	WAS/WERE LEARNING	SHALL/WILL BE LEARNING
Perfect	HAVE/HAS LEARNED/LEARNT	HAD LEARNED/LEARNT	SHALL/WILL HAVE LEARNED/LEARNT
Perfect – Continuous	HAVE/HAS BEEN LEARNING	HAD BEEN LEARNING	SHALL/WILL HAVE BEEN LEARNING

Критерии оценок:
100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

Рубежный контроль (КТ) № 4
Тема 1.6. Туризм. Виды отдыха.
Оцениваемые знания: предлоги (направления движения, местоположения, времени)
Оцениваемое умение: *ориентироваться* в употреблении различных предлогов
Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам

Вариант 1

Задание 1 Заполните пропуски предлогами.

1. I'm sorry I can't meet you … Tuesday as I have an appointment … 2.30.
2. I met her … 1982.
3. The school year in our country begins … 1st of September.
4. I get up … 7 o'clock … the morning.
5. Can you meet me … Friday afternoon?
6. I will send you the money … the end of this month.
7. There is no tea … my cup.
8. We went … the garden and sat … the bench.
9. Please go … … the room.
10. My parents are not … home. I'm going …home for lunch now.
11. I usually do my shopping … the city centre.
12. There are some wonderful shops … Regent Street.
13. I'm afraid … dogs.
14. She listens … her CDs all the time.

Задание 2. Choose the necessary preposition.

1. The lesson will start _____ 8 o'clock.
   (a) in (b) on
   (c) at (d) by
2. The lecture will last _____ 8 9.30 _____
   (a) as, as (b) neither? nor
   (c) from? till (d) either? or
3. Do not do many things _____ the same time.
   (a) at (b) on
   (c) in (d) upon
4. It's a small town in the south _____ England.
   (a) - (b) from
   (c) to (d) of
5. " Couldn't we go a little faster? I, m _____ a hurry."
   (a) on (b) in
   (c) at (d) of
6. They will open the shop _____ 9 o'clock.
   (a) in (b) on
   (c) at (d) until
7. You must make _____ your mind.
   (a) to (b) behind
   (c) above (d) up
8. Are there any letters _____ me?

(a) at (b) for
(c) till (d) of

9. We will still be here _____ summer.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) to

10. _____ the way? where are my books?
(a) from (b) at
(c) by (d) with

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Choose the necessary preposition.

1. The train leaves _____ a few minutes.
(a) to (b) in
(c) after (d) before

2. I'll see you _____ next Friday
(a) on (b) at
(c) - (d) in

3. Ann and I arrived _____ the same time.
(a) on (b) at
(c) - (d) in

4. _____ Sunday afternoon I usually go for a walk in the country.
(a) At (b) After
(c) In (d) On

5. It has been raining _____ three days without stopping.
(a) for (b) during
(c) while (d) in

6. I posted the letter today, so they should receive it _____ Monday.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) after

7. Who is the woman _____ that photograph?
(a) over (b) at
(c) over (d) in

8. If you leave the hotel, please leave your key _____ reception.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) under

9. I saw Jack _____ the football match on Saturday.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) until

10. We got to the station just _____ time to catch the train
(a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) after

Задание 2. Choose the necessary preposition.

1. The lesson will start _____ 8 o'clock.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) by

2. The lecture will last _____ 8 9.30 _____
(a) as, as (b) neither? nor
(c) from? till (d) either? or

3. Do not do many things _____ the same time.
(a) at (b) on
(c) in (d) upon

4. It's a small town in the south _____ England.
(a) - (b) from

(c) to (d) of

5. " Couldn't we go a little faster? I, m _____ a hurry."
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) of

6. They will open the shop _____ 9 o'clock.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) until

7. You must make _____ your mind.
(a) to (b) behind
(c) above (d) up

8. Are there any letters _____ me?
(a) at (b) for
(c) till (d) of

9. We will still be here _____ summer.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) to

10. _____ the way? where are my books?
(a) from (b) at
(c) by (d) with

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Choose the necessary preposition.

1. Children don't want to wait _____ the rain stops.
(a) during (b) to
(c) till (d) until

2. I don't know what has happened there _____ your absence.
(a) during (b) to
(c) by (d) until

3. She has been teaching English _____ she came to this country.
(a) during (b) to
(c) till (d) since

4. They are going to school _____ Monday.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) by

5. The Second Word War broke out _____ 1939.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) by

6. We will come _____ the morning.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) by

7. I can't sleep_____ night.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) by

8. He has to leave _____ 5 o'clock.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) from

9. Who is the best pupil _____ your school?
(a) on (b) in
(c) of (d) dy

10. I would like to go _____ a walk.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) for

Задание 2. Choose the necessary preposition.

1. The lesson will start _____ 8 o'clock.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) by
2. The lecture will last _____ 8 9.30 _____
(a) as, as (b) neither? nor
(c) from? till (d) either? or
3. Do not do many things _____ the same time.
(a) at (b) on
(c) in (d) upon
4. It's a small town in the south _____ England.
(a) - (b) from
(c) to (d) of
5. " Couldn't we go a little faster? I, m _____ a hurry."
(a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) of
6. They will open the shop _____ 9 o'clock.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) until
7. You must make _____ your mind.
(a) to (b) behind
(c) above (d) up
8. Are there any letters _____ me?
(a) at (b) for
(c) till (d) of
9. We will still be here _____ summer.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) to
10. _____ the way? where are my books?
(a) from (b) at
(c) by (d) with

Рубежный контроль (КТ №5)
Тема 1.7. Страна/страны изучаемого языка.
Оцениваемые знания: прилагательное, 3 способа образование степеней прилагательных
Оцениваемое умение: распознавать положительную, сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных, уметь использовать в предложениях
Теоретические задания
Задание 1. Рассказать о способах образования степеней сравнения прилагательных.
Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам

Вариант 1

Задание1. Выполните тест, выбрав правильную форму прилагательного. Choose the correct comparative or superlative.
1. This car is more _____ than that one.
(a) fast (b) - faster
(c) modern (d) - fastest
2. The Trans-Siberian railway is _____ in the world.
(a) long (b) longer
(c) the longest (d) the must long
3. His plan is _____ of all.
(a) the most practical
(b) more practical

(c) the practicaler
(d) the practicalest

4. Don't go by plane. It's _____ expensive.
(a) less (b) much more
(c) a little most (d) many more

5. The seller is _____ than the buyer.
(a) tall (b) taller
(c) the tallest (d) more tall

6. I have many interesting books but this book is _____.
(a) the most interesting
(b) more interestinger
(c) the interestingest

7. The manager is _____ than our chief.
(a) the most short (b) shortest
(c) shorter (d) short

8. These documents are _____ than those ones.
(a) the biggest (b) the most big
(c) more bigger (d) bigger

9. What lesson is _____?
(a) difficulter (b) an
(c) the most difficult (d) more difficult

10. This girl is _____ than that boy.
(a) the youngest (b) the younger
(c) more young (d) younger

Вариант 2

Задание1. Выполните тест, выбрав правильную форму прилагательного. Choose the correct comparative or superlative.

1. This secretary is _____ of all.
(a) attentive (b) the most attentive
(c) attentiver (d) more attentive

2. Her computer is _____ than his.
(a) better (b) the best
(c) good (d) the most good

3. I like this letter _____ of all.
(a) most (b) more
(c) mush (d) many

4. This girl is _____ student in our group.
(a) bad (b) worse
(c) the most bad (d) the worst

5. This book is _____ than that one.
(a) more thick (b) thicker
(c) most thick (d) the thickest

6. This actor is _____ of all!
(a) wonderful (b) wonderfully
(c) the most wonderful (d) wonderfuller

7. Which dress is _____, this one or that one?
(a) gooder (b) the goodest
(c) best (d) better

8. This pupil studies _____ than his friends.
(a) bad (b) badder
(c) worst (d) worse

9. _____ my daughters are married.

(a) Every (b) Both
(c) Either (d) Everyone

10. This dictionary is _____ yours.
(a) such good as (b) as good as
(c) so good as (d) no more good as

Критерии оценок:
100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

Рубежный контроль (КТ №6)
Тема 1.8 Россия
Оцениваемые знания: времена группы Continuous и Simple
Оцениваемые умения: знать особенности использования глаголов времени группы Continuous и Simple, уметь употреблять адекватные обстоятельственные слова.
Практические задания.
Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам.

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выберите предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое обозначает длительное действие в момент речи или в настоящий период.
1. My little brother was playing with his new toys and I was washing up.
2. My little brother has been playing with his new toys since morning.
3. I little brother will be playing with his new toys after lunch.
4. My little brother is playing with his new toys now.
5. Edward will be waiting for her at six.
6. Edward was waiting for her outside while she was doing the shopping.
7. Edward has been waiting for his wife for half an hour.
8. Edvard is waiting for his wife outside.
9. Roy and his cousin were watching a show at six.
10. In five minutes Roy and his cousin will have been watching a show for an hour and a half.
11. Roy and his cousin are watching a show while Arthur is reading a journal.
12. Roy and his cousin will be watching a show after supper.
13. Bob is learning German this year.
14. Bob has been learning German for a year.
15. Bob will be learning German during this month.
16. Bob was learning German while Ben was learning French.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Выберите предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое обозначает длительное действие в определенный момент/период в прошлом или параллельно длившиеся действия.
1. When her husband came home Nora was cooking dinner.
2. Nora is cooking dinner now.
3. Nora cooks dinner every other day.
4. Nora cooked dinner, cleaned the kitchen and laid the table.
5. At first the manager worked for a small firm.
6. The manager is working for a big firm.
7. The manager has been working for this firm for two years.
8. In the nineties the manager was working for this firm.
9. Mike had been repairing his car and his hands were dirty.
10. Mike will have repaired his car by tomorrow.
11. While Mike was repairing his car his wife was cleaning the flat.

12. Mike is repairing his car and his son is washing it.

Вариант 3.

Задание 1. Назовите номера предложений, где глагол-сказуемое обозначает

1. действие, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и в этот момент будет еще совершаться, или
2. действие, которое будет совершаться в определенный период в будущем.

1. The team will still be playing hockey at four p.m.
2. The team have played their last game.
3. The team are playing their last game at the moment.
4. The team have been playing hockey for an hour.
5. The team will play a game once a month.
6. She had been translating the book and was very tired.
7. She was translating the book from six to ten p.m.
8. She has already translated the book.
9. She will be translating the book during this week.
10. She said she would have translated the book by the end of the week.

Рубежный контроль (КТ №7)

Тема 2.2 Искусство и культура.

Оцениваемые знания: времена английского глагола в настоящем времени в действительном залоге

Оцениваемое умение: распознавать временные формы глагола в активном залоге, правильно использовать данные формы в предложениях.

Теоретические задания.

1.Рассказать о способах образования и применении данных времен: Simple Tenses, Continuous Tenses, Perfect Tenses

Практические задания.

Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам.

А

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выберите предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое обозначает обычное, регулярно повторяющееся действие в настоящем.

1. The children often go to the park.
2. The children are going to the park.
3. The children went to the park yesterday.
4. The children will go to the park next week.
5. The children were going to the park when they saw a big dog.
6. Andrew usually plays tennis after classes.
7. Andrew played tennis last week.
8. Andrew was playing tennis from 5 to 6 p.m.
9. Andrew will be playing tennis tomorrow at 9 a.m.
10. Andrew has never played tennis.
11. Sam and Bill built a nice house in the forest.
12. Sam and Bill have been building a nice house since July.
13. Sam and Bill build nice houses in the countryside.
14. Sam and Bill have just built a nice house in the forest.
15. Sam and Bill were building a nice house while their families were having a good time at the riverside.

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Выберите предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое обозначает действие в прошлом, не имеющее связи с настоящим.

1. His father was working at the office at 10.

2. His father worked for a big company last year. .
3. His father will be working at the office tomorrow morning.
4. His father has been working at the office for six hours.
5. He said that his father would be working at the office the next day.
6. Yesterday Jill and her mother bought a suit and a pair of nice shoes for Jill's father.
7. Jill and her mother have already bought a suit and a pair of nice shoes for Jill's father.
8. Jill and her mother buy a suit and a pair of nice shoes for Jill's father
9. Jill and her mother are going to buy a suit and a pair of nice shoes
10. Jill and her mother will buy a suit and a pair of nice shoes for Jill's father.

Вариант 3

Задание 1. Выберите предложения, в которых глагол-сказуемое обозначает однократное действие в будущем или действие, которое будет регулярно повторяться в будущем.

1. My classmates will come to see me next week.
2. My classmates come to see me every week.
3. My classmates never came to see me.
4. My classmates would come to see me every day.
5. Our headmaster gave us a prize.
6. Our headmaster gave us prizes from time to time.
7. Our headmaster will give us prizes at the end of the term.
8. Our headmaster would give us prizes every year.
9. Nick won´t attend classes on Fridays.
10. Nick would attend classes on Fridays.
11. Nick attends classes on Fridays.
12. Nick attended classes on Fridays.

В

Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания

Exercise 1. *Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.*

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.

Exercise 2. *Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).*

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) … you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?
3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.
4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.
5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.

6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.
7.How many times Wendy _____ (be) late for work this week?
8.You _____ (not / buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you.
9 She _____ (work) in Australia for 2 years. Then she moved.
10.Now where are my keys? This is the third time I _____ (lose) them today
11.You _____ (ever/play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort that you'd like.
12.Your tennis _____ (really / improve)! You _____ (practice) in secret?

Exercise 3. *Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple.*

1. We _____ (go) to the Steak House restaurant many times. The food is excellent.
2. A: What is that sound?

B: A car alarm _____ (ring) somewhere down the street. It _____ (drive) me crazy —I wish it would stop! It _____ (ring) for more than twenty minutes.

4. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? -I understood Swedish when I _____ (be) a child, but I _____ (forget) it all.
5. What's that dent in the side of the car? You _____ (have) an accident?
6. I'm sorry, John's not here; he _____ (go) to the dentist. He _____ (have) trouble with a tooth for some time.
7. This cassette recorder is broken. You _____ (play) about with it?
8. Do you mind if I clear the table? You _____ (have) enough to eat?
9. Ann never _____ (go) camping. She _____ (not sleep) in a tent.
10. . He _____ (not / work) hard recently, he _____ (fail) that exam
11. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
12. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Exercise 4. *Put the following sentences into the correct tense: <u>Simple Past</u>, <u>Simple Present</u>, <u>Present Continuous</u> or <u>Past Continuous</u>, Present Perfect.*

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Ключи:

Упражнение 1 was listening/was cooking, 2 did you buy, 3 went/wanted, 4 does your brother usually get, 5 brings, 6 are people doing, 7 have you read, 8 was sleeping/was watching, 9 was/thought/was think, 10 was walking/saw, 11 are running, 12 doesn't work/doesn't speak, 13 bought,.

Упражнение 2 have been washing, 2 have gone, 3 is ringing/is driving/has been ringing, 4 was/have forgotten, 5 have you had, 6 has gone/has had, 7 have you played, 8 have you had, 9 has never gone/has never slept, 10 hasn't worked, has failed 14 goes, 15 were sleeping/arrived

Упражнение 3 has Wendy been, , 2 haven't you bought, 3 worked, 4 have lost, 5 have you ever played, 6 has really improved, have you practiced, 1 doesn't take/walks, 2 Do you take/Do you walk, 3 think/know/have forgotten, 4 had/gave/took, 5 are watching/were playing, 6 am sitting/sit

Критерии оценок:

100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

Рубежный контроль (КТ №8)

Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.

Оцениваемые знания: *модальные глаголы и их эквивалентах* в английском языке.

Оцениваемое умение: *распознавать* модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты в предложениях, *ориентироваться* в различных оттенках их переводов.

Теоретическое задание 1.

Назовите модальные глаголы, расскажите какие функции они выполняют

Теоретическое задание 2.

Перечислите эквиваленты модальных глаголов, расскажите о функциях данных слов.

Практическое задание.

Выполните разно-уровневые грамматические задания по вариантам.

Практическое задание 1. Переведете на русский язык предложения.

1. He must have sold his piano.
2. He may have sold his piano.
3. He might have sold his piano.
4. He can't have sold his piano.
5. He should have sold his piano.
6. He shouldn't have sold his piano.
7. He needn't have sold his piano.
8. He didn't have to sell his piano.
9. He had to sell his piano.
10. He was to sell his piano.

Практическое задание 2. Переведите на английский язык предложения.

1. Они, должно быть, уехали в Нью-Йорк.
2. Они, возможно, уехали в Нью-Йорк.
3. Может быть, они и уехали в Нью-Йорк (хотя едва ли).
4. Не может быть, что они уехали в Нью-Йорк
5. Им следовало уехать в Нью-Йорк (а они не уехали).
6. Им не следовало уезжать в Нью-Йорк (а они уехали).
7. Они могли и не уезжать в Нью-Йорк (а они уехали).
8. Им незачем было уезжать в Нью-Йорк (они и не уехали).
9. Им пришлось уехать в Нью-Йорк.
10. Им предстояло уехать в Нью-Йорк.

Практическое задание 3. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы *(must, can, need),*

1. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard.
2. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody.
3. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two.
4. There is something wrong with your television-set. You ... call a repair-man. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself.

5. ... we bring these text-books every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library.
6. ... you go to the country with us? — No, I am afraid I … not: I ... go to the library.

Практическое задание 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы *(can, can't, may, must, needn't, shouldn't).*

1. Она, должно быть, дома сейчас. 2. Она, должно быть, была дома вчера. 3. Мы, может быть, придем к вам завтра. 4. Они, может быть, приходили к нам вчера, но нас не было дома. 5. Он, должно быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 6. Он, может быть, видел этот памятник, когда был в вашем городе. 7. Не может быть, что он знает эту картину. 8. Не может быть, что он видел эту картину. 9. Ты можешь пойти туда: я не возражаю. 10. Ты можешь пойти туда: это совсем близко. 11. Ты не можешь пойти туда: ты не знаешь адреса. 12. Ты можешь не ходить туда: я могу им позвонить. 13. Ты не должен идти туда: они очень плохие люди. 14. Ты мог и не ходить туда вчера. 15. Тебе следует пойти туда: они тебя ждут. 16. Тебе следовало пойти туда вчера. 17. Тебе не следовало ходить туда вчера.

Критерии оценок:

100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

3.2.1. Материал Итоговой контрольной работы:

Вариант 1.

Task 1. Read the texts and answer the questions choosing *the one* answer which is closest to the meaning.

A Dangerous Game to Play

The legal limit for driving after drinking alcohol is 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 milliliters of lood when tested. But there is no sure way of telling how much you can drink before you reach this limit. It varies with each person depending on your weight, your height, your sex, if you've eaten and what sort of drinks you've had. Some people might reach their limit after only about three standard drinks.

In fact, your driving ability can be affected by just one or two drinks. Even if you're below the legal limit, you could still be taken to court if a police officer thinks your driving has been affected by alcohol.

It takes about one hour for the body to get rid of the alcohol in one standard drink. So, if you have a heavy drinking session in the evening you might find that your driving ability is still affected the next morning, or you could even find that you're still over the legal limit.

In a test with professional drivers, the more an alcoholic drinks they had had the more certain they were that they could drive a test course through a set of movable posts…and less able they were to do it!

So the only way to be sure you're safe is not to drink at all.

Alcohol is major cause of cause of road traffic accidents. One in three of the drivers killed in road accidents have levels of alcohol which are over the legal limit, and road accidents after drinking are the biggest cause of death among young men. More than half of the people stopped by the police to take a breathalyzer test have a blood alcohol concentration more than twice the legal limit.

1. What is the main idea the author wants to express?

(a) Your driving ability can be affected by drinking alcohol.
(b) The Legal limit for driving after drinking alcohol is wrong.
(c) If your driving is affected by alcohol, you will be taken to court.
(d) Any amount of alcohol can lead to tragically road accidents.

2. If you have been drinking at night why might your driving be affected the following morning?

(a) Little attention was paid to individual peculiarities of your organism.
(b) It depends on your weight, sex, amount and quality of food and drinks having been used.
(c) Your driving ability might be affected by just one or two drinks.
(d) You might reach your limit after only about three standard drinks.

3. "You're over the legal limit" means that

(a) you have reached your limit
(b) you could drive a test course through a set of movable posts.
(c) you have exceeded an allowable dose.
(d) More than one answer is correct.

4.What does a breathalyzer test indicates?

(a) When the person had a drinking session.
(b) A the legal limit of blood alcohol concentration.
(c) If a person is a professional driver.
(d) If you've eaten and what sort of drinks you've had today.

Task 2. Choose the correct tense form

1. He _____ behave as a gentleman, because he is a gentleman.
(a) may (b) must
(c) is able (d) ought

2. _____ you like to go to the cinema after dinner?
(a) Would (b) Could
(c) Have (d) Are

3. You _____ to meet her, because her bag is very heavy.
(a) are able (b) must
(c) need (d) ought

4. " I have left all my papers at home. Shall I bring them now?" –
"No you _____ . "
(a) mustn't (b) needn't
(c) may not (d) don't have

5. John _____ have done it long ago.
(a) need (b) should
(c) ought (d) has to

6. This secretary is _____ of all.
(a) attentive (b) the most attentive
(c) attentiver (d) more attentive

7. Her computer is _____ than his.
(a) better (b) the best
(c) good (d) the most good

8. I like this letter _____ of all.
(a) most (b) more
(c) mush (d) many

9. This girl is _____ student in our group.
(a) bad (b) worse
(c) the most bad (d) the worst

10. This book is _____ than that one.
(a) more thick (b) thicker
(c) most thick (d) the thickest

11. Mr. Smith woke up in the middle of the night. He could hear _____
(a) anybody (b) everywhere
(c) someone (d) anything

12. Tell him not to forget _____ ticket.

(a) he's (b) his
(c) him (d) he

13. Lend them your dictionary? they have left _____ at home.
(a) them (b) their
(c) theirs (d) they

14. I looked at _____ in the mirror, and decided it's high time to have a haircut.
(a) me (b) mine
(c) my (d) myself

Вариант 2.

Task 1. Read the texts and answer the questions choosing *the one* answer which is closest to the meaning.

Teenage "Girls Too Embarrassed" to Keep Fit

Most teenage girls want to be fitter and lose weight, but fewer than half do any weekly exercise, according to research.

A study due to be published also found that fewer than half of all young people eat any fresh fruit daily despite Government recommendations.

It found that the very reason that girls want to exercise more inhibits them/ They want to exercise to improve their appearance, but many do not because they do not like the way that they look while exercising.

Helen Haste, a professor of psychology at Bath University and the author of the report 'My Body, My Self', to be published this month by the Nestle Social Research Foundation, said: "Work has been done before on young people's behavior in relation to health, but we were interested in their attitudes to health, fitness and exercise. We can't persuade young people to change their behavior just by telling them what's them what's good for them, but need to appeal to what is important to them. "Talking about being healthy in itself not the right way to appeal to them, but being fitter and more attractive is."

Prof Haste said fewer than half her sample exercised once a week, apart from walking.

Asked why they did not exercise 49 per cent of girls said that they did not feel comfortable exercising in front other people, 35 per cent said they did not have time, 34 per cent said they did not look good in exercise clothes, 33 per cent said they did not want to look too muscular and 30 per cent said they were no good at sport. Almost half the girls (47 per cent) said they would rather dance or do yoga than take part in traditional sports.

1. Why do some girls not take any exercise?
(a) These girls are too lazy.
(b) These girls don't know that such exercise can help them.
(c) These girls are not interested in keeping fit.
(d) These girls do not like the way that they look while exercising.

2. Most teenage girls want to
(a) dance.
(b) look muscular.
(c) study psychology.
(d) none of the above.

3. Fresh fruit is eaten by
(a) more than 50 % of all teenagers.
(b) less than 50 % of all teenagers.
(c) 50 % of all teenage girls.
(d) all young people.

4. The report "My Body, My self"
(a) was published last month.
(b) has been published this month.
(c) is to be published this month.
(d) has never

5. Nearly 50 % of the girls that were asked said that
(a) they did not have time.
(b) they would take yoga instead of dance.
(c) yoga is as good as dance.
(d) they would take yoga or dance rather than typical sports.

Task 2. Choose the correct tense form

1"Should I take my umbrella?" – "No, you _____ . It isn't going to rain.
(a) mustn't (b) needn't
(c) have to (d) was

2. You knew he was ill yesterday. You _____ on him.
(a) should call (b) must call
(c) had to call (d) should have called

3. We _____ to meet him at the station at 6 pm? but he didn't come.
(a) were (b) can
(c) must (d) might

4. He _____ back but I haven't seen him yet.
(a) need have come (b) might have come
(c) can come (d) had to come

5. He _____ have left home without telling me about it.
(a) mustn't (b) can't
(c) may not (d) didn't have to

6. I have many interesting books? but this book is _____.
(a) the most interesting
(b) more interestinger
(c) the interestingest

7. The manager is _____ than our chief.
(a) the most short (b) shortest
(c) shorter (d) short

8. These documents are _____ than those ones.
(a) the biggest (b) the most big
(c) more bigger (d) bigger

9. What lesson is _____?
(a) difficulter (b) an
(c) the most difficult (d) more difficult

10. This girl is _____ than that boy.
(a) the youngest (b) the younger
(c) more young (d) younger

11. Put _____ salt in your meat.
(a) some (b) anything
(c) any (d) someone

12. Did you buy _____ sugar yesterday?
(a) anything (b) some
(c) any (d) somebody

13. Would you like _____ milk?
(a) anyone (b) any
(c) someone (d) some

14. Tom went on holiday with _____.
(a) two of their friends
(b) two their friends
(c) two friends theirs'
(d) two friends of them

Вариант 3.

Task 1. Read the texts and answer the questions choosing *the one* answer which is closest to the meaning.

Simplify Your Life

Years ago, cigarette commercial asked if you were smoking more, but enjoying it less. That describes the way many of us live today. We are doing more, but enjoying it less. That describes the way many of us live today. We are doing more, but enjoying it less. And when that doesn't work, we compound the problem. In our frantic search for satisfaction, we try stuffing still more into our days, never realizing that we are taking the wrong approach. The truth is simple; so simple it is hard to believe. Satisfaction lies with less, not with more. Yet, we pursue the myth that this thing, or that activity< will somehow provide the satisfaction we so desperately seek. Arthur Lindman, in his devastating book, "The Harried leisure Class," described the futility of pursuing more. His research focused on what people did what their leisure time. He found that as income rose, people bought more things to occupy their leisure time. He found that as income rose, people bought more things to occupy their leisure time. He found that as income rose, people bought more things to occupy their leisure time. But, ironically, the more things they bought, the less they valued any one of them. Carried to an extreme, he predicted massive boredom in the midst of tremendous variety. That was more than twenty years ago, and his prediction seems more accurate every year. Lindman of course, is not the first to discover this. The writer of Ecclesiastes expressed the same thought thousands of years ago. It is better, he wrote, to have less, but enjoy it more. If you would like to enjoy life more, I challenge you to to experiment with me. How could you simplify your life? What could you drop? What could you do without? What could you stop pursuing? What few things could you concentrate on? The more I learn, the more I realize that fullness of life does not depend on things. The more I give up, the more I seem to gain. But words will never convince you. You must try it for yourself.

1. "We are doing more, but enjoying it less" means that
   (a) We are bored.
   (b) We enjoy life more.
   (c) We have more things and ways to spend our free time, but the more we have the less we estimate.
   (d) People bought more things.
2. Why do people, buy more and more according to the text?
   (a) They don't know what to do with money.
   (b) They want to demonstrate their level of prosperity.
   (c) They want to have everything.
   (d) They seek for satisfaction.
3. Arthur Lindman wrote
   (a) "The Harried Leisure Class".
   (b) A novel
   (c) Ecclesiastes.
   (d) A myth.
4. We can make our life happier if we
   (a) buy more things.
   (b) get rid of useless things.
   (c) sell things we do not need.
   (d) concentrate on things.
5. Simplifying our life is
   (a) nonsense.
   (b) our duty.
   (c) an order.
   (d) a good piece of advice.

Task 2. **Choose the correct comparative or superlative.**

1. This car is more _____ than that one.

(a) fast (b) - faster
(c) modern (d) - fastest

2. The Trans-Siberian railway is _____ in the world.
(a) long (b) longer
(c) the longest (d) the must long

3. His plan is _____ of all.
(a) the most practical
(b) more practical
(c) the practicaler
(d) the practicalest

4. Don't go by plane. It's _____ expensive.
(a) less (b) mush more
(c) a little most (d) many more

5. The seller is _____ than the buyer.
(a) tall (b) taller
(c) the tallest (d) more tall

6. I have many interesting books? but this book is _____.
(a) the most interesting
(b) more interestinger
(c) the interestingest

7. " I have left all my papers at home. Shall I bring them now?" –
"No you _____ . "
(a) mustn't (b) needn't
(c) may not (d) don't have

8. John _____ have done it long ago.
(a) need (b) should
(c) ought (d) has to

9. "Should I take my umbrella?" – "No, you _____ . It isn't going to rain.
(a) mustn't (b) needn't
(c) have to (d) was

10. You knew he was ill yesterday. You _____ on him.
(a) should call (b) must call
(c) had to call (d) should have called

11. We _____ to meet him at the station at 6 pm? but he didn't come.
(a) were (b) can
(c) must (d) might

12. That house was _____, but then we sold it, and now it is _____.
(a) our, their (b) ours, theirs
(c) our, theirs (d) ours, their

13. This is _____ problem, not _____.
(a) my, her (b) mine, hers
(c) mine, her (d) my, hers

14. Haven't you heard _____ about it?
(a) nothing (b) something
(c) anything (d) some more

Итоговый тест

ВАРИАНТ 1

Выберите правильный ответ из предложенных:

1. What colour ……. It's red.

A. your car is? *B. is your car?* *C. are your car?*

2. I usually get up early but this morning I……..at 9.30

A. getting up B. get up C. got up
3. When I was young I ……. very fast.
A. can run B. could run C. could to run D. might run
4. I don't like hot weather but Sue …….
A. does B. doesn't like C. likes D. doesn't
5. Are there any biscuits? Yes there are…… in the kitchen.
A. some B. any C. nothing D. something
6. Rome is old but Athens is ……. .
A. more old B. older C. older then D. the oldest
7. John has been in hospital…… three days.
A. since B. for C. during D. until
8. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I…… tennis.
A. shall play B. am playing C. am going to play
9. …….. enjoy talking about themselves.
A. Most of people B. Many of people C. The most of the people D. Most people
10. Who is the woman…….. that photograph?
A. at B. in C. on D. near
11. The plane's at 6 o'clock. You'd better start packing…….?
A. didn't you B. wouldn't you C. hadn't you D. couldn't you
12. Who has …….. him this job?
A. suggested B. offered C. advised D. persuaded
13. …….. people understood what he said, though he didn't speak clearly.
A. Few B. A few C. Little D.A little
14. George Washington was ……. President of the USA in 1789.
A. selected B. chosen C. picket out D. elected

ВАРИАНТ № 2

1. What kind of car …….. ?
A. has she got B. does she have C. she has D. does she has
2. We went to the cinema but we …… the film.
A. didn't enjoy B. didn't enjoyed C. don't enjoy D. haven't enjoyed
3. I …… walk home last night. There were no buses.
A. needn't B. must C. had to D. should
4. I went out to meet a friend of …… .
A. mine B. me C. my D. I
5. The house is empty. ……lives there.
A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Nobody D. No-one
6. I spoke to Carol …… the phone last night.
A. at B. through C. by D. on
7. You ……. left your bag in the shop.
A. could have B. might have C. can have D. must have

8. We'll be late ……. .
A. unless we hurry B. if we hurry C. unless we will hurry
9. The firm closed down because there wasn't enough demand …… it's products.
A. in B. of C. for D. at
10. Jane is back home from holyday now. …… to Italy.
A. She has gone B. She has been C. She is been D. was
11. …. People can be happy unless they hate some other people, nation or creed.
A. Few B. Some C. A few D. Many
12…… the hotel was nice, it was a long way from the beach.
A. As B. As long as C. Though D. In spite
13. When I…….. home yesterday everybody … TV.

A. got….. had been watched B. got……were watching
C. had got……. Had been watching D. got….had been watched
14. That ….. is always in trouble.
A. your brother B. brother of you C. brother of yours D. yours brother

ВАРИАНТ № 3

1. What …… at the weekend?
A. did you do B. you did do C. did you D. does you do
2. You can come with me if you like, but you ……. come if you don't want to.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. needn't D. needn't have
3. Which is the ……. of the two bags.
A. more expensive B. very expensive C. most expensive D. expensivest
4. ……. doctor can tell you exactly how long you are going to live.
A. Any B. Some C. Non the D. No
5. It's rained a lot, so we ……. to water the garden.
A. haven't B. don't have C. mustn't D. needn't
6. It is always the season for …… to learn.
A. old B. the old C. the older D. the elder
7. We didn't spend …….. money.
A. no B. much C. any D. many
8. ……. the end of the concert, there was great applause.
A. During B. In C. At D. Until
9.nThey have always been very nice …… me.
A. to B. with C. of D. of
10. They are going on a world ……. .
A. voyage B. tour C. travel D. journey
11. There's hardly enough time …… ?
A. isn't it B. is it C. isn't there D. is there
12. ……. I want is a place of my own.
A. Everything B. The hole C. All D. All of
13. This place …… a lot since we first …… to live here.
A. changed ……. came B. has changed …… came
C. has changed…. has come D. had changed …… had come
14. You can't use those two screwdrivers …. of them is suitable for the job.
A. None B. neither C. Both D. Not either

ВАРИАНТ № 4

1. I ……. To work by car, but sometimes I walk.
A. go usually B. am usually going C. usually go D. goes
2. Why are you under the table? What …… ?
A. do you do B. do you C. are you doing D. you are doing

3. …….. television when I phoned you?
A. Did you watched B. Were you watch C. Were you watching
4. Do you know Sarah? Yes, …….. a long time.
A. I'm knowing her for B. I know her since C. I've know her since
D. I've known her for
5. I ……. at home this evening.
A. am going to stay B. stay C. am staying D. 'll stay
6. I was late for work today. ……. .
A. So was John B. John was too C. so John was D. So wasn't John
7. There was ……. interesting program on television last night.
A. a B. - C. an D. the
8. Would you like tea or coffee? I don't like …… .

A. either B. neither C. both D. any
9. Tina is very bad …….. writing letters.
A. at B. in C. by D. with
10. There ……. Wars all through history.
A. have been B. were C. are D was
11. I' m feeling sick. I ……. So much chocolate.
A. mustn't have eaten B. shouldn't eaten C. shouldn't have eaten
12. In football match ……. team has eleven players.
A. every B. all C. each D. some
13. They live on a busy main road. ……. very noisy.
A. It must be B. There must be C. There must have been
14. Mr. Clark ……. In a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
A . has been working B. has worked C. worked D. were working

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ

ВАРИАНТ №1	ВАРИАНТ №2	ВАРИАНТ № 3	ВАРИАНТ №4
1. B	1. C	1. A	1. C
2. C	2. A	2. B, C	2. C
3. B	3. C	3. A	3. C
4. A	4. A	4. D	4. D
5. A	5. C, D	5. B	5. A, C
6. D	6. D	6. B	6. A, B
7. B	7. A, B, D	7. B, D	7. C
8. B, C	8. A	8. C	8. A
9. D	9. C	9. A	9. A
10. B	10. B	10. B	10. A
11. C	11. A	11. D	11. B, C
12. B	12.C	12. C	12. C
13. B	13. A	13. B	13. A
14. D	14. C	14. B	14. D

Критерии оценок:
100%-90% оценка «5»
80%-70% оценка «4»
60-50% оценка «3»
Менее 50% оценка «2»

3.4 Материал для проведения промежуточной аттестации

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ
вопросов по темам, выносимым на экзамен по дисциплине

СОО.14 Иностранный язык
Специальность 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах

Грамматические темы:
1. Имена существительные в английском языке. Одушевленные и неодушевленные. Нарицательные и собственные. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.
2. Падежи имен существительных в английском языке.
3. Единственное и множественное число существительных. Способы образования. Особые случаи образования множественного числа имен существительных. Исключения.
4. Местоимения (Личные. Объектные. Притяжательные. Возвратные)
5. Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения.

6. Количественные местоимения.
7. Глагол to be в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.
8. Структура английского предложения. Построение утвердительных, отрицательных предложений. Порядок слов в разных видах предложений.
9. Типы вопросительных предложений.
8. Настоящее простое время.
9. Настоящее простое время. Вопросительные и отрицательные конструкции.
10. Настоящее длительное время.
11. Настоящее длительное время. Вопросительные и отрицательные конструкции.
12. Сравнительная характеристика настоящего простого времени и настоящего длительного времени.
13. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
14. Артикль. Определенный. Неопределенный. Случаи употребления артикля. Артикль с географическими названиями.
15. Артикль. Артикль с географическими названиями.
16. Неличные формы глагола. Причастия I и I. Инфинитив. Герундий.
17. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты в английском языке.
18. Времена английского глагола в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени в действительном залоге.
19. Прошедшее простое и настоящее совершенное время.
20. Прошедшее простое и прошедшее совершенное время.
21. Система видовременных форм английского глагола в страдательном залоге.

Лексические темы:
1. Семья. Биография. Повседневная жизнь семьи.
2. Внешность и характер членов семьи.
3. Учебный день в техникуме.
4. Молодёжь в современном обществе.
5. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы.
6. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.
7. Мой родной город.
8. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.
9. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание.
10. Спорт.
11. Посещение врача.
12. Туризм. Виды отдыха.
13. Страна/страны изучаемого языка.
14. Россия.
15. Культурные и национальные традиции России.
16. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.
17. Моя будущая профессия.
18. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.
19. Искусство и культура.
20. Природа и экология. Влияние деятельности человека на природу.
21. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.
22. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.
23. Деловое общение.

3.4.1. Материал для промежуточной аттестации

УРОВЕНЬ А1.

ЧАСТЬ 1 – ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА

1. I'm … New York.

A) in B) for C) at D) of

2. Is your surname Anderson?

A) Yes, you are.
B) Yes, it is.
C) Yes, I am.
D) Yes, my is.

3. A Mercedes is … German car.

A) a
B) an
C) the
D) *

4. Ann is … wife.

A) John's B) John is C) John's is D) John

5. She … a uniform.

A) wear B) to wear C) wearing D) wears

6. Anna likes Joanna, but Maria doesn't like … .

A) her B) them C) your D) their

7. What time is it? - 3:45

A) It is quarter past three.
B) It is fifteen past four.
C) It is quarter to four.
D) It is fifteen to three.

8. She … a bus to university.

A) always takes
B) always take
C) takes always
D) take always

9. This doll is a present for my … . I hope she likes it.

A) husband
B) nephew
C) niece
D) uncle

10. … sells things.

A) A postman B) A nurse C) A doctor D) A shopkeeper

11. I like Tom … I don't like his wife.

A) and
B) but
C) because
D) so

12. … did you buy your new jacket?

At supermarket.

A) What
B) When
C) Where
D) How

13. My brother is … a book.

A) riding B) reading C) speaking D) playing

14. Madison doesn't like working. She is ….

A) happy B) poor C) rich D) lazy

15. I'll look in my … and see if I'm free on Wednesday.

A) diary B) dictionary C) briefcase D) calendar
16. Do you want to … biscuit?
A) eat B) see C) play D) read
17. Where … they born? They … born … .
A) were / were / in 1995
B) was / were / in Italy
C) were / were / in Denmark
D) was / were / in 1995
18. New York is …. Paris.
A) dirty B) dirtier than C) the dirtiest D) dirtier
19. I … him three months ago.
A) see B) sees C) saw D) seen
20. He takes photos only … spring.
A) in B) at C) on D) by

Key
1A 2B 3A 4A 5D 6A 7C 8A 9C 10D 11B 12C 13B 14D 15A 16A 17C 18B 19C 20A

ЧАСТЬ 2 – ЧТЕНИЕ
Задание 21. Read the letter and do the tasks on the text

Dear Ann,
Thank you for asking to come and visit you and your family next month. It is a great idea.
I'm really interested in visiting new places. I like museums and old churches very much. I also like visiting art galleries - there are so many fascinating things to see there. I know there is one in your town. Can we visit it? You say that there isn't a sport center in your town but is there a swimming pool? I enjoy swimming a lot and I love diving. Is there also a place to eat fish and chips? Fish and chip shops are great!
The only problem is that I don't know what to take with me: warm shoes, a jumper, boots? What's the weather like in your area? In my town it rains a lot and that's why I always carry an umbrella with me. And what about other things? For example, a camera?
Please send me a leaflet about your town and a street map.
One last question - how old is your sister, Gina? I want to bring her a present. Would she like the new Celine Dion CD?
See you soon!
Josephine

Read the sentences and choose T (TRUE) or F (FALSE)
1. Josephine likes going places.
2. Josephine is interested in visiting old churches
3. There is a big sports center in Ann's town
4. Josephine wants to buy Ann a Celine Dion CD
5. Josephine's hobbies are swimming and diving

Read the questions and answer Y (YES) or N (NO)
6. Does Josephine want to visit Ann next week?
7. Does Josephine know what to take on her trip?
8. Is there an art gallery in Ann's town?
9. Does Josephine like fish and chips?
10. Does Josephine want to get a street map of Ann's town?

Ответы: 21 T 22 T 23 F 24 F 25 T 26 N 27 N 28 Y 29 Y 30 Y

ЧАСТЬ 3 – ПЕРЕВОД (30 минут)
Уровень А1 Переведите рецепт.
Tiramisu
INGREDIENTS
200 gr mascarpone cheese 50 gr dark chocolate
2 tbsp coffee
6-7 lady fingers
1 bsp cacao
2 eggs
1-5 tbsp powdered sugar
Cooking:
1. Separate egg yolks, add sugar and mascarpone, beat until light and creamy
2. Put coffee and cacao in the batter
3. Then quickly dip the fingers in the cold coffee top with 2 tbsp of cacao-mascarpone mixture
4. Then one lady finger, and 2 tbsp of coffee-mascarpone mixture, finish it with dust of chocolate. Repeat it until it is a few layers. Put the dish in the fridge for about an hour.

Тирамису
Ингредиенты
200 граммов маскарпоне
50 граммов темного шоколада 1 чайная ложка кофе
6-7 печений Савоярди/ Дамские пальчики
1 столовая ложка какао
2 яйца
1-5 ст. л. сахарной пудры

Key
Приготовление еды:
1 Отделить яичные желтки, добавить сахар и маскарпоне, взбить до легкой и кремообразной консистенции
2 Добавьте в тесто кофе и какао.
3 Затем быстро окуните печенья в холодный кофе, покройте сверху 2 столовыми ложками смеси какао и маскарпоне.
4 Затем выкладывайте печенья и по 2 столовые ложки смеси кофе и маскарпоне, посыпьте
шоколадной крошкой. Повторяйте это, пока не будет несколько слоев. Поставьте блюдо в холодильник приблизительно на час.

УРОВЕНЬ А2
Paper 1 Reading and Writing (1 hour) Reading Part 1 Questions 1–5
Which notice (A-H) says this (1-5)? For questions 1-5, mark the correct letter A-H on the-answer sheet.

EXAMPLE	ANSWER
0 You can sleep here.	F
1 You must not play football here.	A BRIDGE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC BE CAUSE OF HIGH WIND.
2 You may be late.	B DELAYS POSSIBLE
3 You should not leave your car here.	C OLYMPIC SPORTS CENTRE

- use your student card here.

4 You can study here soon.

5 You cannot drive here today.

£2.00 for 2 hours

D DO NOT PARK IN FRONT OF THE GARAGE

E CAR PARK

F GUEST HOUSE

G NO BALL GAMES ON GRASS

H COMPUTER COURSE STARTS ON MONDAY

Part 2. Questions 6-10

Read the sentences (6-10) about cooking. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 6-10, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

0 Claudia was going to cook a …… for her parents. B

A) food B) meal C) plate

6. She some fruit and vegetables from the market.

A) bought B) kept C) grew

7. She cut up some meat and onions and fried them in a pan on the

A) cooker B) cupboard C) fridge

8. There was a big of salad to eat afterwards.

A) bottle B) bowl C) spoon

9. When everything was they all sat down at the table.

A) real B) round C) ready

10. After dinner Claudia's parents her to wash up.

A) practiced B) agreed C) helped

Part 3. Questions 11-15

Complete the five conversations. For questions 11-15, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

- Where do you come from?

A) New York.

B) School.

C) Home.

11. How far is it to Manchester?

A) About two months.

B) It's quite long.

C) Almost 30 kilometers.

12. Could you give me the butter?

A) Here you are.

B) Thank you.

C) I don't know.

13. John hates shopping.

A) I love it.

B) It's six pounds.

C) The shop's open.

14. I've already done my homework.

A) When did you do it?

B) Please do it.

C) Have you done it yet?
15. What's the date today?
A) It's Thursday.
B) The third, I think.
C) I'm 22 today.

Questions 16-20
Complete the conversation. What does Howard say to the hotel receptionist? For questions 16-20, mark the correct letter A-H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER
Receptionist: Good morning. Can I help you?
Howard: 0 …… D

Receptionist: Will that be a single room? Howard: 16 ……
Receptionist: How long do you want to stay, sir?
Howard: 17 ……
Receptionist: For one night, that will be £54
per person.
Howard: 18 ……
Receptionist: Yes, it is. How would you like to pay, sir?
Howard: 19 ……
Receptionist: That'll be fine. Your room
number is 401. Do you need any help with your luggage?
Howard: 20 ……
Receptionist: Here is your key, sir. I hope you eenjoy your stay with us.
A) I want to pay tomorrow morning.
B) Is that with breakfast?
C) That's all night.
D) I'd like a room, please.
E) No, I'd like a double, please.
F) Just tonight, I think. How much will that be, please?
G) No, thank you. I only have one small suitcase.
H) By cheque if that's possible.

Part 4 Questions 21-27
Read the article about a British Airways manager and then answer the questions. For questions 21-27, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

WORKING FOR AN AIRLINE

Nicola Peet left school at eighteen, went to college and then worked at a local airport. After nine months, she went to work for Saudi Arabian Airlines and then she joined British Airways as an air hostess. Four years later, she got her present job as a manager.
This is what she told us about her job:
"My office is at Heathrow Airport, but I spend 60 % of my time in the air. I teach air hostesses and help them with any problems. I also go to lots of meetings.
My hours are usually from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. but sometimes I work from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. At work, the first thing I do is check plane times on my computer and then I speak with some of the air hostesses.
Sometimes I go on long flights to check how the air hostesses are doing. That's my favourite part

of the job, but I like office work, too. Travelling can be hard work. When I get back from a long journey, all I can do is eat something and then go to bed! I don't earn much money, but I'm happy
with British Airways and want to stay there and continue to travel."

0 Example
Nicola's first job was Answer C
A) at a college
B) with Saudi Arabian Airlines
C) at a local airport

21. When Nicola first started working for British Airways, she was
A) a manager.
B) an air hostess.
C) a pilot.
22. Nicola does most of her work
A) in the office.
B) in aeroplanes.
C) in meetings.
23. Most days, Nicola starts work at
A) 8 a.m.
B) 1 p.m.
C) 4 p.m.
24. At the beginning of each day, Nicola
A) goes to a meeting.
B) talks to air hostesses.
C) works with her computer.
25. What does Nicola like best?
A) flying
B) working in the office
C) helping people
26. The first thing Nicola does after a long journey is
A) go to bed.
B) have a meal.
C) go to the office.
27. Nicola would like to
A) stay in the same job.
B) stop travelling.
C) earn more money.

Part 5. Questions 28-35
Read the article about a working holiday. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space 28-35. For questions 28-35, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

The Ruwenzori Mountains
Mary Daniels is a student in England. This year she ___ 0 a very interesting summer holiday. She travelled ___ 28 fifteen other people to the Ruwenzori Mountains in Africa. They went there to help make a road ___ 29 a forest between two big towns. "It was very difficult ___ 30 there was no water to drink and no shops where we ___ 31 buy food", said Mary. "It was also very cold and wet in the mountains. It is ___ 32 of the wettest places in the world.
Mary stayed in the mountains ___ 33 six weeks. It was hard work, but she says it was the ___ 34 thing she has ever ___ 35 . She is hoping to return next year to do some more work there.

EXAMPLE ANSWER

0 A) had B) have C) has A

28. A to B with C by
29. A through B on C among
30. A so B because C why
31. A could B must C may
32. A one B some C any
33. A for B during C since
34. A good B best C better
35. A did B do C done

Writing Part 6
Questions 36-40
Read the descriptions (36-40) of some clothes. What is the word for each description? The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word.
For questions 36-40, write the words on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE ANSWER
0 You put this on your head. H A T

36. These are often made of leather and you wear them on your feet. s _ _ _ _
37. This is a jacket and trousers in the same colour. s _ _ _
38. This will keep you dry in wet weather. r _ _ _ _ _ _ _
39. When the weather is too hot for long trousers, men and women often wear these with a T-shirt . s _ _ _ _ _
40. You can put this on over a T-shirt if you feel cold. s _ _ _ _ _ _ KEY

1	G	11	C	21	B	31	A
2	B	12	A	22	B	32	A
3	D	13	A	23	A	33	A
4	H	14	A	24	C	34	B
5	A	15	B	25	A	35	C
6	A	16	E	26	B	36	shoes
7	A	17	F	27	A	37	suit
8	B	18	B	28	B	38	raincoat
9	C	19	H	29	A	39	shorts
10	C	20	G	30	B	40	sweater

ЧАСТЬ 2 ПЕРЕВОД

Уровень А2. Переведите информацию о вебкамерах, совместимых с iPhone. (933 п.з.) Вы можете пользоваться словарем.

EpocCam Alternatives

If you're not satisfied with EpocCam, there are a few other apps that allow you to use your iPhone as a webcam.

1. iCam

iCam is a paid app that can turn an iPhone into a webcam. The mobile app is just one part of the equation; like EpocCam, you'll also need the iCamSource component on your computer. Once you have both apps installed, you can stream live video and audio from any iOS device.

iCam also works as a security camera; it can send you instant alerts if it detects motion or sound. All motion events are automatically backed up to the cloud. In addition to the original iCam, the company also offers iCam Pro with some additional features.

2. iVCam

iVCam is specifically designed for iPhone owners who have a Windows PC---you cannot use iVCam to stream your iPhone's video output to a Mac.

The app works via WLAN or USB and allows you to connect multiple phones to one computer at the same time. You can stream video in 1080p, 720p, 480p, or 360p resolution. This multi-connection aspect means the software is ideal for anyone who wants to use their old iPhone as a CCTV device, a baby monitor, or a pet cam.

Sample answer

Альтернативы ЭпокКэм (EpocCam)

Если вас не устраивает EpocCam, есть несколько других приложений, позволяющих использовать iPhone в качестве веб-камеры.

1. айкам (iCam)

iCam — это платное приложение, которое может превратить iPhone в веб-камеру. Мобильное приложение — это только одна часть уравнения; как и в случае с EpocCam, вам также понадобится компонент iCamSource на вашем компьютере. После установки обоих приложений вы можете транслировать живое видео и аудио с любого устройства iOS.

iCam также работает как камера безопасности; оно может отправлять вам мгновенные оповещения, если обнаруживает движение или звук. Все движения автоматически сохраняются в облаке. Помимо оригинального iCam, компания также предлагает iCam Pro с некоторыми дополнительными функциями.

2. айвикам (iVCam)

iVCam специально разработан для владельцев iPhone, у которых есть ПК с Windows — вы не можете использовать iVCam для потоковой передачи видео с вашего iPhone на Mac.

Приложение работает через WLAN или USB и позволяет одновременно подключать несколько телефонов к одному компьютеру. Вы можете транслировать видео в разрешении 1080p, 720p, 480p или 360p. Этот аспект множественного подключения означает, что программное обеспечение идеально подходит для всех, кто хочет использовать свой старый iPhone в качестве устройства видеонаблюдения, радионяни или камеры для домашних животных.

УРОВЕНЬ B1.

Paper 1. Reading and Writing (1 hour)

Reading

Part 1.

Questions 1–5

Look at the text in each question.

What does it say?

Mark the correct letter A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:

0

Please ring bell once and wait for door to open automatically

A) Someone will open the door when you ring the bell.

B) The door will open after you ring the bell.

C) You can open the door after ringing the bell.

Answer: 0 B

1.

Claire *Tom needs to get the concert tickets. If you don't want to go, can you tell him? If he doesn't hear from you, he'll buy you one.*

A) Tom wants Claire to get a concert ticket for him.

B) Tom can't go to the concert and wants Claire to use his ticket.

C) Tom will get Claire a ticket unless she tells him not to.

2.

TRIP CANCELLED ON THURSDAY. GO TO OFFICE FOR REFUND

A) You can get the money you paid for Thursday's trip from the office.

B) If you haven't paid for Thursday's trip, you should go to the office.

C) The trip which was cancelled will now take place on Thursday.

3.

Mum *The computer store can deliver your new computer tomorrow or you can collect it.*