

**Некоммерческое частное профессиональное  
образовательное учреждение**

**«Сальский экономико-правовой техникум»**

**Фонд оценочных средств**

**для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной  
аттестации**

**в форме дифференцированного зачета  
по дисциплине ООД.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**в рамках программы подготовки по профессии 38.01.02. Продавец**

**РАССМОТРЕНО**  
 на заседании ЦК  
 гуманитарно-правовых дисциплин  
 Протокол № 4  
 От 11 декабря 2025 г.  
 Председатель цикловой комиссии  
 \_\_\_\_\_ О.Е. Стребняк  
 Подпись Ф.И.О

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**  
 Заместитель директора по УР  
 \_\_\_\_\_ И.А. Степанько  
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Фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета по дисциплине ООД.06 Иностранный язык разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по профессии 38.01.02 Продавец (утвержденного приказом Министерства Просвещения РФ № 518 от 01 августа 2024 г., зарегистрированным в Минюсте России 04 сентября 2024 г. 79379), рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ООД.06 Иностранный язык, (утв. зам. директора по УР), Положения о формах, периодичности и порядке текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации (приказ директора № 45/к от 25.11.2025 г.)

Организация разработчик: НЧПОУ «Сальский экономико-правовой техникум»

Разработчик: преподаватель НЧПОУ «СЭПТ» - Жирникова В.В.

Рецензент : председатель цикловой комиссии гуманитарно-правовых дисциплин Стребняк О.Е.

Рецензент: преподаватель гуманитарных дисциплин НАЧПОУ «НЭПТ» Завченко С.А

## 1. Паспорт Фонда оценочных средств

### 1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины БД.06 Иностранный язык по профессии 38.01.02. Продавец

### 1.2 Сводные данные об объектах оценивания, основных показателях, типах заданий, формах аттестации.

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
Умения			
У1	Уметь правильно употреблять лексику в зависимости от коммуникативного намерения	Практическое занятие 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
У2	Уметь правильно пользоваться основными грамматическими средствами английского языка	Практическое занятие 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
У3	Уметь применять правила орфографии и пунктуации речи	Практическое занятие 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
У 4	Уметь читать слова в транскрипционной записи	Практическое занятие 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
У 5	Уметь пользоваться словарями и другими справочными материалами, в том числе мультимедийными, а также поисковыми системами ресурсами в сети Интернет	Практическое занятие 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
Знания			

31	Знать основные различия систем английского и русского языков	Практические занятия 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
32	Знать особенности грамматического оформления устных и письменных текстов	Практические занятия 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет
33	Знать правописание слов, предназначенных для продуктивного усвоения.	Практические занятия 1-35	Дифференцированный зачет

## 2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Основные показатели оценки результатов
<b>Умения:</b>	
<u>говорение:</u> – вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	Умение вести диалог на заданную тему, используя изученный лексический материал. Использование утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные конструкции при построении предложений.
– рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.
– создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;	Владение культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка. Умение анализировать, сравнивать и сопоставлять фактический материал.
<u>аудирование:</u> – понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы. Умение выделять главную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.
– понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.

– оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;	Умение отделять главную информацию от второстепенной.
<u>чтение</u> – читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.
<u>письменная речь</u> – описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;	Умение оформлять личную и деловую переписку.
– заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	Умение составлять собственное резюме, заполнять анкету при трудоустройстве. Ведение диалога с предполагаемым работодателем.
<b>Знания:</b>	
– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.
– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.
– новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.
– лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.
– тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	Чтение, перевод (со словарём) познавательных и профессиональных текстов. Выполнение заданий по тексту. Рассуждение и выражение собственного мнения о прочитанном.

## 2. Фонд оценочных средств

### 2.1. Задания для проведения входного контроля

#### Вариант 1

**I. Образуйте множественное число существительных:**

1. a blouse
2. the play
3. this policeman
4. that child
5. the wife
6. this country
7. that witness
8. a tomato

**II. Напишите данные словосочетания в притяжательном падеже:**

1. the car of the judge
2. the dress of the waitress
3. the toys of the children
4. the watches of the boys
5. the flowers of the woman

**III. Перепишите предложения, определите, какой частью речи являются слова с окончанием «s» и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. является ли оно:**

- 1) показателем 3<sup>го</sup> лица единственного числа глагола;
- 2) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- 3) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;

**Предложения переведите.**

1. The lawyer's files are on that shelf.
2. Nick's mother teaches children at school.
3. My parents are engineers by education.
4. The postman
5. carries heavy bags with newspapers.

**IV. Перепишите предложения, переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции *there is/are*:**

1. There are several witnesses of the crime.
2. There is a clock on the wall.
3. How many students are there in your group?

**V. Напишите предложения во множественном числе:**

1. A dog is an animal.
2. The girl likes a sweet
3. I am very happy today.

**VI. Перепишите предложения, вставив *is, am* или *are*, переведите их.**

1. The boy ... in the reading-room now.
2. There ... two mountains in the picture.
3. I ... a first-year student.
4. What ... his mother?
5. Her parents ... doctors by education.

**VII. Напишите следующие предложения, употребив глагол в прошедшем неопределенном времени, переведите их:**

1. We have many l'nends in the country.
2. She answers my questions well.
3. My sister is a secretary.

**VIII. Письменно переведите текст:**

John's family is not very large. There arc six of them: John's parents, John and his brother and two twin-sisters. Paul Green, John's father, is not a fanner like his grandparents. He is a lawyer with a wide university education. He got his education in the US capital many years ago. His parents helped him much when he was a student. He is very thankful to them.

Ann Green, John's mother, has s good college education. She worked at school five years ago. She doesn't work now. She is a housewife. She looks after her lovely five-year-old twin-girls.

Bill, John's elder brother, is a farmer. There are three boys in Bill's family. Bill is thirty years old. He lives in a very big house with his wife's parents. His wife Susan helps him much on the farm.

John is 16 years old. After school he wants to enter a law college. He wishes to be a good lawyer like his father John likes sports. He can drive his father's car very well.

**IX. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What is John's father?
2. Does his mother work?
3. How old is John's father?
4. Where did John's fathers get his education?
5. How ' old are John's sisters?
6. Does Bill live with his parents?

**Вариант 2**

**I. Образуйте множественное число существительных:**

1. a passer-by
2. a roof
3. a leaf
4. a child
5. a rose

6. a lock
7. a city
8. abench

**II. Напишите данные словосочетания в притяжательном падеже:**

1. the friends of my parents
2. the ear of Alice
3. the portrait of King Charles
4. the book of Tom Jones

**III. Перепишите предложения, определите, какой частью речи являются слова с окончанием «s» и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. является ли оно:**

- 2) показателем 3<sup>го</sup> лица единственного числа глагола;
- 3) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- 4) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;

**Предложения переведите.**

1. I have a lot of friends in Moscow.
2. My best friend's name is Sergey.
3. Does he have to cook by himself?

**IV. Перепишите предложения, переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции *there is/are*:**

1. There is a large table in my room.
2. How many textbooks are there on the tablet
3. There's no time for it today.

**V. Напишите предложения во множественном числе:**

1. My brother isn't a student.
2. This is my best friend.
3. She is listening to music downstairs.

**VI. Перепишите предложения, вставив *is*, *am* или *are*, переведите их.**

1. How much ... this sweater?
2. It ... rainy in summer.
3. I ... not at home on Sundays.
4. Mag and her sister ... in Rome.
5. ...herich?

**VII. Напишите следующие предложения, употребив глагол в прошедшем неопределенном времени, переведите их:**

1. It is cold today.
2. How often do you listen to music?
3. He works at a chemical plant.

**VIII. Письменно переведите текст:**

My parents have got a flat in the new district. There is a living-room, a bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom in their flat. The living room is larger than the bedroom. It is a nice and comfortable room, it is light and airy. There are beautiful curtains on the windows. There is a table and four chairs, a sofa and two armchairs there too. There is a colour TV-set in the corner of the room. There is a nice green carpet on the floor. My parents have got a lot of Russian and English books. They are in the bookcase and on the shelves.

The bedroom is smaller than the living room. There is not much furniture there. There are two beds, a dressing table and a wardrobe in the bedroom.

The kitchen is not very large. There is a kitchen-table, two chairs, a cupboard and a big fridge in it.

I like to go to my hometown when I am on holiday. My parents are always happy to see me.

**X. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. Is the district old or new?
2. How many rooms are there in the flat?
3. What is there on the floor of the living room?
4. Is there much furniture in the bedroom?
5. Is the kitchen small?

**Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.**

**Практическое занятие 1-2** Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

**Вариант 1****1. Употребите необходимую форму глагола ТОВЕ:**

- 1) Hello! I ... Peter.
- 2) Excuse me. ... you Susan?
- 3) ... I in room 2?
- 4) 'Are you English?' 'No, I ... not.
- 5) She ... a housewife.
- 6) I ... a doctor.
- 7) My family ... not large.
- 8) You ... a teacher.
- 9) My mother ... an engineer.
- 10) They ... students.
- 11) Helen has a brother. He ... a student.
- 12) He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.
- 13) Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls.
- 14) She has much paper. It ... on the shelf.
- 15) We ... students at the moment.

**Вариант 2****1. Употребите необходимую форму глагола ТОВЕ:**

- 1) My sister ... a pupil.
- 2) We ... all friends.
- 3) I ... Maria, I ... Belinda.
- 4) '... Peter from Italy?' 'Yes, he ... .'
- 5) 'Where ... Marie from?'- She ... from Poland.
- 6) He ... from Rome, he ... from Milan.
- 7) I ... a housewife.
- 8) They ... doctors.
- 9) She ... a teacher.
- 10) We ... teachers.
- 11) ... you from France? – No, I ... from Germany.
- 12) This ... my bag.
- 13) My uncle ... an office worker.
- 14) He ... at work.
- 15) Look, there ... my books on the desk.

**Вариант 3****1. Употребите необходимую форму глагола ТОВЕ:**

- 1) My brother ... an engineer.
- 2) You ... students.
- 3) My mother ... sad.

- 4) He ... my friend.
- 5) What ... about some juice? We ... thirsty.
- 6) Don't buy these shoes. They ... too expensive.
- 7) John ... not a student.
- 8) I ... glad to see you.
- 9) How old ... you?
- 10) How old ... your brother?
- 11) ... your brother at the office? – Yes, he ... .
- 12) We ... glad to see you.
- 13) I ... a nurse.
- 14) What ... your name? – My name ... John.
- 15) Do you know these men? What ... theirnames?

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 10 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

1) am 2) are 3) am 4) am 5) is 6) am 7) is 8) are 9) is 10) are 11) is 12) is, is 13) is, are 14) is 15) are

#### Вариант 2

1) is 2) are 3) am, am 4) is, is 5) is, is 6) is, is 7) am 8) are 9) is 10) are 11) are, am 12) is 13) is 14) is 15) are

#### Вариант 3

1) is 2) are 3) is 4) is 5) is, are 6) are 7) is 8) am 9) are 10) is 11) is, is 12) are 13) am 14) is, is 15) are

**Практическое занятие 3-4** Отношение поколений в семье.

### Вариант 1

#### 1. Закончите диалог

**Ann:** Goodmorning. What is your ...?

**Chris:** My ... is Chris. And what is your ...?

**Ann:** My ... is Anna. Ann for ... .

**Chris:** Where are you from?

**Ann:** I'm ... . And what is your ... ?

**Chris:** My ... is English. How old are you?

**Ann:** I'm ... . I'm very glad to see you. I have little time, good bye.

**Chris:** See you soon.

## Вариант 2

### 1. Закончите диалог

**Maria:** Hello! Is that Mr. White?

**Boris:** Yes, my ... is White. And what is your ... ?

**Maria:** My ... is Ivanova. Where are you from?

**Boris:** I'm from ... . I'm ... . And where are you from? Are you Russian?

**Maria:** Yes, I'm from ... . I'm ... .

**Boris:** Pleased to meet you, Maria.

**Maria:** I'm very glad to see you, Boris.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 15 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>3 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки

## Эталоны ответов

### Вариант 1

#### 1. Закончите диалог

**Ann:** Goodmorning. What is your name?

**Chris:** My name is Chris. And what is your name?

**Ann:** My name is Anna. Ann for short.

**Chris:** Where are you from?

**Ann:** I'm from Russia. And what is your nationality?

**Chris:** My nationality is English. How old are you?

**Ann:** I'm 15. I'm very glad to see you. I have little time, good bye.

**Chris:** See you soon.

### Вариант 2

#### 1. Закончите диалог

**Maria:** Hello! Is that Mr. White?

**Boris:** Yes, my surname is White. And what is your surname?

**Maria:** My surname is Ivanova. Where are you from?

**Boris:** I'm from England. I'm English. And where are you from? Are you Russian?

**Maria:** Yes, I'm from Russia. I'm Russian.

**Boris:** Pleased to meet you, Maria.

**Maria:** I'm very glad to see you, Boris.

**Практическое занятие 5-6** Описание внешности и характера человека.

### Вариант 1

**1. Подберите английские выражения, уместные для описания:**

1. Телосложения человека.

### Вариант 2

**1. Подберите английские выражения, уместные для описания:**

1. Лица человека.

### Вариант 3

**1. Подберите английские выражения, уместные для описания:**

1. Одежды человека.

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 15 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 2. Рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных и прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.</i>	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения.	См. критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	

### Эталоны ответов

**Вариант 1 (возможные ответы)**

Slim, thin, slender, plump, strong, well-build, pale

**Вариант 2 (возможные ответы)**

Hair: fair, dark, black, grey, straight, waved, curly, long, short;

Eyes: blue, grey, green, hazel;

Face: round, long;

Nose: snub

### **Вариант 3 (возможные ответы)**

Dress: smart, neat;

## **Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы**

**Практическое занятие 7-8 Рабочий день.**

### **Вариант 1**

#### **1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания ниже.**

#### **Greg's Daily Routine**

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

#### **1) True or False.**

1. Greg is an American boy.
2. Greg lives in a modern flat.
3. Greg is eleven years old.
4. Greg has got two brothers.

#### **2) Match the antonyms**

modern	enters
older	alone
starts	end
leaves	old-fashioned
begin	unhappy
together	younger
helpful	finishes

happy

unhelpful

**3) Answer the questions**

1. Where does Greg live?
2. What's his sister's name?
3. What time does he wake up?
4. Does he have breakfast at home?

**Вариант 2****1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания ниже.****Greg's Daily Routine**

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his Spider Man pajamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

**1) True or False.**

1. Greg wakes up at eight o'clock.
2. Greg walkstoschool.
3. Greg classes begin at half past eight.
4. Greg and his family have dinner at half past seven.

**2) Match the antonyms**

modern

enters

older

alone

starts

end

leaves

old-fashioned

begin

unhappy

together

younger

helpful

finishes

happy

unhelpful

### 3) Answer the questions

1. What time does he leave home?
2. Where does he have lunch?
3. When does he return home?
4. Does he do his homework at school or at home?

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 45 минут.

#### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 7. Читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое, поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См. критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	

#### Эталоны ответов

##### Вариант 1

1)

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5 False, 6 False, 7 False, 8 True

2)

Modern — old-fashioned

Older — younger

Starts — finishes

Leaves — enters

Begin — end

Together — alone

Helpful — unhelpful

Happy — unhappy

3)

1) He lives in Arlington, Texas. // He lives in a modern house.

2) His sister's name is Emma.

3) He wakes up at about half past six.

4) Yes, he does. He has breakfast at home.

5) He leaves home at a quarter to seven.

- 6) He usually has lunch at the school canteen
- 7) He returns home at a quarter past five
- 8) He does his homework at home.

### Вариант 2

- 1)  
1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 8 True

- 2)  
Modern — old-fashioned  
Older — younger  
Starts — finishes  
Leaves — enters  
Begin — end  
Together — alone  
Helpful — unhelpful  
Happy — unhappy

- 3)  
1) He leaves home at a quarter to seven.  
2) He usually has lunch at the school canteen  
3) He returns home at a quarter past five  
4) He does his homework at home.

### Практическое занятие 9-10 Досуг. Хобби.

**Вы услышите пять коротких диалогов. Определите, чем увлекаются действующие лица диалогов. Используйте каждое увлечение из списка 1— 11 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее увлечение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу**

1) sport	4) painting	7) playing computer games	10) walking
2) travelling	5) reading	8) listening to music	11) collecting coins
3) fishing	6) dancing	9) watching TV	

David	Vlad	Alex	Max	Victor	Vova	Ivan	Dima	Sergei	Bob

1.

**David:** Do you have a hobby?

**Vlad:** Yes. I do. My hobby is fishing.

**David:** Oh, great. Tell me about your hobby.

**Vlad:** It is a very interesting kind of hobby. I can go fishing with my father or friends. It is good to sit at the river, to see the nature. My mother will be happy to cook fish for me and my family! What about you?

**David:** I have a hobby too. My hobby is sport. I like sport very much. Sports play a very big role in our life. It helps us to be in good form. We can play football, basketball, tennis, golf, badminton, hockey, darts, polo. We can run, jump, swim in the summer and in the winter! We can become a popular sportsman!

**Vlad:** That's great. And what kind of sports do you go in for?

**David:** I go in for boxing.

**Vlad:** Fine.

## 2.

**Alex:** Have you got a hobby?

**Max:** Yes, I have. My hobby is dancing. It is a very beautiful and good kind of hobby. You can visit dancing club after lessons or dance at home. If you can dance well, you can show it at the disco, at the parties with your friends! And, I hope, you have a hobby too. What is your hobby?

**Alex:** I'm fond of travelling. It is very interesting to travel by train and by plane, by car and by bus, by ship and by boat. You can see the nature: the sun and clouds, trees and flowers, cities and villages. You can visit interesting places!

**Max:** That's wonderful.

**Alex:** What kind of dancing do you like?

**Max:** I like ballroom dance.

**Alex:** Very well.

## 3.

**Victor:** Have you got a hobby?

**Vova:** Yes, of course. My hobby is painting. It is a very interesting kind of hobby. You can draw cats and dogs, trees and flowers, the sun and clouds, houses and cars, boys and girls. You draw with colors: red, blue, green, yellow, brown, grey, black, white, orange, pink, violet. And what is your hobby?

**Victor:** My hobby is listen to music. You can listen to music everywhere: in the house, in the street, in the café, in the car, at the disco. Music improves your mood! But don't listen it too loudly, it is not good! I like rock very much.

**Vova:** It's wonderful.

**Victor:** And what do you like to paint?

**Vova:** I like to paint nature: trees, sky, grass, water and sun. I like to draw small playing children.

**Victor:** Excellent.

## 4.

**Ivan:** Have you got a hobby?

**Dima:** Yes, of course. My hobby is reading. It is a very good and useful hobby. You can read about animals and birds, the rivers and the seas, fantasy countries and heroes. Then you can discuss books with your friends! And what is your hobby?

**Ivan:** My hobby is walking. It is a very useful kind of hobby. You must walk every day – in the forest, in the yard. Fresh air – is a good thing. You will be healthy and strong. Go walking with your friends every day!

**Dima:** You are right. That's great.

**Ivan:** What kind of books do like to read? What is your favourite book?

**Dima:** I like to read fantasy. My favourite book is Harry Potter.

**Ivan:** Yes, I saw this film. It's great.

## 5.

**Sergei:** What do you prefer doing in your free time?

**Bob:** I prefer to play computer games in my free time. It is a very popular kind of hobby nowadays. People like to work with computer, to play interesting games. But don't sit more than 2 hours a day at the computer! Do you have a hobby?

**Sergei:** Yes, I do. I like to watch TV after classes, at the weekends and in the evenings. It is a popular way to spend free time too. You can watch interesting films, colored cartoons, documental programs, sport competitions, music shows. But don't sit close to a TV-set!

**Bob:** I understand you. What films do prefer to watch?

**Sergei:** I like to watch horror films. And what computer games do you like to play.

**Bob:** I like to play Tanks.

**Sergei:** Oh, a lot of students like to play this game.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 15 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 4. Понимать общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения.</i>	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы. Умение выделять главную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.	См. критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

David	Vlad	Alex	Max	Victor	Vova	Ivan	Dima	Sergei	Bob
fishing	sport	travelling	dancing	listening to music	painting	walking	reading	watching TV	playing computer games

### Практическое занятие 11-12 Активный и пассивный отдых.

#### Вариант 1

#### 1. Угадайте, какой это вид спорта

- Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands.
- Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn't splash water into the face of opponent.

3. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.

**2. Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта.**

golf / basketball / diving / swimming / wrestling / skiing / football / karate / gymnastics / cricket / weight lifting / running / volleyball / horse riding / handball / boxing / tennis / water polo / table tennis / judo

**Played/done Individually**

**Played in pairs**

**Played in Teams**

**3. Определите, что это за вид спорта. Подсказки – в рамке.**

**High-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis**

1. The sport of moving over snow on skis.
2. The sport of jumping into water or swimming under water.
3. The sport of fighting with your hands, wearing thick gloves.
4. A game for two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ball into a goal on a field.
5. A game for two or four players who hold rackets and hit a small ball over a net.

**Вариант 2**

**1. Угадайте, какой это вид спорта**

1. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.
2. It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball.
3. Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.

**2. Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта.**

golf / basketball / diving / swimming / wrestling / skiing / football / karate / gymnastics / cricket / weight lifting / running / volleyball / horse riding / handball / boxing / tennis / water polo / table tennis / judo

**Played/done Individually**

**Played in pairs**

**Played in Teams**

**3. Определите, что это за вид спорта. Подсказки – в рамке.**

**High-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis**

1. A Japanese sport where people fight with their hands and feet.
2. A game that two teams play on ice.
3. A sport where people jump over a high bar.
4. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a club.
5. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net ring.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 45 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 7. Читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое, поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	
<i>З 3 новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

1. 1 – football, 2 — water polo, 3 — volleyball

2.

#### individually

golf  
diving  
swimming  
skiing  
gymnastics  
weight lifting  
running  
horseriding

#### in pairs

wrestling  
karate  
boxing  
tennis  
table tennis  
judo

#### in teams

basketball  
football  
cricket  
volleyball  
handball  
water polo

3.

1. Skiing
2. Diving

3. Boxing
4. Football
5. Tennis

### Вариант 2

1. 1 — volleyball, 2 – volleyball, 3 — hockey

2.

#### individually

golf  
diving  
swimming  
skiing  
gymnastics  
weight lifting  
running  
horseriding

#### in pairs

wrestling  
karate  
boxing  
tennis  
table tennis  
  
judo

#### in teams

basketball  
football  
cricket  
volleyball  
handball  
  
water polo

3.

1. Karate
2. Ice-hockey
3. High-jump
4. Golf
5. Basketball

### Тема № 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

**Практическое занятие 13-14** Особенности проживания в городе.  
Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.

#### Вариант 1

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до театра.

#### Вариант 2

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до церкви.

#### Вариант 3

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до супермаркета.

#### Вариант 4

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до больницы.

#### Вариант 5

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до музея.

#### Вариант 6

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до гостиницы.

#### Вариант 7

Посмотрите на план и напишите путь от дома Лены до кинотеатра «Одеон».



Lena's House

Bank



HIGH



STREET

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 8. <i>Описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера.</i>	Умение оформлять личную и деловую переписку.	См. критерии оценки

**Эталоны ответов****Вариант 1 (возможный ответ)**

First Lena turns right she goes along High Street and turns right on the Main Road.

She goes on the Main Road 500 meters and turns left on the Green Street.

Left she sees a Supermarket.

**Практическое занятие 15-16** Описание здания. Интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка.

**Вариант 1****1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.**

Engineer -, factory -, tool -, workman -, company -, device -, position -, industry -, resistance -, car -, source -, method -, surface -, motor -, type -, tube -, inventor -, plant -, calculation -, material -, tooth -, banana -, city -, case -, law -.

**2. Вставьте правильные предлоги места и направления.**

1) Alex goes ... college five days a week.

2) We have modern workshops ... the second floor and a computer classroom ... the third floor.

3) Tom comes ... the room and sits down ... the table.

4) His family likes to go ... country ... the weekend.

**Вариант 2****1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.**

Notary -, witness -, woman -, wife -, child -, lawyer -, attorney -, policeman -, city - offender -, prosecutor -, thief -, murder -, assassin -, video -, tooth -, day -, judge -, watch -, leaf -, mouse -, photo -, man -, dress -, shelf -.

**2. Вставьте правильные предлоги места и направления.**

1) The dog is ... the sofa and we cannot see him.

2) His picture hangs ... the divan bed.

3) We have a beautiful vase ... the table with a lot of flowers ... it.

4) I put my pencil ... my bag.

### Вариант 3

#### 1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

Child -, tooth -, sheep -, hero -, story -, dish -, woman -, glass -, flower -, man -, boat -, language -, watch -, country -, knife -, address -, sheep -, leaf -, foot -, umbrella -, person -, family -, holiday -, sandwich -, city -.

#### 2. Вставьте правильные предлоги места и направления.

- 1) The dog is ... the table.
- 2) I take my book ... my bag.
- 3) The lamp is ... the table.
- 4) The student is ... the window.

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

#### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1

1.Engineer - engineers, factory - factories, tool - tools, workman - workmen, company - companies, device - devices, position - positions, industry - industries, resistance - resistances, car - cars, source - sources, method - methods, surface - surfaces, motor - motors, type - types, tube - tubes, inventor - inventors, plant - plants, calculation - calculations, material - materials, tooth - teeth, banana - bananas, city - cities, case - cases, law - laws.

2. 1) Alex goes to college five days a week.

2)We have modern workshops on the second floor and a computer classroom on the third floor.

3) Tom comes to the room and sits down at the table.

4) His family likes to go to country at the weekend.

#### Вариант 2

1.Notary -notaries, witness - witnesses, woman - women, wife - wives, child - children, lawyer - lawyers, attorney - attorneys, policeman - policemen, city – cities, offender - offenders, prosecutor - prosecutors, thief – thief, murder - murders, assassin -assassins, video - videos, tooth - teeth, day - days, judge - judges, watch - watches, leaf - leaves, mouse - mice, photo - photos, man - men, dress - dresses, shelf - shelves.

2. 1) The dog is on the sofa and we cannot see him.
- 2) His picture hangs on the divan bed.
- 3) We have a beautiful vase on the table with a lot of flowers in it.
- 4) I put my pencil into my bag.

### **Вариант 3**

1. Child - children, tooth - teeth, sheep - sheep, hero - heroes, story - stories, dish - dishes, woman - women, glass - glasses, flower - flowers, man - men, boat - boats, language - languages, watch - watches, country - countries, knife - knives, address - addresses, sheep - sheep, leaf - leaves, foot - feet, umbrella - umbrellas, person - persons, family - families, holiday - holidays, sandwich - sandwiches, city - cities.

2. 1) The dog is under the table.
- 2) I take my book out of my bag.
- 3) The lamp is above the table.
- 4) The student is at the window.

## **Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.**

**Практическое занятие 17-18** Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.

### **Вариант 1**

#### **1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания ниже**

#### **Shops**

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In **supermarkets** people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

**Department stores** carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.

**Small independent stores** are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

**Drug stores** or **pharmacies** sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

#### **1) Answer the questions to the text.**

1. Are shops important in our life?
2. What can people buy in supermarkets?
3. Is there self-service in supermarkets?
4. Where does the customer pay?

#### **2) Translate the sentences into English.**

1. В нашем городе много различных магазинов: супермаркеты, один универмаг, аптеки, овощные магазины.
2. В супермаркете мы можем купить еду, чистящие и моющие средства, игрушки, книги.
3. В универмаге продают мебель, одежду, посуду.

4. В супермаркете покупатель обслуживает себя сам и платит при выходе из магазина.
5. В нашем городе есть два рынка.

## Вариант 2

### 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания ниже

#### Shops

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In **supermarkets** people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

**Department stores** carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.

**Small independent stores** are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

**Drug stores** or **pharmacies** sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

#### 1) Answer the questions to the text.

1. What do department stores carry?
2. Who are small independent stores owned and operated by?
3. What can we buy in such shops?
4. What do pharmacies sell?

#### 2) Translate the sentences into English.

1. Каждую субботу люди ходят на рынок, чтобы купить одежду, еду, обувь, мебель.
2. Я очень люблю делать покупки.
3. В булочной мы всегда можем купить свежий хлеб.
4. Я покупаю мясо в мясном магазине.
5. Я хожу за покупками в супермаркет.

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

#### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 5 понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки
У 6 оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;	Умение отделять главную информацию от второстепенной.	
У 7 читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические,	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См.критерии оценки

художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;		
3 1 значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	
3 3. <i>новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте.	

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

- 1)
1. Yes, shops are very important in our life.
  2. In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, pharmacies.
  3. In supermarkets customer serves himself.
  4. The customer pays the cashier on leaving the store.
- 2)
1. There are many difficult shops in our city: department store, pharmacies, vegetable stores.
  2. In the supermarket we can buy food, cleaning products and detergents, toys, books.
  3. The department store sell furniture, clothes, dishes.
  4. In the supermarket the customer serves himself and pays when leaving the store.
  5. There are two markets in our city.

#### Вариант 2

- 1)
1. Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture.
  2. Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen.
  3. We can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.
  4. Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs.
- 2)
1. Every Saturday people go the market to buy clothes, food, furniture.
  2. I really like to shop.
  3. We can always buy fresh bread.
  4. I buy meat from a butcher shop.
  5. I go shopping at the supermarket.

#### Практическое занятие 19-20 Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине

**Прслушайте текст и расставьте следующие предложения по порядку в соответствии с содержанием текста:**

- 1) European shops usually occupy 4-5 storied buildings.
- 2) In Europe the biggest sales begin two weeks before Christmas.
- 3) On the third level you can usually buy clothes for children.
- 4) On the ground or first floor you can buy any food staffs you like.
- 5) As for me I don't like shopping.
- 6) On the second floor there are lady's and men's departments.

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 5. Понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию.</i>	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоньответов

- 1) As for me I don't like shopping.
- 2) European shops usually occupy 4-5 storied buildings.
- 3) On the ground or first floor you can buy any food staffs you like.
- 4) On the second floor there are lady's and men's departments.
- 5) On the third level you can usually buy clothes for children.
- 6) In Europe the biggest sales begin two weeks before Christmas.

**Практическое занятие 21-22** Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви.

### Вариант 1

**1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог**

#### AtaClothesShop

**SA – shop-assistant, C — customer**

SA: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. Yes, please. I'm looking for an elegant dress for a party.

SA: What colour would you like?

C: I don't know. What colours have you got?

SA: We have got all colours. What do you think of blue? I think it matches your eyes and your blonde hair!

C: OK. Have you got it medium size?

SA: Yes, here you are.

C: Can I try it on?

SA: Of course. The changing room is there. Does it fit?

C: Well, it is a little small. Have you got a bigger one?

SA: Only in red. Would you like to try it on?

C: Yes, thank you. ... It fits perfectly.

SA: Yes, and it suits you well.

C: How much is it?

SA: It's 55 Euros.

C: I take it. Can I pay by card or in cash only?

SA: You can pay in cash and by card, too.

SA: Thanks you, Please sign here. Good bye. Thanks for shopping here.

C: Thank you, good bye.

## Вариант 2

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

#### AtaClothesShop

**SA – shop-assistant, C — customer**

SA: Hello! Can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I'd like a shirt.

SA: What colour?

C: I'd like a black one.

SA: What size?

C: I take a medium size.

SA: Would you like to try it on?

C: Yes, please.

SA: Does it fit?

C: Yes. How much is it?

SA: It's €30.

C: It's very expensive! Do you have a cheaper one?

SA: Here you are. That's €22.

C: I'll take it. Here you are. Good-bye.

SA: Thank you. Good-bye.

## Вариант 3

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

#### At a Shoe Shop

Shopkeeper: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes please. I want some black shoes.

Shopkeeper: With laces or slip-on?

Customer: With laces please.

Shopkeeper: What size?

Customer: Ten I think but would you measure my foot?

Shopkeeper: Certainly! Yes it is ten. Now... how about these?

Customer: Well, they feel a bit tight here. Can I try a different pair of shoes?

Shopkeeper: Of course. Try these.

Customer: They're a better fit, but I don't like the color. They are too shiny. Have you got them in some other color?

Shopkeeper: Yes we do. We have white, brown, grey and red.

Customer: Could I try on the white pair, please?

Shopkeeper: One moment. I'll grab the white ones for you...There we go.

Customer: Thank you. I like white better and they fit nicely. I'll take them!

Shopkeeper: Certainly. Anything else?

Customer: No, that's all. How much are they?

Shopkeeper: It comes to \$49.99. Would you like to pay by cash or card?

Customer: Card, please.

Shopkeeper: No problem... Here's your receipt. Thank you and please come again.

Customer: You too. Bye.

Shopkeeper: Bye.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У7читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См.критерии оценки
31 значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	
35 тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	Чтение, перевод (со словарём) познавательных и профессиональных текстов. Выполнение заданий по тексту. Рассуждение и выражение собственного мнения о прочитанном.	

**Вариант 1****В магазине одежды****ПР – продавец, П — покупатель**

ПР: Добрый день. Могу ли я помочь вам?

П: Добрый день. Да, пожалуйста. Я ищу элегантное платье для вечеринки.

ПР: Каким цветом?

П: Не знаю. Какие цвета у вас есть?

ПР: У нас есть платья всех цветов. Что вы думаете о голубом? Я думаю, он подходит к вашим глазам и светлым волосам.

П: ОК. У вас есть средний размер?

ПР: Да, держите.

П: Могу я померять?

ПР: Конечно. Примерочная там. Размер подходит?

П: Ну, платье немного мало. Есть размер побольше?

ПР: Только красным цветом. Будете мерять?

П: Да, спасибо. ... Это платье идеально подходит.

ПР: Да, платье сидит хорошо.

П: Сколько это платье стоит?

ПР: 55 Евро.

П: Я беру его. Я могу оплатить картой можно только наличными?

ПР: Вы можете оплатить наличными или картой.

П: Вот моя карточка.

ПР: Спасибо, пожалуйста, подпишите здесь. До свидания. Спасибо за покупку.

П: Спасибо, до свидания.

**Вариант 2****В магазине одежды****ПР – продавец, П — покупатель**

ПР: Здравствуйте! Могу я Вам помочь?

П: Да, пожалуйста. Мне нужна рубашка.

ПР: Какого цвета?

П: Я хотел бы черную.

ПР: Какого размера?

П: Я ношу средний размера.

ПР: Вы хотели бы примерить?

П: Да, пожалуйста.

ПР: Как раз?

П: Да. Сколько это стоит?

ПР: €30.

П: Это очень дорого! У вас есть подешевле?

ПР: Вот эта стоит €22.

П: Я возьму ее. Вот оплата. До свидания.

ПР: Спасибо. До свидания.

**Вариант 3****В магазине обуви**

Продавец: Могу я вам помочь?

Клиент: да, пожалуйста. Мне нужны черные туфли.

Продавец: Со шнурками или с липучкой?

Клиент: Со шнурками, пожалуйста.

Продавец: Какой у Вас размер?

Клиент: Десять, я думаю, но не могли бы вы измерить мою ногу?

Продавец: Конечно! Да у вас десятый размер. Как насчет этой пары?

Клиент: Они немного жмут вот здесь. Можно померять другую пару?

Продавец: Конечно. Померяйте эти.

Клиент: Они сидят лучше, но мне не нравится цвет. Они слишком блестящие. Есть такие же, но другим цветом?

Продавец: Да. Есть белые, коричневые, серые и красные.

Клиент: Можно померять белые?

Продавец: Один момент. Я возьму белые... вот они.

Клиент: Спасибо. Мне больше нравятся белые и они лучше сидят. Я возьму их!

Продавец: Конечно. Что-нибудь еще?

Клиент: Нет, это все. Сколько они стоят?

Продавец: \$49.99. Вы будете платить наличными или карточкой?

Клиент: Карточкой, пожалуйста.

Продавец: Нет проблем... Вот ваш чек. Спасибо вам и приходите снова.

Клиент: Вам спасибо. До свидания

Продавец: До свидания.

**Практическое занятие 23-24** Контрольная работа**Практическое занятие 25-26** Зачет**Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.****Практическое занятие 27-28** Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни.**Вариант 1****Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы****My Attitude to Sports**

Let me tell you about my own attitude to sports and sportsmen.

To begin with I must say that sport is one of the things that always keep people fit. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises regularly you feel refreshed, have a good posture and that makes you feel well.

Wise people say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from diseases and pain.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: "A sound mind is in a sound body". If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. Together with my father we do our usual morning exercises at home and twice a week we have our basketball training in the sports club and in summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. Moreover I take part in different sports competitions which our school organizes from time to time. The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, and wrestling. Some boys are also fond of boxing. Among girls calisthenics is very popular. All these sports have their strong supporters.

My favourite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

### Questions

- 1) Why should people go in for sports?
- 2) Is sport one of the things that always keep people fit?
- 3) What do wise people say about good health?
- 4) What kind of sport are you fond of?
- 5) Why are you fond of this kind of sport?

### Вариант 2

#### Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы

##### Sport in Australia

A lot of Australians think you shouldn't worry too much about life.

But some things in life are really important, and to many Australian men, one of these things is sport. It's something they don't joke about. Sport matters. In pubs, clubs and even at work you'll often find men who can talk about only one thing — sport.

Australians are lucky. They have a perfect climate, and an endless amount of land. They have wonderful waves for surfers on their beaches. They also have a strong wish to win. Put these together and you get a lot of good sportsmen and sportswomen. In fact, Australia has a very high number of world champions, in all kinds of sports, for a country of only 16 million people.

Around the country you'll find plenty of opportunities for golf, squash, tennis, trail riding (horse or motorcycle), fishing and so on. Surfing is almost a religion for many Australians who follow the waves around the country and there are a number of important surfing contests.

The best thing, of course, is to play sport yourself. But if you can't, or you don't want to, then you can watch other people doing it. Every year, more than 100,000 people go to the final of Australian Rules Football. Crowds of more than 90,000 watch the big cricket matches against India, Pakistan, New Zealand and England.

In September attention is attached to Melbourne where Australian Football Cup takes place. Australian Football is played in Australia only. This is a game where two teams

of 18 players. The players are allowed to play with their legs and arms. The participation in the game demands great physical strength and very often injured players are carried away from the field or are replaced by other players. Grand Australian Football Cup is the biggest sports competition of the year.

### Questions

- 1) What do a lot of Australians think?
- 2) Why are Australians lucky?
- 3) What is surfing for many Australians?
- 4) Where do more than 100 000 people go every year?
- 5) When does sporting attention turn to Melbourne?

### Вариант 3

#### Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы

#### Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.

It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourite as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

### Questions

- 1) Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
- 2) What necessary facilities are provided for people?
- 3) What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
- 4) What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?
- 5) What favourite sportsmen do you know?

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

## Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 7. Читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое, поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.</i>	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

- 1) Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy.
- 2) Yes, sport is one of the things that always keep people fit.
- 3) Wise people say that good health is a great blessing.
- 4) I'm fond of tennis.
- 5) It's very interesting.

#### Вариант 2

- 1) They think sport matters.
- 2) They have a perfect climate, and an endless amount of land. They have wonderful waves for surfers on their beaches. They also have a strong wish to win.
- 3) Surfing is almost a religion for many Australians.
- 4) Every year, more than 100,000 people go to the final of Australian Rules Football.
- 5) In September attention is attached to Melbourne.

#### Вариант 3

- 1) People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.
- 2) All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.
- 3) Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.
- 4) I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form.
- 5) I know Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker.

**Практическое занятие 29-30** Еда полезная и вредная.

#### Вариант 1

**Расспросите своего собеседника о традиционной английской пище.**

#### Вариант 2

**Расспросите своего собеседника о его любимой еде.**

#### Вариант 3

**Расспросите своего собеседника о традициях питания в его семье.**

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 25 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 1. Вести диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства.</i>	Умение вести диалог на заданную тему, используя изученный лексический материал. Использование утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные конструкции при построении предложений.	См.критерии оценки

**Эталоны ответов**

**Вариант 1 (возможный ответ)**

Boris: I'm staying in England only for a week and don't know anything about traditional English meals.

James: For breakfast the English people usually eat eggs, bacon and sausages. At this time they always drink a cup of tea.

Boris: And then they have lunch. What do they usually eat for lunch?

James: The English lunch consists mostly of two courses: a main course and a dessert. The main course includes fish or meat with various vegetables. At five o'clock in the afternoon the English people have tea with cakes.

Boris: And what about the English supper?

James: The situation with supper is interesting here. Some English people have their last meal at about eight o'clock in the evening. They usually call this rather big meal dinner. And some English people have a small last meal. In this case they call it supper.

Boris: It is very unusual for me.

**Вариант 2 (возможный ответ)**

Ann: Bob, do you have a sweet tooth?

Bob: Yes, I love sweet things: cakes, biscuits, ice-cream and chocolate.

Ann: What else do you like? Do you eat sandwiches?

Bob: I like all kinds of sandwiches: with cheese, vegetables, sausage or fish.

Ann: Do you have sandwiches for breakfast?

Bob: Sometimes I do. But usually I have some porridge or cornflakes with milk and a yoghurt for breakfast.

Ann: What about fast food?

- I don't eat fast food. It's not good for my health.

Ann: I agree with you.

**Вариант 3 (возможный ответ)**

Q: Mathew, what kind of food do you normally cook in your family?

M: In my family there are too many ethnic traditions that we carry on. For example, eat some special German dishes, some German desserts.

Q: German desserts? Very interesting. Can you name any?

M: I am trying to think what they are, right now. 'Apfel kuchen', which is like an apple cake. There are certain types of German pastries that my grandmother prepared.

Q: Does your mother cook other national dishes?

M: My mother does make some Russian food borsch which is very tasty.

Q: Is Russian food considered exquisite?

M: Oh, yes, of course. I like Russian cuisine.

Q: What is your best recipe?

M: Oh, my favorite is something called 'apple crisp'. And basically, you combine sugar, and flour and apples. Well, what you do is you put the apples on the bottom, and then you make a mixture, a topping, which is a combination of melted butter, sugar and flour, and you mix it together, and you spring a lid on top of the apples, and then you put cinnamon on top, and you bake it for about forty-five minutes. And it's very sweet, very tasty, and it's one of our favorites.

## Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

### Практическое занятие 31-32 Почему и как люди путешествуют

#### Подготовьте сообщение, ответив на следующие вопросы

1. Are you fond of travelling?
2. What do people travel for?
3. How do people living in the country spend their holidays?
4. What do city dwellers usually like to do on the holidays?
5. Why do people choose different means of travelling?
6. Why do some people choose planes for travelling?
7. Do you like to travel by train? Why?
8. What are advantages of travelling by train?
9. What are advantages of travelling by plane?

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 30 минут.

#### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 2. Рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных и прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.</i>	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки

#### Эталонные ответы

I am fond of travelling. Millions of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. Many people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns. They travel to enjoy picturesque places. Those who lives in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries and looking at shop windows.

People can travel by plane, by train, by boat or by car. Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through.

Many people prefer travelling by car. This way of travelling is very convenient. You needn't reserve tickets, needn't carry heavy suitcases and you can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like.

### Практическое занятие 33-34 Путешествие на поезде, самолете.

#### Вариант 1

##### 1. Подберите синонимы

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. luggage          | a. trip                 |
| 2. return ticket    | b. baggage              |
| 3. journey          | c. a buffet car         |
| 4. cloakroom        | d. schedule             |
| 5. a dining car     | e. round-trip ticket    |
| 6. booking-office   | f. left-luggage office  |
| 7. timetable        | g. ticket office        |
| 8. fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

##### 2. Переведите слова и фразы данные в скобках

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде). 2. Would you like (носильщика) for your luggage, miss? 3. Unfortunately there was no (кафе-ресторана) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us. 4. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins. 5. There are always bustle and confusion (на станции). 6. Before boarding the plane (пассажир) must register at the airport. 7. You (приземлитесь) in London at ten-fifteen p.m. 8. If you've got something to declare you come through (красный коридор).

#### Вариант 2

##### 1. Соотнесите слова в колонке А со словами в колонке В

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. roomservice         | a. остановиться в отеле       |
| 2. travel agency       | b. прибытие                   |
| 3. book tickets        | c. место у окна               |
| 4. arrival             | d. бюро путешествий           |
| 5. departure           | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time       | f. купить билеты              |
| 7. stay at the hotel   | g. справочное бюро            |
| 8. windowseat          | h. бюро обслуживания          |
| 9. passport            | i. отправление                |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт                    |

##### 2. Выберите подходящее слово из списка и вставьте его в предложение

1) accommodation, 2) abroad, 3) visit, 4) arrives, 5) journey, 6) in advance,  
hotel

7)

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ...
2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London.
3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin.
4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ?
5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant ... .
6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes.
7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 30 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
–У2 рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
–З1 значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	
– З2языковой атериал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	
– З3новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	

### Эталоньответов

#### Вариант 1

1. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. c 6. g 7. d 8. h
2. 1. by train 2. a porter 3. café-restaurant 4. seats 5. at the stations 6. passenger 7. land 8. red corridor

#### Вариант 2

1. 1. h 2. d 3. f 4. b 5. i 6. e 7. a 8. c 9. j 10. g
2. 1. 6 2. 3 3. 1 4. 7 5. 5 6. 2 7. 4

## Тема № 1.7 Страны изучаемого языка.

**Практическое занятие 35-36** Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

### Вариант 1

**Подготовьте монологическое высказывание по одной из тем на выбор.**

- 1) Climate in Great Britain
- 2) The surface of Great Britain
- 3) Britishculturallife

### Вариант 2

**Подготовьте монологическое высказывание по одной из тем на выбор.**

- 1) Scotland
- 2) Wales
- 3) Usual meals in England

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 2. Рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных и прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.</i>	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
<i>У 3. Создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стан изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации.</i>	Владение культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка. Умение анализировать, сравнивать и сопоставлять фактический материал.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 4. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информация, расширенная за счёт новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.</i>	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1 (возможный ответ)

Climate in Great Britain

The climate of Great Britain is temperate and mild due to the influence of the warm waters of the Gulf-Stream. The summers are usually cool and rainy. There is much rain and fog in autumn and in winter. Great Britain is a damp country. The weather is very changeable and it is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain.

#### The surface of Great Britain

The territory of Great Britain is small, yet the country has a wide variety of scenery. England, which is the richest, the most fertile and the most populated part of the country, is a vast plain. It is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills running from east to west. In Northwest England there are many picturesque lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around. It is famous Lake District. Wales and Scotland are mountainous areas. In Wales the mountains are rocky and difficult to climb. The highest mountain is Snowdon. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest of them is Ben Nevis. By the way, Scotland is a land of famous lakes. They are called «lochs» there. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest one and Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its legendary monster.

#### British cultural life

English culture, enriched by the contributions of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, dominates in the cultural life of the United Kingdom. Widespread changes in the United Kingdom's cultural life occurred after 1945. The most remarkable was perhaps the emergence first of Liverpool and then of London in the 1960s as the world centres of popular culture. The "Beatles" were only the first and best-known of the many British rock music groups to win the world. British clothing designers for a time led the world as innovators of new styles of dress for both men and women, and the brightly coloured outfits sold in Carnaby Street and King's Road shops briefly became symbols of Britain.

#### **Вариант 2 (возможный ответ)**

#### Scotland

Scotland is a country in the north of Great Britain. It is a part of the United Kingdom. Scotland is divided into three natural regions: the Southern Uplands, the Central Lowlands and the highlands and islands. A lot of places in Scotland are a natural paradise, still untouched by man.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, well known for its castle. Glasgow is the industrial capital of Scotland. It is the third largest city in Great Britain. The typical products of Scotland are timber, whisky, salmon. Golf is the Scottish national sport it seems to have originated in this country.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. The Scottish national costume includes a kilt worn by men.

#### Wales

Wales is the country in the west of Great Britain. It is mainly a mountainous land with a chiefly agricultural economy and an industrial and coal-mining area in the south. The landscape is beautiful.

Cardiff, a large city in the south, was chosen as the capital of Wales, mainly because of its size. Since 1536, Wales has been governed by England and the heir to the throne of England has the title of Prince of Wales, but Welsh people have strong sense of identity. There is a Welsh National party which wants independence from the United Kingdom and the Welsh language is still used in certain parts of the country.

Welsh is an ancient Celtic language, similar to Breton, spoken in Brittany, France. In the 60's Welsh was given equal status with English as an official language and is used in the law courts. It is taught in school and some TV program is broadcast in Welsh. However, only about 20% of the population speaks Welsh.

#### Usual meals in England

The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than that on the Continent, though some English prefer a continental breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee. It is said that the traditional English breakfast is porridge. But it is not so. They do not like porridge. They think that their guests from the Continent like it and serve it to them every morning. English people like corn flakes or cereals with milk and honey, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee.

At lunch time in a London cafe or restaurant it is possible to find a mutton chop, or steak and chips, fish and chips, and something of the like, then a fruit to follow.

For some families dinner is the biggest meal of the day. But for others midday meal is the chief one of the day while in the evening they have a much simpler supper - an omelette, or sausages, or a glass of milk.

**Практическое занятие 37-38.** США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

#### Вариант 1

**1. Read the text. Find all the geographical names in bold on the first map (Map 1) and complete your own map (Map 2).**

The United States of America is also called the USA, US, United States or sometimes America. The USA is in the central part of North America. It borders on **Canada** and **Mexico**. It is washed by **the Atlantic Ocean**, by **the Pacific Ocean** and by **the Gulf of Mexico**. The capital of the USA is Washington.

The territory of the USA consists of three separate parts

1. the USA proper
2. **Alaska**
3. **The Hawaii.**

The area of the country is about 9,400,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is about 324 million people. The US is the 4th largest country in the world by land area and 3rd by population.

The USA is a country of mountains, valleys and deserts. The highest mountains **are the Appalachian Mountains**, the Cordilleras, **the Rocky Mountains** and **the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California**. The tallest mountain the US is Mt McKinley, located in the state of Alaska

**The Great Lakes** are in the north-east of the country. They are Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan. The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi and the Missouri.

The most populated city in the US is New York City, followed by Los Angeles and Chicago.

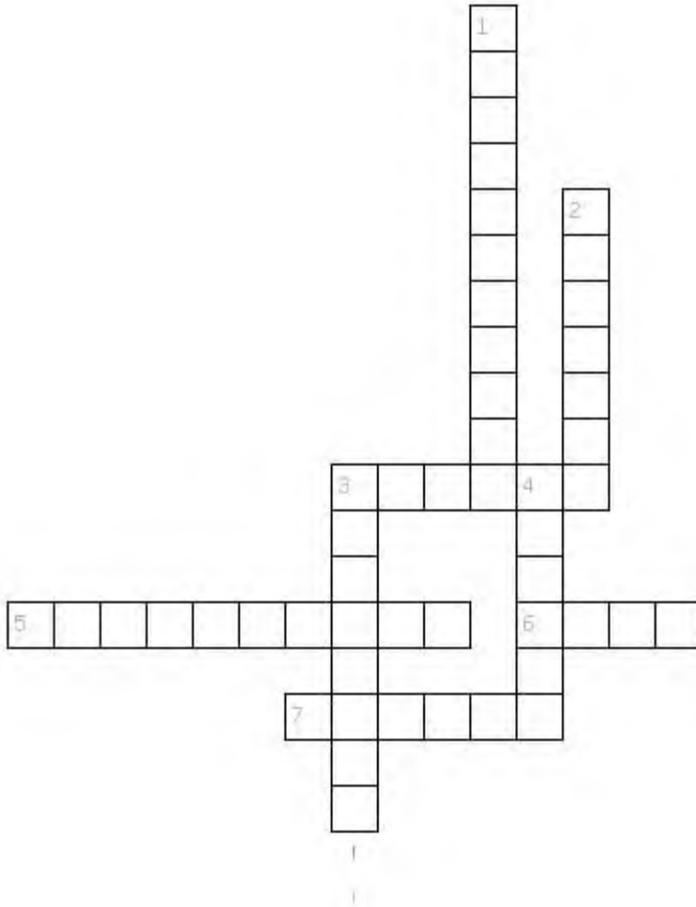
#### MAP 1



MAP 2



2. Do a crossword.

**DOWN**

1. The longest river in the USA.
2. One of the largest city in the USA.
3. The USA borders on it in the South.
4. The USA borders on it in the North.

**ACROSS**

3. The highest mountain in the USA.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the country is about 324 million people.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the country is about 9,400,000 km<sup>2</sup>.
7. The most northern state of the USA.

**3. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. Which are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 45 минут.

## Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 3 создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;	Владение культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка. Умение анализировать, сравнивать и сопоставлять фактический материал.	См. критерии оценки
<u>чтение</u> У 7 читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См. критерии оценки
З 1 значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См. критерии оценки
З 4 лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.	См. критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

2.

**DOWN**

1. Mississippi
2. Chicago
3. Mexico
4. Canada

**ACROSS**

3. McKinley
5. population
6. area
7. Alaska

3.

- 1) The capital of the USA is Washington.
- 2) The highest mountains are the Appalachian Mountains, the Cordilleras, the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California.
- 3) The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
- 4) The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi and the Missouri.
- 5) Yes. It is. The most populated city in the US is NYC.

**Практическое занятие 39-40.** Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности)

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1. Where is London situated?
  - A. on the right bank of Thames
  - B. on the left high bank of Thames
  - C. on the both banks of the river Thames
2. How many people does London comprise?
  - A. 8 million people
  - B. 7 million people
  - C. 6 million people
3. How many parts can London be divided into?
  - A. 4
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
4. Where is Westminster Abbey situated?
  - A. in the City
  - B. in the West End
  - C. in the workers' region
5. How is the City often called?
  - A. the goods of London
  - B. the hands of London
  - C. the money of London
6. Where do Londoners like to spend their free time?
  - A. in numerous banks
  - B. in the shops
  - C. in the green parks
7. What is the heart of London?
  - A. Westminster
  - B. the Town
  - C. the City

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 10 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>З 4. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счёт новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.</i>	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.	См. критерии оценки

**Эталоны ответов**

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A

**Тема № 1.8 Россия.**

**Практическое занятие 41-42.** Географическое положение, климат, население.

**Вариант 1****1. Прочитайте текст, письменно переведите 1, 2 и 3 абзацы.**

1. Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about the one seventh of the earth's surface. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

2. The country is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. 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, the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

3. The population of Russia is 146.5 million people. 83 percent are Russians. The capital of the country is Moscow. It is the largest city and has a population of about 13 million people.

There is hardly a country in the world with such a variety of scenery and vegetation. Russia has steppes in the south, plains and forests in the central region, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

Russia is located on two plains. They are the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

In Russia there are long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the biggest Europe's river. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. The water in Lake Baikal used to be very clean. It was so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

Over the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the south-west the weather is usually mild and wet; northern Asia is one of the coldest places on the earth, and in the south the heat is unbearable. But in the middle of the country the climate is moderate and continental.

Russia is very rich in mineral resources. It exports oil and natural gas. In recent years the political and economic situation in the country has started getting out of the crisis.

There are a lot of opportunities for our country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы****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?

## Вариант 2

### 1. Прочитайте текст, письменно переведите 4, 5 и 6 абзацы.

1. Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about the one seventh of the earth's surface. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

2. The country is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. 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, the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

3. The population of Russia is 146.5 million people. 83 percent are Russians. The capital of the country is Moscow. It is the largest city and has a population of about 13 million people.

4. There is hardly a country in the world with such a variety of scenery and vegetation. Russia has steppes in the south, plains and forests in the central region, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

Russia is located on two plains. They are the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

5. There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

6. In Russia there are long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the biggest Europe's river. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. The water in Lake Baikal used to be very clean. It was so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

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Russia is very rich in mineral resources. It exports oil and natural gas.

In recent years the political and economic situation in the country has started getting out of the crisis.

There are a lot of opportunities for our country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

### 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
2. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
3. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
4. What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
5. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

#### 6. Пояснение к работе:

7. на выполнения задания отводится 60 минут.

## 8. Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
Уметь читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См. критерии оценки
– Знать значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См. критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1

##### 1.

1. Россия самая большая страна в мире. Она занимает около 1/6 земной суши. Россия покрывает восточную часть Европы и северную часть Азии.

2. Страну омывают 12 морей трех океанов: Тихого, Атлантического и Северного Ледовитого океанов. На юге Россия граничит с Китаем, Монголией, Кореей, Казахстаном, Грузией и Азербайджаном. На западе она граничит с Норвегией, Финляндией, странами Балтики, Беларусией, Украиной. Также она имеет морскую границу с США.

3. Население России 146.5 миллионов человек. 83 процента – русские. Столица страны – Москва. Это самый большой город и имеет население около 13 миллионов человек.

##### 2.

1. Russia is situated (located) 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 European part, Siberia and Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.

5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 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.

#### Вариант 2

##### 1.

4. Едва ли можно найти еще одну в мире страну с таким разнообразием пейзажа и растительности. Россия имеет степи на юге, равнины и леса в центральной области, тундру и тайгу на севере, высокогорье и пустыни на востоке.

Россия располагается на двух равнинах. Это Великая русская равнина и Западно-Сибирская низменность.

5. На территории страны несколько горных цепей: Уральские горы, Кавказские, Алтайские и другие. Самая большая горная цепь, Урал, отделяют Европу от Азии.

6. В России есть длинные реки и глубокие озера. Волга самая большая река Европы. Самое глубокое озеро в мире – это озеро Байкал. Вода в озере очень чистая. Она такая чистая, что, если вы посмотрите вниз, вы можете посчитать камни на дне.

2.

1. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 3 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.

2. 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.

3. Lake Baikal is the largest fresh water 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 mountains 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 (лось), lynx (рысь), sables (соболь), freshwater seal (тюлень), trout (форель), salmon (лосось) and sturgeon (осетр). It is fed by 336 rivers, with only one river feeding out (the Angara).

4. 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 a type of climate with four seasons. It is called temperate (умеренный). Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are hot and dry.

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

**Практическое занятие 43-44.** Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.

**Составьте монологическое высказывание по плану:**

1. The Territory of the Russian Federation:

Russia extends ... .

It is located ... .

Its total area is ... .

Russia borders ... .

2. The surface of the country:

You can see ... .

## 3. The Climate:

There are ...

It is very cold ...

It is warm ...

The climate of Siberia is ...

## 4. The National Resources:

The national resources include ...

## 5. The population of Russia:

Over 150 million people live ...

Over 80 per cent are ...

More than 100 minority nationalities live ...

## 6. The Capital of Russia:

Moscow is ...

It was founded ...

Moscow is more than ...

## 7. The Head of the State:

The Head of the state is ...

The President appoints ...

## 8. The Russian Flag:

The Russian Flag was adopted ...

It has ...

Three stripes symbolize ...

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 30 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>З 4. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счёт новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.</i>	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.	См.критерии оценки

**Эталоньответов**

## 1. The Territory of the Russian Federation:

Russia extends from the eastern part of Europe and to the northern part of Asia.

It is located in Europe and Asia.

Its total area is 17 million square kilometers.

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.

## 2. The surface of the country:

You can see plains, forests, tundra, taiga, highlands and deserts.

## 3. The Climate:

There are different types of climate.

It is very cold in the North.

It is warm in the central part of the country and in the South.

The climate of Siberia is continental.

4. The National Resources:

The national resources include oil, natural gas, iron, gold and others.

5. The population of Russia:

Over 150 million people live in Russia.

Over 80 per cent are Russians.

More than 100 minority nationalities live cities.

6. The Capital of Russia:

Moscow is the capital of our country.

It was founded in 1147.

Moscow is more than 800 years.

7. The Head of the State:

The Head of the state is the President.

The President appoints the prime minister, cabinet members, and key judges.

8. The Russian Flag:

The Russian Flag was adopted 1991.

It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red .

Three stripes symbolize the earth, the sky and liberty .

**Практическое занятие 45-46.** Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.

### Вариант 1

**Составьте диалог между жителем Москвы и гостем столицы.**

### Вариант 2

**Выступите в роли гида по основным достопримечательностям столицы.**

### Вариант 3

**Представьте краткий обзор о Москве.**

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 30 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 3. Создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стан изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации.</i>	Владение культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка. Умение анализировать, сравнивать и сопоставлять фактический материал.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1 (возможный ответ)

— *What can you tell us about Moscow?*

— Moscow is the capital of Russia. The date of its foundation is the year 1147. Moscow

began to rise in the 14th century. Under Ivan III the Great, in the mid- fifteenth century, Moscow became the principal city of the state of Muscovy. Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, industrial, educational and cultural centre of the country.

— *Are there many educational institutions in Moscow?*

— Moscow has a large concentration of educational institutions. Its centres of higher education draw students from throughout Russia. Moscow State University is the leading educational institution. The city's many specialized educational institutions include the Moscow Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture and the Moscow Tchaikovsky State Conservatory.

— *Is public transportation well developed in Moscow?*

— Yes, it is. Muscovites heavily rely on public transportation provided by the Metropolitan (Metro) subway, buses, street cars, and trolleybuses.

— *What is the centre of the city?*

— The Kremlin is the centre of the city. It is the historical heart of Moscow. Its redbrick walls and towers were erected at the end of the 15th century. The former Senate building, the Kremlin Great Palace, and the modern Palace of Congresses are located within the walls of the Kremlin. The white bell tower of Ivan III the Great, the Armoury Museum, and the Arsenal are grouped around Cathedral Square. The Kremlin contains several cathedrals designed by Italian architects in a style combining Renaissance details with Russian architectural tradition.

— *What is the ceremonial centre of Moscow?*

— Red Square is the ceremonial centre of the capital.

— *What is located at the ends of Red Square?*

— The State Historical Museum closes off the northern end of the square. The Church of the Intercession, or Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed, is situated at the southern end of the square. It was built for Tsar Ivan IV the Terrible from 1554 to 1560 by the architects Barma and Postnik. The Cathedral is the final expression of pure Russian architectural fantasy in which Byzantine elements detached from their original meaning, were multiplied in unbelievable extravagance.

### **Вариант 2 (возможный ответ)**

Moscow is the biggest city of Russia and its capital. The city is situated on the Moskva River and was found more than 800 years ago. Nowadays, Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It houses many attractive parks and squares, great architectural wonders and countless places of interest. Special attention is always put to the city center, as there are the most famous sights. Among them, the outstanding Kremlin and the Red Square, the Bolshoi and the Maly Theaters, Saint Basil's Cathedral, the Historical Museum, the Armoury Chamber and many others.

The best place for art lovers in Moscow is the Tretyakov State Gallery, which holds a large collection of Russian fine art. Another interesting collection of paintings and sculptures is held in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. In the very heart of the capital one can find the Historical Museum and the Armoury Chamber.

One of the newest and most famous religious sights in Moscow is The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. It's situated on the bank of the Moskva River and is known as the tallest Orthodox church in the world. The view of Christ the Saviour's Cathedral strikes

imagination with its grandeur and magnificence. Other than that, Moscow has a great number of famous parks, squares, theaters, monuments, streets and concert halls.

### **Вариант 3 (возможный ответ)**

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres. The population of the city is over 8 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congresses, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow.

There are more than 80 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular.

Moscow is a city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

### **Практическое занятие 47-48. Традиции народов России.**

#### **Вариант 1**

**Заполните пропуски следующими словами и выражениями**

1. Halloween or ... of All Saints' Day is celebrated on October **FEBRUARY**  
31.

2. Though there are few ... working today, a Sweeps Festival is **GIFTS**  
celebrated in Rochester on the first weekend in May, in honour  
of this old profession.

1. St. Valentine's Day is celebrated on ... 14. **POLITENESS**

4. To present ... on Christmas is a good traditions. **CHIMNEY**

**SWEEPS**

5. ... is a characteristic feature of English people. **THE EVE**

#### **Вариант 2**

**Заполните пропуски следующими словами и выражениями**

1. I know that many English people like ... animals. **THE USA**

2. Thanksgiving Day is very popular in ... **DOMESTIC**

3. The people can spend ... with their families, as is a four-day **WOOL SACK**  
holiday.

4. As the ... cooks, make the simple homemade ... **CRANBERRY**

5. The Lord Chancellor presides over Parliament sitting on a ..., which symbolizes the importance of wool in English history.

**SAUCE  
THANKSGIVING DAY  
TURKEY**

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 25 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
3 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
3 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем.	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	См.критерии оценки
3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	См.критерии оценки
3 4. лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информация, расширенная за счёт новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.	Знание особенностей собственной страны и стран изучаемого языка.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1

1. THEEVE
2. CHIMNEYSWEEPS
3. FEBRUARY
4. GIFTS
5. POLITENESS

#### Вариант 2

1. DOMESTIC
2. THE USA
3. THANKSGIVING DAY
4. TURKEY, CRANBERRY SAUCE
5. WOOL SACK

### Практическое занятие 49-50

#### Контрольная работа

**Прикладной модуль**  
**Раздел 2 Иностранный язык для специальных целей**

**Тема 2.1** Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.

**Практическое занятие 51-52** Основные понятия профессии. Особенности подготовки и по специальности.

**Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям**

negotiations	служащие
tonegotiate	ухудшение
negotiator	цели, стремления
labour	бегство, побег, уход от действительности, спасение
employees	преследование
employer	переговоры
tips	ответственность
skills	условный
aggravation	покупательские соглашения
dissatisfaction	вести переговоры, договариваться
toexceed	полномочия, власть
objectives	желаемый эффект
togain	тупик, безвыходное положение, застой
deadlock	лицо, ведущее переговоры, посредник
escape	недовольство, неудовлетворенность
approaches	превышать, преувеличивать
collaborative	сотрудничество, совместная работа
pursuing	решение
persuade	труд, трудовой
responsibility	советы
decision	подходы, подступы
conditional	убеждать
desiredeffect	выигрывать, добиваться, извлекать пользу
authority	соглашение, решение
purchasingarrangements	умение, мастерство
settlement	предприниматель

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 15 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
З 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого	См.критерии оценки

тем.	этикета по изученной теме.	
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### Эталоны ответов

negotiations	переговоры
tonegotiate	вести переговоры, договариваться
negotiator	лицо, ведущее переговоры, посредник
labour	труд, трудовой
employees	служащие
employer	предприниматель
tips	советы
skills	умение, мастерство
aggravation	ухудшение
dissatisfaction	недовольство, неудовлетворенность
toexceed	превышать, преувеличивать
objectives	цели, стремления
togain	выигрывать, добиваться, извлекать пользу
deadlock	тупик, безвыходное положение, зстой
escape	бегство, побег, уход от действительности, спасение
approaches	подходы, подступы
collaborative	сотрудничество, совместная работа
pursuing	преследование
persuade	убеждать
responsibility	ответственность
decision	решение
conditional	условный
desiredeffect	желаемый эффект
authority	полномочия, власть
purchasingarrangements	покупательские соглашения
settlement	соглашение, решение

**Практическое занятие 53-54** Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по специальности.

#### Вариант 1

##### 1. Match the word with the appropriate definition.

*highway (AmE), rush hour, junction, collision, motorway (BrE), ticket*

1. a wide main road that joins one town to another.
2. a main road for fast-moving traffic, having limited access, separate carriageways for vehicles travelling in opposite directions, and usually a total of four or six lanes.
3. a period at the beginning and end of the working day when large numbers of people are travelling to or from work.
4. a violent impact of moving objects; crash.
5. a piece of paper, cardboard, etc., showing that the holder is entitled to certain rights, such as travel on a train or bus, entry to a place of public entertainment, etc.
6. a point on a motorway where traffic may leave or join it.

#### Вариант 2

**1. Match the words and word combinations with the similar meaning.**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1) to back          | a) crash            |
| 2) to ride          | b) offending driver |
| 3 intersection      | c) to drive         |
| 4) ticket           | d) to support       |
| 5) license plate    | e) coach            |
| 6) business day     | f) carpool lane     |
| 7) to encourage     | g) receipt          |
| 8) HOV lane         | h) working day      |
| 9) collision        | i) junction         |
| 10) bus             | j) number plate     |
| 11) speeding driver | k) to cheer         |

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 15 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
З 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем.	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	См.критерии оценки

**Эталоны ответов****Вариант 1**

1.  
1) motorway (BrE) 2) highway (AmE) 3) rush hour 4) collision 5) ticket  
б) junction

**Вариант 2**

1.

1) d 2) c 3) i 4) g 5) j 6) h 7) k 8) f 9) a 10) e 11) b

**Тема 2.2 Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги****Практическое занятие 55-56 Экономика России.****Вариант 1****1. Fill in the gaps with the words***economy, economics, economist, to economize, economic, economical.*

1. An early definition of \_\_\_\_\_ was “an enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations”.
2. Inflation may cause a bad \_\_\_\_\_ state in a country.
3. The national \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of the management and use of resources of a country.
4. If you have a large family it's more \_\_\_\_\_ to travel by car than by train.
5. You can \_\_\_\_\_ if you compare the prices of goods before buying
6. J.M. Keynes was a famous \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Translate the sentences into English using active words and expressions.**

1. В экономике России происходят серьезные изменения.
2. Экономика России долгое время зависела от сырьевых ресурсов.
3. Финансово-бюджетная и валютная политика страны меняются в условиях кризиса.
4. Все ожидают экономического роста.

**Вариант 2****1. Find pairs of words or word combinations, which form meaningful expressions.**

software	participant
to undergo	a project
to launch	policy
oil and gas	outsourcing
to stimulate	of the economy
an exporter	significant changes
modernization	economic growth and competitiveness
to become a full-fledged	of natural gas
fiscal and monetary	refining

**1. Translate the sentences into English using active words and expressions.**

1. Экономика России сильно пострадала в результате мирового

экономического кризиса из-за падения цен на нефть.

2. Участвовать в различных международных проектах очень важно для экономики страны.

3. Внутренний валовый продукт страны во втором квартале 2009 года вырос на 7.5 %.

4. Страна становится полноправным участником Информационной Революции.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 45 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 5 понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки
З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
З 3 новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	См.критерии оценки
З 5 тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	Чтение, перевод (со словарём) познавательных и профессиональных текстов. Выполнение заданий по тексту. Рассуждение и выражение собственного мнения о прочитанном.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1

1.

1) economics

2) economical

3) economy

4) economic

5) economize

6) economist

2.

1. Serious changes are taking place in the Russian economy.
2. The Russian economy has been dependent on raw material for a long time.
3. The country's fiscal and monetary policies are changing in the context of the crisis.
4. Everyone expects economic growth.

### Вариант 2

1.	
software	outsourcing
to undergo	significant changes
to launch	a project
oil and gas	refining
to stimulate	economic growth and competitiveness
an exporter	of natural gas
modernization	of the economy
to become a full-fledged	participant
fiscal and monetary	policy

- 2.
- 1) Russian economy has suffered greatly as a result of the global economic crisis due to excessive prices for oil.
- 2) Participating in various international projects is very important for the country's economy.
- 3) The country's gross domestic product grew by 7.5% in the second quarter of 2009.
- 4) The country becomes a full-fledged participant in the information Revolutionaries.

### Практическое занятие 57-58 Работа государственных учреждений (по направлению)

#### Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. ... by the sun, the driver didn't see the stop sign.  
a) blinded b) blinding c) to blind
2. ... by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.  
a) preparing b) to prepare c) prepared
3. ... by him, every song sounds just wonderful.  
a) to sing b) singing c) sung
4. Though ... in England, she spent most of her childhood in the United States.  
a) bearing b) to bear c) born
5. A ... child dreads fire.  
a) burnt b) burning c) to burn
6. He was wearing a ... shirt.  
a) tearing b) torn c) to tear

7. ... by her behavior, he walked out.  
 a) irritated b) irritating c) to irritate
8. It was ... in the storm.  
 a) breaking b) broken c) to break
9. He lived alone, ... by everybody.  
 a) to forget b) forgetting c) forgotten
10. The house looked ... .  
 a) abandoning b) to abandon c) abandoned

### Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. She enters, ... by her mother.  
 a) accompanying b) being accompanying c) accompanied
2. ... by the crash, he leapt to his feet.  
 a) arousing b) have been aroused c) aroused
3. ... about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.  
 a) warned b) having been warned c) warning
4. ... that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.  
 a) convincing b) convinced c) convince
5. Tom, ... at what he had done, could at first say nothing.  
 a) horrified b) having horrified c) horrifying
6. Jones and Smith came in, ... by their wives.  
 a) followed b) following c) follow d) have followed
7. ... by the blow, Peter fell heavily.  
 a) stunning b) stunned c) stun
8. The new job ... to me lately seems to be very interesting.  
 a) offered b) offering c) has offered
9. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread ... into two halves.  
 a) divides b) dividing c) divided d) was divided
10. The animals ... in the morning struggled furiously.  
 a) caught b) caught c. catching

### Вариант 3

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The child ... alone in the large room began screaming.  
 a) leaving b) left c) leaves
2. ... the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.  
 a) bitten twice b) biting twice c) having been bitten twice
3. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester ... with Liverpool by a canal.  
 a) connecting b) connected
4. The story \_\_\_\_\_ by the old captain made the young girl cry.  
 a) tells b) told c) is telling
5. He didn't doubt that the information ... by morning mail was of great interest to his competitors.  
 a) receiving b) has received c) received

6. The equipment ... in the shop is rather sophisticated.  
 a) had installing b) installing c) installed
7. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples ... to our distributors last month.  
 a) sent b) sanding c) been sent d) sended
8. The methods ... in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.  
 a) applies b) applying c) applied d) applied
9. She warmed up the dinner that she ... the day before.  
 a) cooking b) had cooked c) has cooked
10. ... by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe.  
 a) having been weakened b) weakened c) weaking d) had weaked

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 20 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>3 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоны ответов

#### Вариант 1

1. a; 2. c; 3. c; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. a; 8. b; 9. c; 10. c;

#### Вариант 2

1. c; 2. c; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a; 6. a; 7. b; 8. a; 9. c; 10. b;

#### Вариант 3

1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. b; 5. c; 6. c; 7. a; 8. c; 9. b; 10. a;

### Практическое занятие 59-60 Услуги.

#### Вариант 1

Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program".
2. Mary said: "I will help my sister."
3. They told me: "We were really happy."
4. She said: "I live in a big apartment."

5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market."

### Вариант 2

**Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.**

1. Betty said: "I found my passport."
2. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork."
3. Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy."
4. The policeman said: "Keep the silence, please."
5. Mother said: "Kids, you should wash your hands before lunch."

### Вариант 3

**Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.**

1. The dentist told me: "Don't eat nuts anymore."
2. Tom : "Could you lend me 20 dollars, please?"
3. Mr. Walters told his sons: "You must stay away from the lake."
4. John said: "You should see a lawyer, Ted."
5. The teacher told the students: "Don't talk during the test."

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 25 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоньответов

#### Вариант 1

1. Fred said (that) he had invented a new computer program.
2. Mary said (that) she would help her sister.
3. They told me (that) they had been really happy.
4. She said (that) she lived in a big apartment.
5. He told her (that) he was going to the fish market.

#### Вариант 2

1. Betty said (that) she had found her passport.
2. Mr. Ford said (that) he didn't like pork.
3. Little Tim told his mother (that) he was sleepy.
4. The policeman asked to keep the silence.
5. Mother advised the kids to wash their hands before lunch.

#### Вариант 3

1. The dentist warned me not to eat nuts anymore.

2. Tom asked to lend him 20 dollars.
3. Mr. Walters warned his sons to stay away from the lake.
4. John advised Ted to see a lawyer.
5. The teacher warned the students not to talk during the test.

### Практическое занятие 61-62 Документация.

#### 1. Заполните анкету

**FIRST NAME**

**LAST NAME**

**City**

**Country / Region или Location**

**State / Province / Region**

**STREET ADDRESS**

**ZIP / Postalcode(**

**Dateofbirth**

**Your Age**

**Sex или Gender**

**Phone**

**Emailaddress**

**Date**

**Signature**

#### Вариант 2

#### 1. Заполните анкету

#### Примеранкеты (Sample Application Form)

**Personal**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have a valid Drivers Licence \_\_\_\_\_

Marital status \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Dependents \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_

Name of school \_\_\_\_\_ Year graduated \_\_\_\_\_ Course Taken or Degree \_\_\_\_\_

• \_\_\_\_\_

Languages

Russian	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>English</b>	Excellent	Good	Fair

Experience (Give present or last position first)

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Type of business/ industry \_\_\_\_\_ Employed (month and year) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Position (s) held \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisors name \_\_\_\_\_

Describe your duties \_\_\_\_\_

Why did you leave \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Type of business/ industry \_\_\_\_\_ Employed (month and year) \_\_\_\_\_  
From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Position(s) held \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisors name \_\_\_\_\_

Describe your duties \_\_\_\_\_

Why did leave \_\_\_\_\_

Personal References

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 25 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 7 читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости	Умение читать, понимать и анализировать аутентичные тексты.	См.критерии оценки

от коммуникативной задачи;		
У 8 описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;	Умение оформлять личную и деловую переписку.	См.критерии оценки
У 9 заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	Умение составлять собственное резюме, заполнять анкету при трудоустройстве. Ведение диалога с предполагаемым работодателем.	См.критерии оценки
З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоньответов

#### Вариант 1

**FIRST NAME** Ann

**LAST NAME** Ivanova

**City** Rostov-on-Don

**Country / Region** или **Location** Russia

**State / Province / Region** Rostov region

**STREET ADDRESS** Komarova street 40

**ZIP / Postalcode** 346890

**Date of birth** the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 2007

**Your Age** 16

**Sex** или **Gender** female

**Phone** 8 (928) 179 66 98

**Email address** Ann-ivanova@yandex.ru

**Date** 12/09/2023

**Signature**

#### Вариант 2

**Пример анкеты**  
(Sample Application Form)

**Personal**Name **Ann Ivanova**Address **40 Komarova street Rostov-on-Don Russia**Phone No. **8 (928) 179 66 98**Do you have a valid Drivers Licence **Yes**Marital status **married**No. of Dependents **2 sons**Education **higher education**

Name of school

Year graduated

Course Taken or Degree

**Number 1****2000-2005****No**

Languages

Russian

**Excellent****Good****Fair****English****Excellent****Good****Fair**

Experience (Give present or last position first)

Company **Extra**Address **Sadovaya Street 23**Type of business/ industry  
**education the 30<sup>th</sup> of June**

Employed (month and year)

Position (s) held **Student**Supervisors name **Olga Petrova**Describe your duties **Study**Why did you leave **I finished my school**

Company -

Address -

Type of business/ industry

Employed (month and year)

--

Position(s) held

Supervisors name

-

-

Describe your duties \_\_\_\_\_

Why did leave \_\_\_\_\_

Personal References

Name **Mr. Whight** Address **8, Lenina Street, Rostov-on-Don** Phone No. **8 (951) 123 34 56**

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

**Практическое занятие 63-64 Достижения науки.**

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания**

## ADAMSMITH

Economics, like every other intellectual discipline, has its roots in early Greece and Rome; but economics was first considered as a branch of domestic science (home economics) dealing with such matters as the management of slaves and the allocation of manure among alternative agricultural uses. In the revival of learning that followed the middle Ages, economics emerged as a branch of moral philosophy concerned with such issues as the ethics of loan interest and the «justness» of market-determined wages and prices.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the subject had lost most of its theological overtones and had taken shape as an academic discipline, largely as a branch of political theory dealing with problems of government intervention in economic affairs.

Then in 1776 the Scottish moral philosopher Adam Smith published the first edition of his monumental *«Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations»*, and economics soon became an independent science.

Smith lived in an age when the right of rulers to impose arbitrary and oppressive restrictions on the political and economic liberties of their subjects was coming under strong attack throughout the civilized world. As other men of that time were arguing that democracy could and should replace autocracy in the sphere of politics, so Adam Smith argued that laissez-faire could and should replace government direction and regulation in economics. The «should» was so mixed with the «could» portion of Smith's analysis that much of his book seemed almost as much a political tract as a work of science. What gave the book lasting significance was the Smith's strong arguments that the economic activities of individuals would be more effectively coordinated through the indirect and impersonal action of natural forces of self-interest and competition than through the direct and frequently ill-considered actions of government authorities. Smith opened minds to the existence of a «grand design» in economic affairs similar to that which Newton had earlier shown to exist in the realm of physical phenomena. The impact of Smith's ideas upon his contemporaries was widespread and immediate. As one modern scientist observed: «Before Adam Smith there had been much economic discussion; with him we reach the stage of discussing economics».

That Smith's vision of the economy should ever have been considered original might seem strange to modern minds, but that would be because we now see economic phenomena in the light of his conception. As two leading scholars recently remarked, «The immediate «common sense» answer to the question, «What will an economy motivated by greed and controlled by a large number of different agents look like?» is probably: There will be chaos.» That is certainly the answer that would have been given by most of Smith's contemporaries — before they read his book. The greatness of Smith's accomplishment lies precisely in the fact that he, unlike his predecessors, was able to think away extraneous complications and so perceive an order in economic affairs that common sense did not reveal.

It is one thing of course to say that Smith's conception of economic phenomena is original another to suggest that it corresponds to contemporary experience. According to Smith, society in its economic aspect is a vast concourse of people held together by the desire of each to exchange goods and services with others. Each person is concerned directly only to further his own self-interest, but in pursuing that aim each «is led by an invisible hand» to promote the interests of others. Forbidden by law and social custom to acquire the property

of other people by force, fraud, or stealth, each person attempts to maximize his own gains from trade by specializing in the production of goods and services for which he has a comparative advantage, trading part of his produce for the produce of others on the best terms he can obtain. As a consequence, the «natural forces» of market competition — the result of each person attempting to «buy cheap and sell dear» — come into play to establish equality between demand and supply for each commodity at rates of exchange (prices).

The economic system (so Smith and later writers argued) is a self-regulating mechanism that, like the human body, tends naturally toward a state of equilibrium if left to itself.

### VOCABULARY

allocation of manure	распределение органических удобрений
revival	возрождение, возобновление
wages	заработная плата
to emerge	появляться, всплывать
loan interest	процентная ставка по займу
intervention	вмешательство
affair	дело
impose	налагать, наложить
arbitrary	произвольный
restrictions	ограничения
to argue	спорить
significance	значимость, значительность
illconsidered	необдуманный
realm	область, сфера
impact	воздействие
contemporaries	современники
perceive	воспринимать
predecessors	предшественники
reveal	обнаруживать, открывать
laissez-faire	невмешательство
forbidden	запрещенный
acquire	приобретать
fraud	мошенничество
stealth	кража
to attempt	пытаться
obtain	доставать, получать
consequence	последствие
equilibrium	равновесие
commodity	товар, продукт

### General understanding

1. What was economics first considered being?
2. A branch of what discipline did economics become in the middle Ages?
3. What changes had happened by the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
5. When did economics, according to the text, become «an independent science»?
6. In what «age» did Adam Smith live?
7. What was Smith's point of view on the role of government in economics?
8. Why does the author refer to Smith's work as a «political tract»?
9. What was Smith's great «accomplishment»?
10. What was Smith's vision of «society», «each person», «economic system»?

**Economics through the history. Which of the following statements are true/false?**

1. Economics is an intellectual discipline because it has its roots and branches in early Greece and Rome.
2. First it was considered as a branch of home economics.
3. The allocation of manure among alternative agricultural uses once was one of the questions of economics.
4. The ethics of loan rates and management of slaves were among the most important problems of economics during the middle Ages.
5. Scottish moral philosopher Adam Smith published the first edition of his monumental work in 1767.
6. Adam Smith argued that laissez-faire could and should replace government direction and regulation in economics.
7. According to the author, Smith and Newton «opened minds» to the existence of a «grand design\* in the fields of their studies.
8. Modern economists don't find Smith's vision of economics revolutionary.
9. According to Smith, people are motivated by «greed, fraud and stealth».

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 35 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
3 5. тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	Чтение, перевод (со словарём) познавательных и профессиональных текстов. Выполнение заданий по тексту. Рассуждение и выражение собственного мнения о прочитанном.	См.критерии оценки

**Эталонные ответы**

1. Economics was first considered as a branch of domestic science (home economics) dealing with such matters as the management of slaves and the allocation of manure among alternative agricultural uses.
2. In the middle Ages economics emerged as a branch of moral philosophy.
3. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the subject had taken shape as an academic discipline, largely as a branch of political theory dealing with problems of government intervention in economic affairs.
4. Then in 1776 the Scottish moral philosopher Adam Smith published the first edition of his monumental «Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations», and economics soon became an independent science.
5. Smith lived in an age when the right of rulers to impose arbitrary and oppressive restrictions on the political and economic liberties of their subjects was coming under strong attack throughout the civilized world.
6. Adam Smith argued that laissez-faire could and should replace government direction and regulation in economics.

7. What gave the book lasting significance were the Smith's strong arguments that the economic activities of individuals would be more effectively coordinated through the indirect and impersonal action of natural forces of self-interest and competition than through the direct and frequently ill-considered actions of government authorities.

8. The greatness of Smith's accomplishment lies precisely in the fact that he, unlike his predecessors, was able to think away extraneous complications and so perceive an order in economic affairs that common sense did not reveal.

9. According to Smith, society in its economic aspect is a vast con-course of people held together by the desire of each to exchange goods and services with others. Each person is concerned directly only to further his own self-interest, but in pursuing that aim each «is led by an invisible hand» to promote the interests of others. The economic system (so Smith and later writers argued) is a self-regulating mechanism that, like the human body, tends naturally toward a state of equilibrium if left to itself.

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

**Практическое задание 65-66** Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности.

### Вариант 1

**1. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста**

Information technology (IT) is an important part of the travel business. Almost all suppliers, such as tour operators, airlines, and hotels, have their own website. Customers can find information and make online booking. There are also many “one-stop” websites, like [traveasy.com](http://traveasy.com). These allow people to find all the information they need on one website – for example, the cheapest deals on flights, or hotel accommodation.

**Варианты ответов:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) A “one-stop” website is not useful if you want information about many different things. | 2) You can't find all the information you need on one website. |
| 3) Most suppliers have their own website.  | 4) Suppliers can find information and make online booking.     |

### Вариант 2

**1. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста**

Floors belong to one of the most important functional components of a building. Floors influence the acoustics of a room: it depends on whether a hard or soft flooring is used. Floors also react in various ways with light. Some flooring materials are known to produce mirrorlike reflection. As to dark flooring materials, they, on the contrary, absorb light and this absorption makes a room darker. As to light materials, they reflect light and help create a lighter and brighter room.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) Floors should be designed so as to deal with the structural loads they will place | 2) Floors influence the acoustics of a room. |
|--|--|

on the frame of a building.

3) Floors do not react in light.

4) Floors are subject to moisture, dirt and dust.

### Вариант 3

#### 1. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста

Communicating has always been an important human activity. It has been responsible for the development of cultures and their evolution or downfall. Until recently, human communication techniques have been limited to the spoken and written words, sign language and forms of artwork. During the industrial revolution new communication techniques began to evolve. Telegraphs, telephones, radios, photographs, motion pictures and television have all been developed in a relatively brief period of time. Communication equipment and techniques are still being developed and improved. Although different methods of communication have been studied for many years, it has only been recently that the process of communicating itself has come under study.

1) Telegraphs, telephones, radios, photographs, motion pictures and television don't belong to communication techniques.

2) Communication techniques are not developing at the moment.

3) Telegraphs, telephones and other communication techniques started to develop during the industrial revolution.

4) The process of communicating isn't studied.

#### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 25 минут.

#### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем.</i>	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

You can't find all the information you need on one website.

#### Вариант 2

Floors influence the acoustics of a room.

**Вариант 3**

Telegraphs, telephones and other communication techniques started to develop during the industrial revolution.

**Практическое задание 67-68 Контрольная работа****Практическое задание 69-70 Дифференцированный зачет****Контрольная работа 1**

**1. Аудирование.** Прослушайте три высказывания о России. Соотнесите их содержание с утверждениями четырех студентов. Определите, как зовут каждого из говорящих. Вы услышите запись дважды.

**Fedor** is very proud of his country. Speaker 1 \_\_\_\_\_

**Varya** wants to live in another city. Speaker 2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Katya** is going to travel far soon. Speaker 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Alex** speaks about the place where he lives.

**2. Чтение.** Прочитайте текст и отметьте, являются ли утверждения после него верными (Т) или неверными (F).

Last summer Alice Douglas spent her holidays with her parents and her little brother Sammy. They went to the seaside. The family lived in a nice little cottage near the beach. The weather was fine. It was warm and sunny and the children went swimming every day.

One day Alice and Sammy decided to go boating. They took a nice small boat from the beach and started boating along the beach. Then a strong wind started to blow and it took the boat into the open sea. Alice tried to turn the boat and get back to the beach, but she lost balance and fell into the water.

She didn't know what to do. Alice was a good swimmer but at that moment she was afraid and she couldn't swim. Her little brother couldn't help her. She began to cry, "Help! Help!"

Suddenly Alice saw dolphins in the water around her. One dolphin took Alice on his mouth and put her in the boat. Then the dolphins swam away. Little Sammy said, "Did you see that?! That dolphin helped you!" Alice was very happy. She was back in the boat. Alice wanted to say *thank you* to the dolphin but when she looked around, she saw just water and a clear blue sky.

The two children got back to the beach. They told the story to their parents. Now the dolphins are the most favourite animals in the Douglas family. They hope they will meet this kind dolphin one day and thank him.

- 1) There were two children in the Douglas family.
- 2) Alice and Sammy couldn't swim.
- 3) Alice and Sammy went boating one day.
- 4) Alice's brother helped her get to the boat.
- 5) Alice said *thank you* to the dolphin.
- 6) Alice's parents know what happened to the children.

**3. Лексика** Дополните предложения верными словами *a, b* или *c*.

- 1) In autumn most days are cold, rainy and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) foggy                      b) hot                              c) sunny
- 2) Fred never writes letters \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.  
a) for                              b) to                              c) on
- 3) I often drink tea \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
a) with                              b) on                              c) for
- 4) Do you want to be a university \_\_\_\_\_? – Yes, when I leave school.  
a) student    b) pupil                      c) professor
- 5) My mother's sister Polly is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) uncle                              b) aunt                              c) grandmother
- 6) My younger sister \_\_\_\_\_ athletics.  
a) goes                              b) does                              c) plays
- 7) How often do you go \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) roller-skating                      b) badminton                      c) gymnastic
- 8) I don't like to wear a \_\_\_\_\_ on my hand.  
a) watches                              b) clock                              c) watch
- 9) I like \_\_\_\_\_. These cute little birds sing so well.  
a) hamster                              b) budgies                              c) canaries
- 10) My parents are real theatre \_\_\_\_\_. They are very fond of theatre.  
a) visitors    b) walkers                      c) goers
- 11) The water in the lakes is always \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) fresh                              b) new                              c) powerful
- 12) Children like to spend time \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) outdoor                              b) doors out                              c) outdoors
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_, where is the nearest railway station?  
a) Sorry                              b) I'm sorry                              c) Excuse me
- 14) My father always \_\_\_\_\_ funny stories.  
a) tells                              b) says                              c) speaks
- 15) A lot of different \_\_\_\_\_ live in Europe.  
a) peoples    b) persons    c) person

**4. Грамматика.**

*Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму.*

- 1) The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) ten minutes ago.
- 2) Last year my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (take) part in the Boston Marathon.
- 3) I'm very happy because I \_\_\_\_\_ (have got) a wonderful family.
- 4) Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an article for our school newspaper.

*Закончи разделительные вопросы.*

- 5) Henry can draw very well, \_\_\_\_\_? – Yes, he can.
- 6) You always come to school early, \_\_\_\_\_? – Yes, I do.
- 7) You had a lot of fun at the party, \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, we did.

**Вставь артикли, где это необходимо.**

- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Ural Mountains are in Siberia.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Europe is not a very big continent.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ Trafalgar Square is in the centre of London.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ Hyde Park is very green and beautiful.
- 13) Every year we go to \_\_\_\_\_ Black Sea with my parents.

**5. Письмо.** Напишите небольшой рассказ из 5-6 предложений на заданную тему. (Приложение 1)

### Приложение 1

1. Напишите открытку своему другу, соблюдая правила оформления открытки.

**You are on a holiday with your parents.**

**Write a postcard to your friend Tom.**

Remember to write about:

- where you are;
- what the weather is like;
- what you do;
- how much you like it there, why.

( Write 50-65 words.)

2. Ответьте на вопросы. Ваши ответы должны быть полными.

- 1) When were you born?
- 2) What are you interesting in?
- 3) What is your biggest dream?
- 4) What are you going to do at the weekend?
- 5) How often do you meet with your friends?
- 6) Who is your favourite writer?

3. Ответьте на вопросы. Ваши ответы должны быть полными.

- 1) What do you enjoy doing?
- 2) What are you good at?
- 3) Do you find it easy or difficult to keep fit? Why
- 4) What kinds of sport do you do?
- 5) What do you do in your free time?
- 6) What career do you want to choose?

4. Ответьте на вопросы. Ваш ответ должен состоять из одного сложноподчиненного предложения и содержать слово because.

- 1) Why do people keep pets?
- 2) What animal is the best pet? Why?

- 3) Which is more interesting: collecting things or keeping pets? Why?
  - 4) Why do people want to have friends?
  - 5) Why do people go to museums and galleries?
5. Ответьте на вопросы. Ваш ответ должен быть полным и развернутым.
- 1) Where do you usually travel?
  - 2) Who do you enjoy travelling with? Why?
  - 3) How often do you usually travel
  - 4) What is the best season for travelling? Why?
  - 5) What places of interest do tourists usually visit in a new city?
6. Ответьте на вопросы о России. Ваш ответ должен быть полным и развернутым.
- 1) How big is Russia?
  - 2) What are the two main cities in Russia?
  - 3) What animals live in Russian forests?
  - 4) What is Russia famous for?
  - 5) What are Russian people proud of?
  - 6) What city do you live in?

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 90 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 2 рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
У4понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы. Умение выделять славную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.	См.критерии оценки
– У 5понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
З 2 языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого	

рамках изучаемых тем;	этикета по изученной теме.	
<i>3.3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталонные ответы

#### I. Аудирование .

Speaker 1 Katya

Speaker 2 Fedor

Speaker 3 Alex

#### II. Чтение.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

6. T

#### III. Лексика.

1. a

2. b

3. c

4. a

5. b

6. b

7. a

8. c

9. c

10. c

11. a

12. c

13. c

14. a

15. b

#### IV. Грамматика

1. began

2. took

3. have got

4. wrote

5. can't he

6. don't you

7. didn't you

8. the

9. the

- 10.–
- 11.–
- 12.–
- 13.the

## Контрольная работа 2

### Вариант 1

#### 1. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Present Indefinite Tense:

- 1) Mrs. Green \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher of English.  
a) am b) is c) are
- 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ a window and a door in this room.  
a) is b) are

#### 2. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Past Indefinite

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ in Sochi in summer.  
a) was b) were
- 2) How many children \_\_\_\_\_ there in the room?  
a) was b) were

#### 3. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Present, Past and Future Indefinite:

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow tomorrow.  
a) are b) were c) was d) will be
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ sure he \_\_\_\_\_ here in five minutes.  
a) am, will be b) am, is c) is, am d) will be, am

#### 4. Choose the correct form of the verb “to have” in the Present Indefinite Tense:

- 1) We don't \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to buy a new car.  
a) have b) has

#### 5. Choose the correct form of the noun:

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ and forks were in the drawer.  
a) knives b) knives
- 2) Many \_\_\_\_\_ like ice-cream.  
a) people b) peoples

#### 6. Choose the right words to fill in the blanks:

- 1) February is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
a) third b) fifth c) second
- 2) Saturday is the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week.  
a) sixth b) third c) seventh

#### 7. Choose the right word:

- 1) There is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with my computer.  
a) somebody b) anyone c) something d) anything
- 2) He didn't speak to \_\_\_\_\_ about that.  
a) anyone b) anybody c) somebody d) nobody

#### 8. Choose the right form of the adjective:

- 1) Nick is \_\_\_\_\_ child in the family.

- a) elder b) oldest c) the eldest  
 2) Things grew \_\_\_\_\_ day after day.  
 a) bad b) worst c) worse

**9. Choose the right preposition to fill the blank:**

- 1) I get up \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.  
 a) at b) in c) on  
 2) The British celebrate Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ 25 December.  
 a) at b) in c) on

**10. Choose the right form of the auxiliary verb to make up a general question:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you go to school yesterday?  
 a) did b) had c) do  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_ you glad to see us?  
 a) are b) will c) do

**11. Choose the correct form of the article:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ weather in Britain is very changeable.  
 a) a b) the c) an

**Вариант 2**

**1. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Present Indefinite Tense:**

- 1) Mary's cousins \_\_\_\_\_ students.  
 a) am b) is c) are  
 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ no cat there.  
 a) is b) are

**2. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Past Indefinite Tense:**

- 1) How many children \_\_\_\_\_ there in the room.  
 a) was b) were  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_ the car new or old?  
 a) Was b) Were

**3. Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” in the Present, Past and Future Indefinite:**

- 1) Jane \_\_\_\_\_ in London yesterday.  
 a) are b) were c) was d) will be  
 2) Ann \_\_\_\_\_ not here today. She \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
 a) are, are b) c) will be, will be d) is, is e) were, were

**4. Choose the correct form of the verb “to have” in the Present Indefinite Tense:**

- 1) We \_\_\_\_\_ a small house in the country.  
 a) do not have b) do not has

**5. Choose the correct form of the noun:**

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ were playing football.  
 a) childrens b) children  
 2) Three old \_\_\_\_\_ were sitting on the bench.  
 a) woman b) women

**6. Choose the right words to fill in the blanks:**

- 1) We live in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
 a) twentieth-one b) twenty-one c) twenty-first

2) December is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.

- a) eighth b) eleventh c) twelfth

**7. Choose the right word:**

1) I hear \_\_\_\_\_ speaking in the next room.

- a) anything b) someone c) something d) anyone

2) There is \_\_\_\_\_ new!

- a) anything b) something c) anyone d) nobody

**8. Choose the right form of the adjective:**

1) Kate is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than Nick.

- a) more young b) youngest c) younger

2) Does she feel \_\_\_\_\_ today?

- a) weller b) better c) more well

**9. Choose the right preposition to fill the blank:**

1) Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday afternoon.

- a) at b) in c) on

2) Bob sleeps well \_\_\_\_\_ night.

- a) at b) in c) on

**10. Choose the right form of the auxiliary verb to make up a general question:**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ you busy now?

- a) Are b) Do c) Have

2) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been in Sochi?

- a) Can b) Do c) Have

**11. Choose the correct form of the article:**

1) There is \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary on the shelf.

- a) ab) thec) an

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 40 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>3 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См.критерии оценки

**Эталоньответов**

**Вариант 1**

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>11.</b>
1) b	1) b	1) d	1) a	1) b	1) c	1) c	1) c	1) a	1) a	1) b
2) a	2) b	2) a	-	2) a	2) a	2) a	2) c	2) c	2) a	-

**Вариант 2**

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>11.</b>
1) c	1) a	1) c	1) a	1) b	1) c	1) b	1) c	1) c	1) a	1) a
2) a	2) a	2) c	-	2) b	2) c	2) b	2) b	2) a	2) c	-

**Контрольная работа 3****Вариант 1****1. Часть №1 «Чтение»**

**Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Г и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

- A. Future Rescuers
- B. Origin of the Superstition
- C. Significant Difference
- D. Oldest Creatures
- E. Traditions
- F. Distress Call
- G. Visible Obstacle

1. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.

2. The term «Mayday» is an internationally recognized radio signal which is only used when a ship is in great danger and needs help immediately. The signal is transmitted on a wavelength of 2.182 kHz, which is permanently monitored by rescue services on the shore. The use of this expression has a very straightforward explanation. It came from the French phrase «m'aidez», which means «help me».

3. In 1700, Henri Misson, a Frenchman visiting Britain asked villagers why they had horseshoes nailed above their doors. They said 'it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and the strength of the iron was thought to protect from evil. Still today they are thought to bring good luck and many brides carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoe is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.

4. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men

smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking- related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

5. Scientists say that rats can help to look for earthquake survivors buried in the ruined buildings. Dogs are already used to search for people, but rats can be even more useful. Like dogs they've got a great sense of smell, but scientists still need to train rats to sniff out people and to carry special radio transmitters to let them know when the survivor is found. Rats may also be trained to find bombs or explosives.

6. Dinosaurs roared for about 150 million years before they disappeared. We humans have only been around for about 2 million years. But cockroaches are 350 million years old and still going strong! Cockroaches can survive in extreme conditions. They can be frozen, then thawed, and walk away as if nothing had happened. They can go for incredibly long time without eating anything. And that is the secret of their success!

## **2. Часть №2 «Лексика и грамматика»**

### **Выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

1. We asked Helen to help...about the house  
a) us b) ourselves c) our d) we
2. We expected our friends...fast for a while.  
a) to move b) moved c) will move d) move
3. Nowadays every country has factories...water and air.  
a) pollute b) to polute c) polluted d) polluting
4. If you had given me more time, I...a better report last week.  
a) would make b) made c) would have made d) make
5. Little children like look books with large print. They...read them more easily.  
a) must b) can c) have to d) may
6. Our teacher always uses...information. Every day we discuss hot TV news.  
a) progressive b) old-fashioned c) fashionable d) up-to-date
7. If she works hard, the company will give her...to a more responsible position.  
a) promotes b) promoted c) promotion d) promotional
8. To be used...  
a) of b) to c) in d) for
9. Would you mind telling me why he doesn't go to the cinema?  
a) It's nice to see you too b) You're welcome  
c) He looks wonderful d) I have no idea I'm afraid
10. Don't look... me so angrily.  
a) on b) from c) of d) at
11. It is ...to leave without saying "goodbye"  
a) regretful b) disappointed c) rude d) cheerful
12. She replied in a soft and low...  
a) voice b) scream c) question d) cry
13. ...it (stop) raining yet?  
a) Did it stop b) Is it stopped c) Has it stopped
14. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.

- a) passed b) was passing c) pass  
 15. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.  
 a) phoned b) had phoned c) phone

**3. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.**

1. Friends call me Lucky because I don't have to work. If I remember it CORRECT

\_\_\_\_\_, it was Confucius, a Chinese philosopher, who said "Choose a job you love and you will never have to work a day in your life".

2. I work for several magazines and journals, they buy my photos, and that's why I can afford to make it my lifelong OCCUPY

3. Throughout Australia you can find \_\_\_\_\_ rocks, awesome bush forests and amazing ocean waters. IMPRESS

**Вариант 2**

**1. Часть №1 «Чтение»**

**Установите соответствие между заголовками А—G и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

- A. Health
- B. Solar Car Fan
- C. Traditions
- D. Travelling
- E. Significant Difference
- F. Books
- G. Bizarre Summer Fashion

1. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

2. Welcome to England's leading seaside resort! Enjoy the mild, healthy sea air, the beautiful architecture, the restful parks, the variety of the shopping streets. Take a trip with us into the beautiful Sussex countryside around Brighton, to romantic windmills, old castles and palaces.
3. A solar panel, which is 5 inches by 4.5 inches, powers the fan, which exchanges hot air inside the car for the presumably cooler air outside. If you park in the shade and want to use the fan, there's a plug-in adapter for the car. One retail Website says the fan can reduce your parked car's interior temperature by 25 degrees, though that's not much solace considering another Website cited 160 to 180 degree temps inside a parked car on a hot day. If you want to try to make your car cooler, you can buy this solar gadget online for around \$10.
4. These famous horror stories explore the dark world of the writer's imagination, where the dead live and speak, where fear lies in every shadow of the mind.
5. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.
6. This bamboo fan cap works just as you might imagine. Sunlight is absorbed through the disk on the top of the hat, which powers the fan that blows onto the forehead of the person wearing this unfortunate fashion accessory. Ladies don't distress, there is also a more feminine style for those of you who are more apt to go for a floral design. For the joker in you or for those of you just wanting to keep cool, both styles are for sale in the UK at just £11.00 each.

## **Часть №2 «Лексика и грамматика»**

### **Выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

1. When she is alone, she often talks to....  
a) her b) herself c) she d) herselv
2. The day before yesterday Mary was made...the poem by heart.  
a) to learn b) learn c) learnt d) learning
3. This house...in the 18<sup>th</sup> century looks very beautiful.  
a) build b) to build c) built d) building
4. The team wouldn't have lost the game if they ...harder.  
a) trained b) would train c) had trained d) train
5. She ...sit here. The seat is free.  
a) must b) may c) has to d) should
6. It is the least interesting book I have ever read. It is so...  
a) boring b) fascinating c) exciting d) enjoyable
7. In a different job he could get a higher salary and better conditions of....  
a) employed b) employment c) employer d) employable

8. To be responsible...  
 a) of b) to c) in d) for
9. I'm awfully sorry. I've torn your book.  
 a) You are welcome b) That doesn't matter  
 c) I don't like reading now d) I wish I could but I can't
10. We've got to take...all the portraits in the classroom and dust them.  
 a) down b) up c) into d) on
11. Ken has always had...for horror stories. There are thousand of them in his bedroom.  
 a) an entertainment b) an excitement c) a fascination d) an impression
12. Most species of wildlife are endangered. Large areas of jungle are...too.  
 a) threatened b) beaten c) ruined d) despised
13. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) by mistake.  
 a) took b) takes c) has taken
14. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.  
 a) waited b) was waiting c) is waiting
15. After I (write) all my letters, I went to the kitchen to make coffee.  
 a) wrote b) had written c) write

**3. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.**

1. Making a career choice is one of the most difficult and most **DECIDE** important \_\_\_\_\_ we will ever make in our lives.

2. They were all so \_\_\_\_\_ ill, they would be grateful for any **SERIOUS** help for them.

3. Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ when I said that my main means of transport was my bicycle. **ASTONISH**

**Пояснение к работе:**

на выполнения задания отводится 90 минут.

**Перечень объектов контроля и оценки**

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 2 рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
У4 понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках	См.критерии оценки

иностранным языке в различных ситуациях общения;	изучаемой темы. Умение выделять главную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.	
– Уметь понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См. критерии оценки
<i>3.1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См. критерии оценки
3.2 языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	
<i>3.3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагола, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См. критерии оценки

### Эталонные ответы

#### Вариант 1

- 1) 1. E2. F3. B4. C 5. A 6. D  
 2) 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. c 11. b 12. d 13. c 14. b  
 15. d 16. d 17. c 18. a 19. c 20. b 21. b 22. correctly 23. occupation  
 24. impressive

#### Вариант 2

- 1) 1. E2. D3. B4. F5. C6. G  
 2) 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. b 10. a 11. c 12. c 13. c 14. b  
 15. b 16. decision 17. seriously 18. astonished

#### Задания к зачету

##### 1. Письменно переведите текст

### I WANT TO BE ALONE

Greta Garbo was a Hollywood star in the 1920s and 1930s. She was born in Sweden in 1906. Her real name was Greta Gustafsson. Her father died when she was fourteen, so she left school and got a job. She worked as a model for newspaper advertisements. When she was seventeen, she went to theatre school.

She met Mauritz Stiller, a top Swedish film director, and he gave her a part in one of his films. He also gave her the name Garbo in 1925, when Stiller moved to Hollywood, Garbo went with him. She later became an American citizen. In Hollywood, Garbo made twenty-seven films and got four Academy Award nominations. In 1932 in the film *Grand Hotel* she said the famous line “I want to be alone.”

**2. Составьте монологическое высказывание(12-15 предложений) на выбор**

- About myself
- My family.
- My working day.

**3. Вставьте глагол to be.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ on business.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ Marta.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ not from Madrid.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ married.

**4. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.**

1. I'm an actor. \_\_\_\_\_ favourite singers are Jimi Hendrix and Bob Marley.
2. He is the Prince of Wales. \_\_\_\_\_ wife is called Camilla.
3. She's from Los Angeles. \_\_\_\_\_ films include Tomb Raider and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.
4. We're married. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Bill and Hillary.
5. They're Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_ surname is Iglesias.

**5. Образуйте множественное число существительных.**

A dictionary, a wallet, a day, a country, a bottle, a foot, a key, a child, a picture, a card, a bus, a ball, a man, a stamp.

**6. Используйте артикль a, an, - .**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ actor
2. \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer
3. \_\_\_\_\_ drivers
4. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher
5. \_\_\_\_\_ doctors
6. \_\_\_\_\_ engineer

**7. Используйте оборот there is/there are.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ any milk in the fridge?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a very good beach near our hotel.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ any cheap restaurants near here?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ fifty states in the USA.

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 90 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
У 2 рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
У4 понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы. Умение выделять главную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.	См.критерии оценки
– У 5 понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки
<i>3 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
3 2 языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	
<i>3 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте.	См.критерии оценки

### Эталоньответов

1.

Грета Гарбо была голливудской звездой в 1920-1930 годах. Она родилась в Швеции в 1906 году. Ее настоящее имя Грета Густафссон. Ее отец умер, когда ей было 14, поэтому она оставила школу и пошла работать. Она работала моделью в газетных рекламах. Когда ей было 17, она пошла в театральную школу. Она встретила МауритцСтиллер, директора шведской кинокомпании и она дала ей роль в своем фильме. Также она дала ей имя Гарбо в 1925 когда Стиллер переехала в Голливуд, Гарбо поехала вместе с ней. Позже она стала гражданкой Америки. В Голливуде Гарбо снялась в 27

фильмах и получила 4 номинации на премию Оскар. В 1932 в фильме «Гранд-отель» она сказала известную фразу «Я хочу быть одна».

## **2. (Возможные варианты)**

### **About myself**

My name is Mary and I am 15 years old. I was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, 2008 in Saint-Petersburg. Saint-Petersburg is one of the biggest cities in Russia which once was the capital of the country.

I am a first-year student. I study medicine. It is difficult to study at the State Medical college but I am trying to do my best to become a good specialist.

I have a small family. There are only four of us: mother, father, grandmother and me. I am the only child in the family. My parents are doctors. My mother is 47 and my father is 49 years old. My mother is a pediatrician, she treats children. My father is a surgeon. His job is difficult and requires endurance. Sometimes his operations last for many hours!

### **My family.**

My name is Alice. I am a student. I am eighteen years old. My family is large. I have a mother, a father, two sisters and a brother. My mother's name is Emma. She is a teacher. She works in a college. She is a nice woman. My mother is tall and slim. She has big brown eyes and short black hair. My father's name is Nick. He is a doctor. He works in a hospital. My father is a tall man. He has short brown hair and green eyes.

My sisters are pupils. Their names are Jane and Bess. Jane is seven years old. She has long brown hair and brown eyes. Bess is eight years old. She has long brown hair and brown eyes. My sisters are nice. My brother's name is Ted. He is a student. He is a good student. He is tall and slim. I love my family.

### **My working day**

I get up at seven o'clock in the morning. I do my morning exercises. Then I make my bed and go to the bathroom. In the bathroom I wash my face, hands, neck and ears. Then I clean my teeth. After that I go to the bedroom and dress. I have breakfast at half past seven.

I usually eat an apple, some toasts and drink a cup of tea or coffee. I leave home at eight o'clock and go to the college. I usually come to the college at a quarter to nine. The lessons begin at nine o'clock. We have six lessons every day. I study five days a week. I study on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. My lessons are over at a quarter to two. I come home at half past two. I have dinner and do my homework. I always do my homework in the afternoon. Then I help my mother about the house. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy the flat. Sometimes I go to the cinema or visit my friends. I have supper at eight o'clock. In the evening I watch TV or read books. I go to bed at twelve o'clock.

## **3.**

1. is
2. am
3. are

4. are
5. are
6. is

**4.**

1. My
2. His
3. Her
4. Our
5. Their

**5.**

A dictionary-dictionaries, a wallet-wallets, a day-days, a country-countries, a bottle-bottles, a foot-feet, a key-keys, a child-children, a picture-pictures, a card-cards, a bus-buses, a ball-balls, a man-men, a stamp-stamps.

**6.**

1. an
2. a
3. -
4. a
5. -
6. an

**7.**

1. Is there
2. There is
3. Are there
4. There are

## **Задания к дифференцированному зачету**

### **Вариант 1**

#### **1. Read and translate the text**

##### **Good Friends**

My name is Alexander, Alex for short. I am a college student. I am sixteen. I am a sociable person. I have three foreign friends – Nora, Peter and Jane. We are of the same age. We are fond of modern music, books, sports and travelling. Nora is Swedish. She is a college student too. She is a tall blonde. She is very beautiful. Peter is from Warsaw. He is a future designer. Jane is from Great Britain. She is a sociology student from London. None of us is married. We are too young for that.

We are really good friends, not just acquaintances. We exchange emails, speak very often on the phone and Skype and even visit each other.

#### **2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Jane is sixteen.
- 2) Peter is Polish.
- 3) Peter is a designer.
- 4) All the friends are smart computer users.

5) Alex, Jane, Nora and Peter are pen friends.

**3. Make up dialogues using the following prompts**

- Where are from?
- I'm from ... . My nationality is ... .
- How old are you?
- I'm ... .
- What is your occupation?
- I'm a ... .
- Who is your best friend?
- It's ... .
- Is she/he married?
- No/Yes, he/she ... .
- What is she/he fond of ... ?
- He/she is fond of ... .

**4. Choose the correct answer:**

1. ... water is necessary for our life.
 

a) an	c) -
b) a	d) the
2. Last year ... summer was very hot and windy.
 

a) an	c) -
b) a	d) the
3. ... Atlantic Ocean is larger than ... Indian Ocean.
 

a) an	c) -
b) a	d) the
4. Last night ... moon was shining brightly.
 

a) an	c) -
b) a	d) the
5. Moscow is on ... Moskva River.
 

a) an	c) -
b) a	d) the
6. Russian people like ...tea.
 

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

**Вариант 2**

**1. Read and translate the text**

I think the family is the most important thing for every person. The family is people who always love you, support you and help you.

My family is large. It is very friendly and united. I have parents, an elder brother and grandparents. We all get on with each other very well. We spend a lot of time together.

My father's name is Konstantin Alexeevich. He is a plastic surgeon; he helps people become more beautiful. He is a real professional.

My mother's name is LiudmilaMikhailovna. She is an engineer, but she does a lot of work about the house. She cooks very well. She always checks how we do our homework.

**2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Alex has a younger brother.
- 2) My father is a professor at a medical university.
- 3) My mother is a cook.
- 4) She spends a lot of time reading.
- 5) She sometimes checks Alex's and Alexei's homework.

**3. Talk about your family using the following prompts**

My family is ... .

There are ... of us in the family ... .

We spend/don't spend a lot of time together.

We go to ..., visit ... .

My mum's name is ... .

She is a ... .

She works in/at ... .

My brother(s)/sister(s) is (are) ... .

I think our family is ... .

**4. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе**

Man -, book -, pen -, cow -, queen -, princess -, duchess -, hen -, mother -, class -, story -, road -, day -, cat -, bush -, desk -, table -, plate -, fox -, room -, lady -, knife -, chair -, bus -, hero -, match -.

**Вариант 3**

**1. Read and translate the text**

I think the family is the most important thing for every person. For me it is impossible to live without my family.

My family is rather large. I have parents, an elder brother and grandparents. My mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around. She is fond of reading.

My brother Alexei is 22 years old. He is a student at the Medical Faculty in Tver State Medical Academy. He wants to become a good surgeon like our father.

My grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist. They give lectures in universities and write scientific books.

I have my duties about the house. I go shopping and clean the rooms. I like my home to be clean and tidy. I think home is the nicest place.

**2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Mother arranges the free time of his sons.
- 2) His brother studies in a theatre school.
- 3) Alex's grandparents do scientific research.

- 4) Alexei's duty is to clean the rooms.
- 5) Alex likes everything to be in order.

### **3. Talk about your family using the following prompts**

My family is ... .

There are ... of us in the family ... .

My dad's name is ... .

He is a ... .

He works in/at a ... .

My brother(s)/sister(s) is (are) ... .

We all have (haven't) duties about the house.

My mum ..., my dad ..., my brother ..., I ... .

I think our family is ... .

### **4. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку**

1. a market / is / the river / there / near
2. TV / there / a good film / on / is
3. any / in the sky / there / clouds / aren't
4. in my coffee / is / sugar / any / there ?

## **Вариант 4**

### **1. Read and translate the text**

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow.

His foreign friends – Peter, Jane and Nora – are now in Moscow. At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at this new flat. Alexander welcomes them on the landing. He shows them all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and rubbish chute.

Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student, but she has good taste. Jane likes Alexander's library with a lot of English and Russian books, the cosy kitchen and the paintings on the walls.

### **2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Alexander's pen friends are now in Moscow.
- 2) At the weekend Alexander meets them at the metro station.
- 3) He shows them a rich collection of English and Russian books.
- 4) Peter likes Alexander's library and pictures on the walls.
- 5) Jane is not a designer but she works for a building company.

### **3. Talk about your flat/house using the following prompts**

I live ... .

My flat is on the ... floor of a ... -story block of flats.

It has modern conveniences: ... .

It is a ... -roomed flat with a ... .

My favourite room is ... .  
 It is ... .  
 The wall/wallpaper colour is ... .  
 The furniture there is ... .  
 It includes ... .  
 I like/dislike rearranging the ... .

#### 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- 1) ... you an engineer? – Yes, I ... .  
 a) am b) is c) are
- 2) ... your brother at school? – Yes, he ... .  
 a) am b) is c) are
- 3) ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she ... .  
 a) am b) is c) are
- 4) ... they at home? – No, they are not at home, they ... at work.  
 a) am b) is c) are
- 5) It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again.  
 a) am b) is c) are
- 6) Where ... Lisa and John? – They ... at college.  
 a) am b) is c) are

### Вариант 5

#### 1. Read and translate the text

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. His foreign friends – Peter, Jane and Nora – are now in Moscow. At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at this new flat.

Peter is a future designer. He gives Alexander a piece of advice to change the wallpaper colours in his bedroom and rearrange some pieces of furniture. Peter says: "Look! It would be right to put the bookcase closer to the right-hand corner. I think your wallpaper should be pink".

But Jane doesn't like the carpet on the floor. "It is not in fashion now", she explains to Alex. As for the wallpaper colours in Alex's room, Jane prefers them in green.

Alexander is at loss. He looks at the wallpaper in his room and at the carpet on the floor. Whose advice to follow?

#### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) Jane thinks that Alexander doesn't follow fashion trends.
- 2) She recommends Alex to change the wallpaper in the living room.
- 3) Jane prefers it in pink.
- 4) Peter thinks it is better to move the bookcase.
- 5) Alex is ready to follow his advice.

#### 3. Talk about your flat/house using the following prompts

I live ... .

My flat is on the ... floor of a ... -story block of flats.

It has modern conveniences: ... .  
 It is a ... -roomed flat with a ... .  
 My favourite room is ... .  
 It is ... .  
 The wall/wallpaper colour is ... .  
 The furniture there is ... .  
 It includes ... .  
 I like/dislike rearranging the ... .

#### **4. Вставте форму глагола to have в настоящем времени**

- 1) My mum ... big blue eyes.
- 2) My dad ... short dark hair.
- 3) I ... a little mouth.
- 4) My brother ... little ears.
- 5) My friend ... a big nose.
- 6) They ... no got a kite.

### **Вариант 6**

#### **1. Read and translate the text**

My usual working day begins at 6:00 when my radio alarm buzzes. I do my morning exercises every day. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. I'm in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast I grab my bag and rush for college. Usually we have seven lessons a day. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to canteen.

At 3 o'clock when the classes are over I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates.

#### **2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Alexander's working day starts at 6:30.
- 2) He is the habit of having a big breakfast.
- 3) Alexander's favourite subject is Maths.
- 4) In the middle of the day the students go to the canteen.
- 5) Alexander likes to play football.

#### **3. Talk about your working day using the following prompts**

My usual working day starts at ... .  
 I get up at ... .  
 It takes me ... .  
 My classes start at ... .  
 We usually have ... lessons a day.  
 At ... o'clock our classes are over.

I come back home at ... .

At home I ... .

If I have time I ... .

I go to bed at ... .

#### 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- 1) I left ... car in the garage.  
a) my b) your c) his d) her
- 2) Mary hung ... coat on the peg.  
a) my b) your c) his d) her
- 3) Jack had ... hair cut.  
a) my b) your c) his d) her
- 4) Neil and David ate ... supper.  
a) their b) your c) his d) her
- 5) I hope you enjoy ... holiday.  
a) their b) your c) his d) her
- 6) ... house is much bigger than ... house.  
a) They, we b) Their, our c) They, my d) Their, us

### Вариант 7

#### 1. Read and translate the text

I think our college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-story building with a sports ground behind it. I really think it is the best educational institution in Moscow. We have even an inside swimming pool.

On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. In the library two librarians help students to find the books they need. In the reading room there are laptops which we can use during the breaks and after classes.

The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and the swimming pool. We like to go there even after the lessons. To the left of the gym there is a hall and a staircase. The staircase leads to the first floor.

#### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) Alex studies in Moscow.
- 2) There is an indoor swimming pool in his college.
- 3) The library is equipped with laptops.
- 4) All the classrooms are on the first floor.
- 5) After classes the students rush home.

#### 3. Talk about your classroom using the following prompts

My college is ... ..-story building.

In front of the college building we can see ... .

There is/are ... behind it.

The college is equipped with ... .

The teachers use ... at the lessons.

There are ... on the ground floor; ... on the first floor ...; ... .  
 When we enter the ... classroom, we can see ... .  
 Our students try to take care of ... .  
 I think our college ... .

#### 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- 1) ... London have many museums?  
 a) Do b) Does c) Did
- 2) ... they work here?  
 a) Do b) Does c) Did
- 3) She ... her Granny every week.  
 a) visit b) visits c) to visit
- 4) I usually ... tea in the morning.  
 a) drink b) to drink c) drinks
- 5) Kate ... her homework after school.  
 a) do b) to do c) does
- 6) We sometimes ... sweets.  
 a) to eat b) eats c) eat

### Вариант 8

#### 1. Read and translate the text

Alex thinks that he has too much hobbies and too little time. He wants to share his concern with his friend Peter from Poland. As Peter is coming to Moscow only in two month's time, Alex decides to write him. But before writing an email, he puts his ideas in his diary:

“Nowadays it's hard to name all activities, entertainments and hobbies practiced by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There exist quite different sorts of leisure activities which give thousands of people a sense of excitement and expectation. There are various pursuits that people choose to pass their free time. Today people spend hours watching different informative, educational and environment programmes”.

#### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) Alex writes in his diary a list of all activities, entertainments and hobbies practiced by people in their free time.
- 2) Alex has no hobby and wants to select one.
- 3) He meets with his friend to discuss this problem.
- 4) Hobbies give people a sense of excitement and expectation.
- 5) Today people spend a lot of time watching different informative, educational or environment programmes.

#### 3. Talk about your favourite hobby using the following prompts

I have ... .

My favourite hobby is ... .



I live in ..., in ... street.

... is ... my home.

To get to the bus station ... I ....

It takes me ... minutes.

I have to change the line at the ... station and go to the ... station.

It takes me ... minutes... .

The ... bus is usually ... .

Then I go up the stairs to the street and turn ... .

#### 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) thirteen                       | a) 1/5           |
| 2) three hundred and seventy-five | b) 1941          |
| 3) the tenth                      | c) 25 апреля     |
| 4) one/a fifth                    | d) 375           |
| 5) three point four               | e) 12 часов ночи |
| 6) nineteen forty-one             | f) 13            |
| 7) the twenty-fifth of April      | g) 3.4           |
| 8) It's twelve pm.                | h) десятый       |

### Вариант 10

#### 1. Read and translate the text

Alex already has some ideas about typical British food. The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than we have on the Continent, though some English people like a “continental” breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or fish.

They have lunch about one o'clock. They have cold meat, potatoes, salad and pickles, pudding or fruit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. In the evening they have simple dinner – an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

#### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) The English breakfast is also known as the continental breakfast.
- 2) The usual English breakfast consists of rolls and butter and coffee.
- 3) British people seldom drink coffee.
- 4) In a great many British homes dinner is the biggest meal of the day.

5) British people eat biscuits, cakes, fruit and nuts for dessert.

### 3. Talk about your family food traditions using the following prompts

Our usual meal are ... .

The chief of the day is ... .

My usual breakfast is ... .

I generally have lunch at ... .

On weekdays I eat in ... with my ... .

I usually have ... .

At weekend we ... .

We have dinner at ... .

It consists of ... .

For festive dinners we cook ... .

Ourspecialdishis ... .

### 4. Подчеркните в предложениях Participle I, укажите, какую роль в предложении выполняет Participle I

1) I saw her smiling face in the window.

2) Knowing English perfectly he was able to watch foreign movies.

3) Travelling around the world, he visited as much countries as he could.

4) Whistling he closed the door.

5) Look at the man crossing the street.

## Вариант 11

### 1. Read and translate the text

When we want to buy something we go to shop. There are many different shops in the cities: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets.

At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocer's, which is stocked with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, green peas and fruits. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packet.

If you call round at a dairy, you can buy milk, cream, cheese and many other milk products.

### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

1) You can buy vegetables in the greengrocer's.

2) To buy meat and poultry you have to go to the butcher's.

3) The dairy sells milk, cheese and sausages.

4) Everything in the greengrocer's is ready-made.

5) The knitwear department offers everything for knitting.

### 3. Describe how you do your shopping

I like doing shopping.

I shop ... because it's ... .

I do my weekly shopping on ... .

My favourite food shopping is ... .

I do my food shopping at ... .

I usually buy ... there.

I spend a lot of money on ... .

I often buy ... .

To save time and money I stick to a routine : ... .

#### 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1) There is so ... snow on the roof.

a) much b) many c) few d) a little e) a few

2) He has ... English books.

a) much b) many c) little d) a little e) a few

3) There are too ... flowers in this vase. Take ... for your wife.

a) much b) many c) little d) a little e) a few

4) Give me ... butter, please.

a) much b) many c) little d) few e) a little f) a few

5) Pass me the jug, please. There is too ... milk in my coffee.

a) much b) many c) little d) few e) a little f) a few

6) There are very ... pies on the plate. Take ... for your children.

a) much b) many c) little d) few e) a little f) a few

### Вариант 12

#### 1. Read and translate the text

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams – their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it “the queen of all sports”. It comprises such kinds of sports as running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing and many more in which you can take an active part.

#### 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

1) People who play a game are sportsmen.

2) Two players playing with each other are opponents.

3) Gymnastics is the queen of all sports.

4) The most popular sport is tennis.

5) Athletic comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping, racewalking, throwing and others.

### **3. Give simple reasons for liking/disliking different sports using the following prompts**

I'm good/not very good at ... .

Truly speaking, I don't like ... because ... .

But I'm fond of ... because ... .

To my mind the most exciting kind of sports is ... .

Personally I would never go playing ... because it's very ... .

### **4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1) Would you like ... milk?

a) some b) any c) no)

2) You can leave at ... time.

a) some b) any c) no)

3) Could you give me ... help, please?

a) some b) any c) no)

4) We must buy ... vegetables for dinner.

a) some b) any c) no)

5) I haven't got ... eggs for pancakes.

a) some b) any c) no)

6) I think ... is burning.

a) something b) anything c) nothing

## **Вариант 13**

### **1. Read and translate the text**

The first record of the games dates from 776 BC in Greece. The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discs and throwing the javelin. Only men competed, and they wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement.

The first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars. There may be Summer and Winter Games.

In modern times the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organization. The Winter Olympic Games are multi-sport event held every four years.

In 2014 Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics. Our Government, Olympic Sports Committee and sportsmen were prepared for this event with great enthusiasm. Our sportsmen won many medals.

### **2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

1) The first Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece.

2) Both men and women took part in the Games at that time.

3) The men wore no clothes because of the hot weather.

4) The Olympic Games are held every four years. There were only two exceptions because of earthquakes.

5) Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

### **3. Give general information about the Olympic Games using the following prompts**

The first official Olympic Games took place in the year ... in ... .

They were held in honour of ... .

The important sports in the original Olympic Games were ... .

The first modern Olympiad took place in the year ... in ... .

The Olympic Games are held every ... .

They may be ... .

The five Olympic circles represent ... .

They are connected to symbolize ... .

Russia hosted the Games ... .

In 2014 ... .

I'd like to go to the Olympic Games because ... .

### **4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1) Nick is ... boy that I know.

a) happier b) the happiest c) happy

2) Of the six cars, I like the silver one ... .

a) good b) better c) best

3) Jane's notebook is ... than mine.

a) cheaper b) the cheapest c) cheap

4) This is ... cheese-cake I have ever had!

a) more delicious b) the most delicious c) delicious

5) This bookcase is ... than that one.

a) beautiful b) the most beautiful c) more beautiful

6) Do you feel ... today than yesterday?

a) better b) the best c) good

## **Вариант 14**

### **1. Read and translate the text**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is situated on the Moscow River. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading economic and cultural centre. Moscow is governed by a city council and a mayor and is divided into boroughs. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. The hub of Russian railway network, Moscow is also a port and has several civilian and military airports.

One of the most wonderful examples of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharskiy.

Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century Moscow became the capital of the Russian national state.

During World War II, Moscow was the goal of the German offensive. Although the German columns were stopped only about 40 km from the city's centre, Moscow suffered virtually no war damage.

## 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) Moscow is governed by a mayor.
- 2) Moscow has several ports.
- 3) Minin and Pozharskiy founded Moscow in 1147.
- 4) In the 15<sup>th</sup> century Moscow became the capital of Russian Federation.
- 5) During World War II Moscow was occupied by the German troops.

## 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Moscow State University         | a) department store        |
| 2) the Arbat                       | b) theatre                 |
| 3) Petrovsky Passage               | c) stadium                 |
| 4) the Tretyakov Gallery           | d) cinema                  |
| 5) The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier | e) educational institution |
| 6) The Bolshoi                     | f) restaurant              |
| 7) Luzhniki                        | g) hotel                   |
| 8) Metropol                        | h) museum                  |
| 9) Praga                           | i) monument                |
| 10) Pushkinsky                     | j) street                  |

## 4. Составьте из слов предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

- 1) the – I – beach – going – to – am.
- 2) Anna – juice – is – orange – drinking.
- 3) not – sun – shining – the – is.
- 4) are – parents – the – in – my – sitting – garden.
- 5) dress – she – long – is – a – today – wearing.
- 6) we – playing – not – violin – are – the.

## Вариант 15

### 1. Read and translate the text

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russia and 14 other new sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President has his administration but it is not part of the Federal

Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council and the State Duma. The members of the Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman.

## 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones

- 1) The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
- 2) The President is the head of state.
- 3) The President is elected by the State Duma.
- 4) The President is involved in the work of the executive branch.
- 5) The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.

## 3. Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts

I'd like to tell you about ... .

The Russian Federation was set up ... .

Politically it is ... .

The head of the state is ... .

His functions is ... .

There are three branches of power: ... .

The Federal Assembly consists of ... .

The State Duma is elected by ... .

The Federation Council is formed of ... .

The legislative power ... .

The executive power ... .

The judicial power ... .

## 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

- 1) The suitcase was empty. There ... not clothes in it.  
a) is                                      b) was                                      c) were
- 2) I ... to my parents a fortnight ago.  
a) write                                      b) written                                      c) wrote
- 3) We visited the museum. There ... enough time.  
a) is                                      b) was                                      c) are
- 4) My friend ... his book at home.  
a) left    b) leave    c) to leave
- 5) I ... your brother yesterday.  
a) to meet    b) met    c) meet
- 6) My mother (come) home late yesterday.  
a) come    b) to come    c) came

## Вариант 16

### 1. Read and translate the text

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244,000 square miles is situated in the British Isles which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

It consists of four parts- England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns.

The smallest country is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes, known as lochs and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh.

## **2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones**

- 1) Great Britain consists of three parts.
- 2) The territory of the country is large: 244,000 square miles.
- 3) The smallest part is Wales.
- 4) Most people in Wales live in the mountains.
- 5) The Highlands are the oldest mountains in the world.

## **3. Give general information about the UK using the following prompts**

Britain which is formally known as the UK of ... is the political unity of ... .

It is located ... .

Its total area is ... .

The coast of the UK are washed by ... .

The capital of the UK is ... .

The official language is ... .

The national symbol of the UK is ... .

The largest cities are ... .

The chief river is ... .

Britain's major industries include ... .

## **4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

- 1) I ... milk after lessons.  
a) shall to drink   b) will to drink   c) shall drink
- 2) The teacher ... Nadya a good mark.  
a) shall to give   b) will give   c) shall to give
- 3) It ... Friday tomorrow .  
a) shall to be   b) will be   c) shall be
- 4) We ... to the concert next Saturday.  
a) shall go   b) will go   c) shall to go
- 5) The boys (to swim) in the river in the afternoon.  
a) shall swim   b) will go   c) shall to swim
- 6) I ... dinner next time.

a) shall prepare b) will prepare c) shall to prepare

### Пояснение к работе:

на выполнения задания отводится 90 минут.

### Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Наименование объектов контроля и оценки	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (в баллах)
<i>У 2. Рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных и прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.</i>	Логичное и последовательное высказывание в рамках предложенной ситуации общения. Понимание текста полностью. Выделение необходимых фактов.	См.критерии оценки
<i>У 3. Создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стан изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации.</i>	Владение культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка. Умение анализировать, сравнивать и сопоставлять фактический материал.	См.критерии оценки
<i>У 4. Понимать общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения.</i>	Умение воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы. Умение выделять главную мысль текста. Умение высказывать собственное мнение.	См.критерии оценки
<i>У 5. Понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию.</i>	Понимание общего содержания текста или высказывания.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 1. значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения.</i>	Знание и использование лексического (1200-1400 слов) и грамматического минимума для чтения и перевода (со словарём) текстов познавательной и профессиональной направленности.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 2. языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем.</i>	Определение и использование в диалогической и монологической речи идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета по изученной теме.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 3. новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных). Средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию.</i>	Знание видовременных и неличных форм английского глагол, правильный перевод их в тексте. Знание средств и способов выражения модальности. Знание структуры сложноподчинённых предложений различных видов.	См.критерии оценки
<i>З 5. тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО.</i>	Чтение, перевод (со словарём) познавательных и профессиональных текстов. Выполнение заданий по тексту. Рассуждение и выражение собственного	См.критерии оценки

## Эталонные ответы

### Вариант 1

#### Хорошие друзья

Меня зовут Александр, Алекс кратко. Я - студент колледжа. Мне 16. Я общительный человек. У меня есть 3 друга – Нора, Петр и Джейн. Мы ровесники. Мы увлекаемся современной музыкой, книгами, спортом и путешествиями. Нора – шведка. Она тоже студент колледжа. Она высокая блондинка. Она очень красивая. Петр из Варшавы. Он будущий дизайнер. Джейн из Великобритании. Она студент социологии из Лондона. Никто из нас не женат. Мы слишком молоды для этого.

Мы по-настоящему хорошие друзья, а не просто знакомые. Мы общаемся электронной почтой, очень часто говорим по телефону и скайпу и даже посещаем друг друга.

2. T, T, T, T, F.

3.

- Where are from?
- I'm from Russia. My nationality is Russian.
- How old are you?
- I'm 15.
- What is your occupation?
- I'm a college student.
- Who is your best friend?
- It's Ivan.
- Is she/he married?
- No, he is not married.
- What is she/he fond of ... ?
- He is fond of sport.

4. 1) c 2) c 3) d 4) d 5) d 6) c

### Вариант 2

Я думаю, что семья самое важное для каждого человека. Семья это люди, которые всегда любят тебя, поддерживают тебя и помогают тебе.

Моя семья большая. Она очень дружная и крепкая. У меня есть родители, старший брат и бабушка с дедушкой. У нас всегда хорошие отношения друг с другом. Мы вместе проводим много времени.

Моего отца зовут Константин Алексеевич. Он пластический хирург; он помогает людям быть более красивыми. Он настоящий профессионал.

Мою маму зовут Людмила Михайловна. Она инженер, но она выполняет много работы по дому. Она очень хорошо готовит. Она всегда проверяет, как мы выполняем свою домашнюю работу.

2. 1) F (Alex has an elder brother.)

2) F (He is a plastic surgeon.)

3) F (My mother is an engineer.)

4) F (She does a lot of work about the house.)

5) F (She always checks how we do our homework.)

**3.** My family is small.

There are three of us in the family my mother, my sister and I.

We spend a lot of time together.

We go to cinemas, visit our friends.

My mum's name is Anna Ivanovna.

She is a teacher.

She works at school .

My sister is a pupil.

I think our family is very united.

**4.** Man - men, book - books, pen - pens, cow - cows, queen - queens, princess - princesses, duchess - duchesses, hen - hens, mother - mothers, class - classes, story - stories, road - roads, day - days, cat - cats, bush - bushes, desk - desks, table - tables, plate - plates, fox - foxes, room - rooms, lady - ladies, knife - knives, chair - chairs, bus - busses, hero - heroes, match - matches.

### **Вариант 3**

**1.** Я думаю, что семья самое важное для каждого человека. Для меня невозможно жить без семьи.

Моя семья довольно большая. Она очень дружная и крепкая. У меня есть родители, старший брат и бабушка с дедушкой. Моя мама распределяет наше свободное время, поэтому мы не можем слоняться без дела. Она любит читать.

Моему брату 22 года. Он студент медицинского факультета государственной медицинской академии в Твери. Он хочет стать хорошим хирургом, как наш отец.

Мой дедушка историк, а бабушка – лингвист. Они читают лекции в университетах и пишут научные книги.

У меня есть обязанности по дому. Я хожу по магазинам и убираю в комнатах. Мне нравится, когда мой дом чистый и аккуратный. Я думаю, дом это самое лучшее место.

**2.1)** T    **2)** F (He is a student at the Medical Faculty in Tver State Medical Academy)    **3)** F (They write scientific books)    **4)** F (Alexander's duty is to clean the rooms)    **5)** T

**3.** My family rather large.

There are five of us in the family mother, father, two brothers and I.

My dad's name is Anton Petrovich.

He is a driver.

He works at a taxi.

My brothers are workers.

We all have duties about the house.

My mum cooks, my dad does shopping, my brothers clean rooms, I wash dishes.

I think our family is united.

**4.** 1. There is a market near the river.

2. There is a good film on TV.

3. There aren't any clouds in the sky.

4. Is there any sugar in my coffee?

#### Вариант 4

1. У семьи Александра есть квартира в многоквартирном доме на окраине Москвы.

Его друзья Питер, Джейн и Нора сейчас в Москве. На выходные они приходят к Александру, чтобы посмотреть на его новую квартиру. Александр встречает их на лестнице. Он показывает им все современные удобства: центральное отопление, водопровод с холодной и горячей водой, электричество, газ, Интернет, два лифта и мусоропровод.

Джейн не дизайнер. Она – студент социологии, но у нее хороший вкус. Джейн нравится библиотека Александра с большим количеством английских и русских книг, уютная кухня и картины на стенах.

2. 1) T 2) F (Alexander welcomes them on the landing.) 3) F (He shows them all the modern conveniences.) 4) F (Jane likes Alexander's library and pictures on the walls.) 5) F (Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student.)

3. I live in a flat.

My flat is on the second floor of a five -story block of flats.

It has modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and rubbish chute.

It is a three -roomed flat with a two bedrooms and living room.

My favourite room is my bedroom.

It is large and cosy.

The wallpaper colour is green.

The furniture there is modern and stylish.

It includes divan-bed, desk, arm-chairs and wardrobe.

I dislike rearranging the furniture.

4. 1) are, am 2) is, is 3) is, is 4) are, are 5) is, is 6) are, are

#### Вариант 5

1. У семьи Александра есть квартира в новом многоквартирном доме на окраине Москвы. Его друзья Питер, Джейн и Нора сейчас в Москве. На выходные они приходят к Александру, чтобы посмотреть на его новую квартиру.

Питер будущий дизайнер. Он дает совет Александру поменять цвет обоев в его спальне и переставить несколько предметов мебели. Питер говорит: «Смотри! Будет лучше передвинуть книжный шкаф в правый угол. Я думаю, что лучше цвет обоев изменить на розовый».

Но Джейн не нравится ковер на полу. «Сейчас это не модно» - объясняет она Алексу. Что касается цвета обоев в комнате Алекса, Джейн предпочитает их зелеными.

Александр в растерянности. Он смотрит на свои обои и на ковер у двери. Какому совету последовать?

2. 1) T 2) F (She recommends Alex to change the wallpaper in his room.) 3) F (Jane prefers them in green.) 4) T 5) F (Alexander is at loss.)

3. I live in a flat.

My flat is on the second floor of a five -story block of flats.

It has modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and rubbish chute.

It is a three -roomed flat with a two bedrooms and living room.

My favourite room is my bedroom.

It is large and cosy.

The wallpaper colour is green.

The furniture there is modern and stylish.

It includes divan-bed, desk, arm-chairs and wardrobe.

I dislike rearranging the furniture.

4. 1) has 2) has 3) have 4) has 5) has 6) have

### **Вариант 6**

1. Мой обычный рабочий день начинается в 6 часов, когда звенит мой радиобудильник. Я делаю утреннюю зарядку каждый день. После душа я одеваюсь и причесываюсь. У меня есть привычка завтракать легко. После завтрака я хватаю свою сумку и бегу в колледж. Обычно у нас семь уроков в день. В некоторые дни уроки пролетают очень быстро, особенно если это гуманитарные науки или математика, которые мне нравятся больше всего, но они тянутся медленнее, если это химия или биология и особенно если у нас контрольные работы по ним. Каждый урок длится 45 минут, а перемены очень короткие: только 5 или 10 минут. К счастью, у нас есть большая перемена в середине дня, которая длится 45 минут. Во время перемены мы идем в столовую.

В 3 часа, когда уроки заканчиваются, я иногда остаюсь в колледже играть в футбол со своими одноклассниками.

2. 1) F (Alexander's working day starts at 6:00.) 2) F (He is the habit of having a light breakfast.) 3) T 4) T 5) T

3. My usual working day starts at 7 o'clock.

I get up at 6.30.

It takes me 45 minutes to get to college.

My classes start at 9 pm.

We usually have 6 lessons a day.

At 2 o'clock our classes are over.

I come back home at 3.

At home I have dinner, help my parents and do my homework.

If I have time I watch TV and read books.

I go to bed at 11 pm.

4. 1) a 2) d 3) c 4) a 5) b 6) b

### **Вариант 7**

1. Я думаю наш колледж современный и хорошо спроектированный. Это трехэтажное здание со спортплощадкой позади него. Я действительно думаю, что это самое лучшее образовательное учреждение в Москве. У нас есть даже крытый бассейн.

На первом этаже есть аудитории для первокурсников, мастерские и библиотека. В мастерских есть инструменты и машины. В библиотеке два библиотекаря помогают студентам найти необходимые книги. В читальном

зале есть портативные ноутбуки, которые мы можем использовать во время перемен и после уроков.

Уроки физической культуры проводятся в спортзале и бассейне. Нам нравится ходить туда после уроков. Слева от спортзала есть коридор и лестница.

2. 1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F (On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students.) 5) F (We like to go to the gym and swimming pool even after the lessons.)

3. My college is old four-story building.

In front of the college building we can see a park.

There is a sports ground behind it.

The college is equipped with multimedia tools.

The teachers use laptops at the lessons.

There is gym on the ground floor; classrooms and library are on the first floor.

When we enter the English classroom, we can see teacher's table, student's desks, a board, a computer, a multimedia projection unit.

Our students try to take care of potted plants.

I think our college provides us with everything to help us become good specialists.

4. 1) b 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) c 6) c

### Вариант 8

1. Александр думает, что у него слишком много увлечений и слишком мало времени. Он хочет поделиться своими переживаниями со своим другом Питером из Польши. Так как Питер приезжает в Москву только через месяц, Александр решает написать ему. Но перед написанием электронного письма, он записывает свои мысли в дневник.

«Сегодня сложно назвать все виды деятельности, развлечения и увлечения, которые практикуют люди в свое свободное время. Растет число людей, которые предпочитают смотреть фильмы, спектакли, спортивные события по телевизору, чем посещать их. Есть довольно разные виды деятельности, которые дают тысячам людей чувство восхищения и надежды. Есть различные занятия, которые люди выбирают, чтобы провести свое свободное время. Сегодня люди проводят часы, просматривая различные информационные, образовательные и экологические программы».

2. 1) T 2) F (He has too much hobbies). 3) F (Alex decides to write his friend). 4) T 5) T

3. I have only one hobby.

My favourite hobby is sport.

I enjoy to play football.

It is free.

I do it in a company.

This hobby is done me strong.

I like it because it is relaxing.

The best thing about my hobby is that I meet with friends every day.

But I don't like to run very much.

4. 1) c 2) a 3) c 4) b 5) c 6) a

**Вариант9**

1. Сегодня Александр и его зарубежные друзья собираются на рок-концерт «Музыка, помоги!» в Политехнический музей. Александр живет на окраине Москвы. Он не знает, как добраться до этого места, поэтому он спрашивает своего отца.

- Папа, ты можешь сказать мне дорогу до Политехнического музея? Как мне быстро добраться туда?

- Конечно. Он находится очень близко к центру Москвы. Сядь на метро и выходи на станции Лубянка. Затем поднимайся по лестнице на улицу. Напротив выхода есть площадь, которая называется Новая площадь. Политехнический музей – это большое длинное здание сразу напротив тебя. Иди прямо через площадь. Он находится за автобусной остановкой.

2. 1) T 2) F (He does not know how to get to this place so he asks his father). 3) T 4) F (The Polytechnic Museum is in Novaya Ploshchad). 5) F (The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building).

3. I live in Bataysk city, in Komarova street.

It is my home.

To get to the bus station Kirova I take a bus number 6.

It takes me five minutes.

I have to change the line at the Voroshiliva station and go to the Gorkogo station.

It takes me 10 minutes.

The bus number 6 is usually crowded.

Then I go up the stairs to the street and turn on the left.

4. 1) f 2) d 3) h 4) a 5) g 6) b 7) c 8) e

**Вариант10**

1. Александр уже имеет представление о типичной британской еде. Обычные приемы пищи – это завтрак, второй завтрак и обед. Завтрак обычно больший прием пищи, чем на Континенте, хотя некоторым англичанам нравится континентальный завтрак: булочка с маслом и кофе. Но обычный английский завтрак – это овсяная каша на молоке или кукурузные хлопья на молоке или сливках и сахаром, бекон с яйцами, апельсиновый джем с тостом, намазанный маслом и чай или кофе. На выбор вы можете съесть вареное яйцо, холодную ветчину или рыбу.

Второй завтрак у них около часу дня. Они едят холодное мясо, картофель, салат и маринованные овощи, пудинг или фрукты.

В некоторых домах обед – самый большой прием пищи. Они начинают с супа, затем рыба, жареный цыпленок, картофель с овощами, десерт, фрукты и орехи, кофе. Вечером у них простой обед – омлет или сосиски, иногда бекон с яйцами, иногда просто бутерброд с сыром, чашка кофе или какао, фрукты.

2. 1) F (Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than we have on the Continent). 2) F (The usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee). 3) F (they have coffee at breakfast, lunch and dinner). 4) T 5) T

3. Our usual meal are breakfast, dinner and supper.

The chief of the day is breakfast.

My usual breakfast is a roll buttered and cheese.

I generally have lunch at 2 o'clock.

On weekdays I eat in canteen with my friends.

I usually have soup, potatoes and pickles, a cup of tee and a cake.

At weekend we have breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper.

We have dinner at 4 o'clock.

It consists of potatoes and mutton chop or fish and vegetables, a cup of coffee or tea.

For festive dinners we cook roast chicken.

Our special dish is pizza.

4.1) I saw her smiling face in the window. (левоеопределение)

2) Knowing English perfectly he was able to watch foreign movies. (обстоятельство)

3) Travelling around the world, he visited as much countries as he could. (обстоятельство)

4) Whistling he closed the door. (обстоятельство)

5) Look at the man crossing the street.(правоеопределение)

### Вариант11

1. Когда мы хотим что-нибудь купить, мы идем в магазин. В городах есть различные магазины: магазин самообслуживания, универмаг, магазин одежды для мужчин и женщин, бакалея, булочная, овощной магазин, молочный и мясной.

В отделе трикотажа можно купить свитеры, кардиганы, пуловеры с короткими и длинными рукавами, шерстяные жакеты.

В мясном магазине есть широкий выбор мяса и птицы. Другой магазин, в который мы часто ходим это овощной, в котором есть капуста, картофель, лук, огурцы, морковь, зеленый горошек и фрукты. Здесь все продается расфасованное.

Если вы заходите в молочный, вы можете купить молоко, сливки, сыр и многую другую молочную продукцию.

2. 1) T 2) T 3) F (you can buy milk, cream, cheese and many other milk products in the dairy). 4) F (Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packet.) 5) T

3. I like doing shopping.

I shop online because it's very convenient.

I do my weekly shopping on Sunday.

My favourite store is Lenta.

I do my food shopping at 2 o'clock.

I usually buy food there.

I spend a lot of money on clothes.

I often buy shoes and perfume.

To save time and money I stick to a routine : buy goods in the sale.

4. 1) a 2) b 3) b, e 4) e 5) c 6) b, f

**Вариант12**

1. Мы уверены, что вы все интересуетесь спортом. Конечно, многие из вас играют в такие игры, как волейбол или футбол, баскетбол или теннис. Люди, которые играют в игру – игроки. Игроки образуют команды и играют матчи с другими командами – их противниками. Два игрока, играющие друг с другом, партнеры. Каждый может выиграть или проиграть. В футбольном матче игроки пытаются забить как можно больше голов. Большинство матчей проводится на больших стадионах.

Легкая атлетика – самый популярный вид спорта. Люди называют ее «королевой всех видов спорта». Она охватывает такие виды спорта как бег (на разные дистанции), прыжки (в длину и высоту) и другие.

Также есть такие виды спорта как велоспорт, плавание, гимнастика, бокс, коньки, лыжи, гребля и многие другие в которых вы можете принимать активное участие.

2. 1) F (People who play a game are players). 2) F (Two players playing with each other are partners). 3) F (Athletics is the queen of all sports.) 4) F (Athletics is the most popular sport). 5) T

3. I'm good at tennis.

Truly speaking, I don't like running because I have weak legs.

But I'm fond of tennis because it helps me feel healthy.

To my mind the most exciting kind of sports is swimming.

Personally I would never go playing cricket because it's very expensive.

4. 1) a 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) b 6) a

**Вариант 13**

1. Первая запись игр датируется с 776 до н.э. в Греции. Главными видами спорта в первых Олимпийских играх были бег, прыжки, борьба, метание диска и копья. Принимали участие только мужчины и они были без одежды, для того чтобы иметь больше свободы в движении.

Первая современная Олимпиада проводилась в Афинах в 1896. С тех пор Олимпиада проводилась каждые 4 года только с 2 исключениями из-за двух мировых войн. Это могли быть Зимние и Летние игры.

В современное время Олимпийское движение стало огромной и дорогой организацией. Зимние Олимпийские игры это мультиспортивное мероприятие, проводимое каждые 4 года.

В 2014 году Сочи был первым русским городом, в котором проводилась Зимняя Олимпиада. Наше правительство, олимпийский спортивный комитет и спортсмены готовились к этому событию с большим энтузиазмом. Наши спортсмены выиграли много медалей.

2. 1) T 2) F (Only men took part in the Games at that time). 3) F (The men wore no clothes in order to have greater freedom of movement). 4) F (The Olympic Games are held every four years. There were only two exceptions because of the two world wars). 5) T

3. The first official Olympic Games took place in the year 776 BC in Ancient Greece.

They were held in honour of Zeus, the supreme god of the Greeks.

The important sports in the original Olympic Games were running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the discs and throwing the javelin.

The first modern Olympiad took place in the year 1896 in Athens.

The Olympic Games are held every four years.

They may be Summer and Winter Games.

The five Olympic circles represent the five continents: Africa, North and South America, Asia and Australia.

They are connected to symbolize the sports friendship amongst all the people in the world.

Russia hosted the Games in Moscow in 1980.

In 2014 Sochi was the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics.

I'd like to go to the Olympic Games because they are so exciting and spectacular.

4.1) b 2) c 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) a

#### **Вариант 14**

1. Москва – столица России. Она расположена на Москве-Реке. Москва это самый большой город России и ведущий экономический и культурный центр. Москва управляется городским советом и мэром, и делится на округа. Сердце Москвы – Кремль, окруженный стенами. Его стены представляют городское ограничение, как в конце 15 века. Средоточие российской железнодорожной сети, Москва также является портом и имеет несколько гражданских и военных аэропортов.

Одним из самых удивительных примеров российской архитектуры является собор Василия Блаженного. Перед собором стоит памятник освободителям Минину и Пожарскому.

Москва была основана в 1147 Юрием Долгоруким. В 15 веке Москва стала столицей русского национального государства.

Во время Великой Отечественной войны Москва была целью немецкого наступления. Хотя немецкие колонны были остановлены только в 40 км от центра города, Москва практически не испытала военных разрушений.

2. 1) T 2) F(Moscow has several civilian and military airports). 3) F(Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgorukiy). 4) F(In the 15<sup>th</sup> century Moscow became the capital of Russian national state). 5) F (the German columns were stopped only about 40 km from the city's centre).

3. 1) e 2) j 3) a 4) h 5) I 6) b 7) c 8) f 9) g 10) d

4. 1) I am going to the beach. – Я иду на пляж.

2) Anna is drinking orange juice. – Анна пьет апельсиновый сок.

3) The sun is not shining. – Солнце не светит.

4) My parents are sitting in the garden. – Мои родители сидят в саду.

5) She is wearing a long dress today. – Она одевает сегодня длинное платье.

6) We are not playing the violin. – Мы не играем на скрипке.

#### **Вариант 15**

1. Российская Федерация была создана Конституцией 1993 года. После ее развала в 1991 Советский Союз распался на независимую Россию и 14 других новых суверенных государств.

Российская Федерация - это конституционная республика. Президент является главой государства и избирается непосредственно людьми. Он контролирует все три ветви власти. У Президента есть своя администрация, но она не является частью Федерального правительства. Президент участвует в работе законодательной и исполнительной власти.

Правительство состоит из трех ветвей власти: Законодательной, исполнительной и юридической. Законодательная власть провозглашается Федеральным собранием. Оно состоит из Совета Федерации и Государственной Думы. Члены Думы избираются голосованием на четырехлетний период. Совет Федерации не избирается. Он формируется из глав регионов. Каждая палата возглавляется председателем.

2. 1) F (The Russian Federation is a presidential republic.) 2) T 3) F (The President is elected directly by the people). 4) F (The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.) 5) F (The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions.)

3. I'd like to tell you about my country.

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 199.

Politically it is a presidential republic.

The head of the state is the President.

His function is to control all the three branches of power.

There are three branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial.

The Federal Assembly consists of the Federation Council and the State Duma.

The State Duma is elected by popular vote .

The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.

The legislative power is initiated in the State Duma.

The executive power belongs to the Government.

The judicial power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

4. 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) b 6) c

### **Вариант 16**

1. Объединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии с площадью 244000 кв. миль располагается на Британских островах, которые отделяются от Европейского континента Северным морем, проливами Па-де-Кале и Ла-Маншем.

Оно состоит из четырех частей: Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс и Северная Ирландия. Население Объединенного Королевства свыше 62 миллионов. Четверо из пяти человек проживают в городе.

Самая маленькая страна – Уэльс. Самая большая часть Уэльса покрыта скалистыми горами, которые трудны для восхождения. Большинство людей в Уэльсе живут в прибрежных равнинах.

Шотландия это страна гор, диких вересковых пустошь, узких долин и пустынь, знаменитых озер, известных как лохи и бесконечных больших и маленьких островов. Высокогорья Шотландии среди самых старых гор в мире. Одна треть людей в Шотландии живут в столице Эдинбург или около нее.

2. 1) F (Great Britain consists of four parts.) 2) T 3) T 4) F (Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.) 5) T

3. Britain which is formally known as the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the political unity of monarchy.

It is located in the British Isles.

Its total area is 244,000 square miles.

The coasts of the UK are washed by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

The capital of the UK is London.

The official language is English.

The national symbol of the UK is the British national flag “Union Jack”.

The largest cities are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

The chief river is the Thames.

Britain’s major industries include farming, machinery, food processing, textile and electronics manufacturing.

4. 1) c 2) b 3) b 4) a 5) b 6) a

#### 6.4 Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
70 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
50 ÷ 69	3	удовлетворительно
менее 50	2	неудовлетворительно

#### 7. Перечень материалов, оборудования и информационных источников, используемых в аттестации

##### 1. Основные источники:

1. Радовель, В.А. Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности для автотранспортных специальностей: учебное пособие // Радовель В.А. - Москва: ЭБС «КноРус», 2019. - 327 с. (СПО).

##### 2. Дополнительные источники:

1. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М.: 2013. – 256с.: ил.

2. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: учебник / Голубев А.П., Балюк Н. В., Смирнова И. Б. – М: ЭБС «КноРус», 2019.-. – 385 с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

И-Р 1 [http:// www.study.ru](http://www.study.ru)

И-Р 2 [http:// www.englishonline.co.uk](http://www.englishonline.co.uk)

- И-Р 3 <http://my.1september.ru>
- И-Р 4 [www.open class.ru](http://www.openclass.ru)
- И-Р 5 [www.angloforum.ru](http://www.angloforum.ru)
- И-Р 6 [www.macmillanenglish.com](http://www.macmillanenglish.com) - интернет-ресурс с практическими материалами для формирования и совершенствования всех видов речевых умений и навыков.
- И-Р 7 [www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish](http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish)
- И-Р 8 [www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm)
- И-Р 9 [www.handoutsonline.com](http://www.handoutsonline.com)
- И-Р 10 [www.english-to-go.com](http://www.english-to-go.com) (for teachers and students)
- И-Р 11 [www.longman.com](http://www.longman.com)
- И-Р 12 [www.oup.com/elt/naturalenglish](http://www.oup.com/elt/naturalenglish)
- И-Р 13 [www.oup.com/elt/englishfile](http://www.oup.com/elt/englishfile)
- И-Р 14 [www.oup.com/elt/wordskills](http://www.oup.com/elt/wordskills)
- И-Р 15 [www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish.htm](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish.htm)
- И-Р 16 [www.teachingenglish.org.uk](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk)
- И-Р 17 [www.bbc.co.uk/skillswiseN/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswiseN/)
- И-Р 18 [www.bbclearningenglish.com](http://www.bbclearningenglish.com)
- И-Р 19 [www.cambridgeenglishonline.com](http://www.cambridgeenglishonline.com)
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- И-Р 24 [www.teacherweb.com](http://www.teacherweb.com)
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- И-Р 26 [www.channel4.com/video](http://www.channel4.com/video)
- И-Р 27 [https://www.studmed.ru/aksenova-t-o-teksty-dlya-chteniya-dlya-studentov-avtomobilnyh-specialnostey\\_594171db627.html](https://www.studmed.ru/aksenova-t-o-teksty-dlya-chteniya-dlya-studentov-avtomobilnyh-specialnostey_594171db627.html)
- И-Р 28 [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)
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