

ЧАСТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ КООПЕРАТИВНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»



УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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по учебно-воспитательной работе
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« 30 » августа 20 21 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЕ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА
ОУП.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ) ЯЗЫК

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО
40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

Базовая подготовка

Уровень образования, на базе которого осваивается ППССЗ: основное общее образование

Форма обучения: очная, заочная

Рассмотрено на заседании цикловой комиссии
«Общеобразовательных, правовых
и коммерческих дисциплин»

Протокол № 1 от « 30 » августа 20 21 г.
Председатель ц/к Л.Ф. Магомедова

Ставрополь, 2021

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и рабочей программы учебного предмета ОУП.04 Иностранный язык по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения.

Организация-разработчик: Частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение «Ставропольский кооперативный техникум»

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Фонд оценочных средств по рабочей программе учебного предмета ОУП.04 Иностранный язык рекомендован Методическим советом ЧПОУ «Кооперативный техникум»
Протокол № 5 от 1 июня 2021 года

Фонд оценочных средств по рабочей программе учебного предмета ОУП.04 Иностранный язык рекомендован Методическим советом ЧПОУ «Кооперативный техникум»
Последние изменения Протокол № 1 от 30 августа 2021 года

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебного предмета ОУП.04 Иностранный язык программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности СПО 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения.

Освоение содержания учебного предмета ОУП.04 Иностранный (Английский) язык обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

личностных:

ЛР 1 - сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;

ЛР 2 - сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;

ЛР 3 - развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;

ЛР 4 - осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

ЛР 5 - готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;

ЛР 6 - готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

метапредметных:

МЛР 1 - умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;

МЛР 2 - владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;

МЛР 3 - умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;

МЛР 4 - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

предметных:

ПР 1 - сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

ПР 2 - владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;

ПР 3 - умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

ПР 4 - достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

ПР 5 - сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Кроме того, в ходе изучения учебного предмета «Иностранный (английский) язык» у обучающихся должны формироваться общие компетенции, включающие в себя способности:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 11. Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.

Реализация воспитательного содержания рабочей программы учебного предмета достигается посредством решения воспитательных задач в ходе каждого занятия в единстве с задачами обучения и развития личности студента; целенаправленного отбора содержания учебного материала, использования современных образовательных технологий.

Воспитательный потенциал предмета направлен на достижение следующих личностных результатов, составляющих портрет выпускника СПО, определенного рабочей Программой воспитания:

ЛР 1 - Осознающий себя гражданином и защитником великой страны.

ЛР 2 - Проявляющий активную гражданскую позицию, демонстрирующий приверженность принципам честности, порядочности, открытости, экономически активный и участвующий в студенческом и территориальном самоуправлении, в том числе на условиях добровольчества, продуктивно взаимодействующий и участвующий в деятельности общественных организаций.

ЛР 3 - Соблюдающий нормы правопорядка, следующий идеалам гражданского общества, обеспечения безопасности, прав и свобод граждан России. Лояльный к установкам и проявлениям представителей субкультур, отличающий их от групп с деструктивным и девиантным поведением. Демонстрирующий неприятие и предупреждающий социально опасное поведение окружающих.

ЛР 4 - Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к людям труда, осознающий ценность собственного труда. Стремящийся к формированию в сетевой среде лично и профессионального конструктивного «цифрового следа».

ЛР 5 - Демонстрирующий приверженность к родной культуре, исторической памяти на основе любви к Родине, родному народу, малой родине, принятию традиционных ценностей многонационального народа России.

ЛР 6 - Проявляющий уважение к людям старшего поколения и готовность к участию в социальной поддержке и волонтерских движениях.

ЛР 7 - Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.

ЛР 8 - Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 10 - Заботящийся о защите окружающей среды, собственной и чужой

безопасности, в том числе цифровой.

ЛР 11 - Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.

В результате изучения учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» (английский) на уровне среднего общего образования:

Обучающийся на базовом уровне научится:

➤ Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

- Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;

- при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

- выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

- запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;

- обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

- Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

- передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;

- давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);

- строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.

Аудирование

- Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;

- выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.

Чтение

- Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

- отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

Письмо

- Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;

- писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

- письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

➤ Языковые навыки

Орфография и пунктуация

- Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Фонетическая сторона речи

- Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел

«Предметное содержание речи»;

- владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

- Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

- распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;

- определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;

- догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;

- распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).

Грамматическая сторона речи

- Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;

- употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);

- употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);

- употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;

- употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or;

- употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I - If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II - If I were you, I would start learning French);

- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room);

- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);

- употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love/hate doing something; stop talking;

- употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;

- употреблять в речи инфинитив в цели (I called to cancel our lesson);

- употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me... to do something;

- использовать косвенную речь;

- использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect;

- употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;

- употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени - to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;

- употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);

- согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;

- употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

- употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;

- употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;
- употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;
- употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many/much, few/a few, little/a little) и наречия, выражающие время;
- употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия.

Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться:

➤ Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

- Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения другого человека;
- проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;
- обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

- Резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;
- обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.

Аудирование

- Полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;
- обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.

Чтение

- Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров и отвечать на ряд уточняющих вопросов.

Письмо

- Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.

➤ Языковые навыки

Фонетическая сторона речи

- Произносить звуки английского языка четко, естественным произношением, не допуская ярко выраженного акцента.

Орфография и пунктуация

- Владеть орфографическими навыками;
- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

- Использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;
- узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).

Грамматическая сторона речи

- Использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);
- употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;
- употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's him who... It's time you did smth;
- употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;
- употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;
- употреблять в речи условные предложения нереального характера (Conditional 3);
- употреблять в речи структуру to be/get + used to + verb;

- употреблять в речи структуру *used to/would + verb* для обозначения регулярных действий в прошлом;
- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкциями *as... as; not so... as; either... or; neither... nor*;
- использовать широкий спектр союзов для выражения противопоставления и различия в сложных предложениях.

Фонд оценочных средств позволяет оценивать:

1.1.1 Освоенные личностные, метапредметные и предметные результаты обучения:

Результаты обучения (личностные, предметные, метапредметные)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
<i>личностных:</i>	
сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;	– наблюдение и оценка деятельности обучающегося в ходе освоения программы учебной дисциплины – фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;	– наблюдение и оценка деятельности обучающегося в ходе освоения программы учебной дисциплины; – фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия
развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидения;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – наблюдение и оценка деятельности обучающегося в ходе освоения программы учебной дисциплины;
осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;	– фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;	– фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
<i>метапредметных:</i>	
умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в	– фронтальная беседа;

различных ситуациях общения;	– практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – выполнение индивидуального проекта, создание мультимедийных презентаций
умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;	– фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;	– фронтальная беседа; – практические занятия (по темам); – учебные дискуссии
<i>предметных:</i>	
сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – тестирование; – практические занятия
владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – практические занятия
умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – практические занятия
достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – практические занятия
сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.	– устный опрос (фронтальный); – практические занятия
Итоговый контроль результатов освоения дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в форме дифференцированного зачёта	

В ходе оценивания учитываются в том числе и личностные результаты (см. раздел 2 Программы воспитания).

1.2. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебного предмета.

Контроль знаний студентов по учебному предмету ОУП.04 Иностранный язык проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта. Дифференцированный зачет как форма промежуточной аттестации отражается в тематическом плане по учебному предмету.

Согласно Положению о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся (по ФГОС СПО) в ЧПОУ СПО «Кооперативный техникум» (п. 3.2.) перечень вопросов и практических заданий по разделам, темам, выносимым на дифференцированный зачет, разрабатывается преподавателем предмета, обсуждается на заседании цикловой комиссии и оформляется протоколом.

Согласно Положению о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся (по ФГОС СПО) в ЧПОУ СПО «Кооперативный техникум» (п. 3.5.) обучающиеся, не выполнившие практические работы в полном объеме, не допускаются преподавателем к зачету до ликвидации задолженностей в объеме и форме, определенных преподавателем.

При проведении дифференцированного зачета уровень подготовки обучающихся оценивается в баллах: «5» («отлично»), «4» («хорошо»), «3» («удовлетворительно»), «2» «неудовлетворительно» и фиксируется в ведомости и журнале учебных занятий.

Оценка знаний по учебному предмету предполагает учет индивидуальных особенностей учащихся, дифференцированный подход к обучению, проверке знаний и умений.

В развернутых и кратких устных ответах обучающихся на вопросы, в сообщениях, докладах, презентациях, а также в письменных ответах оцениваются знания и умения обучающихся.

1.2.1. Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы учебного предмета

Промежуточная аттестация освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний по учебному предмету
ОУП.04 Иностранный язык

осуществляется на дифференцированном зачёте. Условием допуска к дифференцированному зачёту является положительная текущая аттестация по всем практическим работам учебного предмета, ключевым теоретическим вопросам учебного предмета. Дифференцированный зачёт проводится по разработанным заданиям для промежуточной аттестации.

Критерии определения оценок по учебному предмету

Умение студента говорить оценивается, исходя из эффективности осуществления коммуникации. Для удовлетворительной оценки правильность речи менее важна, если коммуникация осуществляется, но чем выше оценка, тем более важна и правильность речи. Хотя студентов надо поощрять работать как над беглостью, так и правильностью речи. Обычно выдвигаются следующие критерии, по которым оценивается говорение: произношение, грамматическая правильность, беглость, независимость и содержание. В каждой из вышеназванных категорий обучающийся может получить 0, 1 или 2 балла. Оценка за 5-6 баллов-3; за 7-8 ставится 4; за 9-10 баллов студент получает 5.

Произношение.

- 0- Произношение очень плохое, сообщение не будет понятно носителю языка.
- 1- Несмотря на некоторые трудности в восприятии, большая часть сообщения достаточно понятна.
- 2- Хороший ритм, правильное положение ударных и безударных слогов, правильная интонации. При очень небольшом напряжении сообщения понятно для носителя языка.

Грамматическая правильность.

- 0- Возникает барьер при коммуникации из-за частоты или типа ошибок.
- 1- Несмотря на некоторую трудность при непосредственном восприятии, большая часть сообщения достаточно понятна, то есть основные структуры достаточно хорошо контролируются при разговоре.

- 2- Основные структуры употребляются правильно, хотя более трудные структуры могут быть не совсем точны. Сообщения понятны для носителя языка.

Беглость.

- 0- Студент испытывает большие затруднения , не может быстро реагировать, коммуникацию осуществлять очень трудно.
- 1- Хотя может возникать некоторая замедленность реакции, коммуникация осуществляется и идёт обмен информацией.
- 2- Несмотря на некоторые запинки, реакция достаточно быстрая. Коммуникация осуществляется хорошо.

Самостоятельность.

- 0- Студент не вносит своего вклада в разговор, не проявляет собственной инициативы.
- 1- Хотя студент полагается в основном на информацию собеседника, он может использовать эту информацию для своих целей.
- 2- Несмотря на некоторую зависимость от собеседника, студент проявляет способность к расширению разговора.

Содержание.

- 0- Словарный запас недостаточен. Студент не передаёт необходимую информацию.
- 1- Хотя есть некоторая ограниченность словарного запаса, информация может быть достаточно хорошо передана.
- 2- Студент способен передать любую информацию по всем аспектам, затронутым в разговоре.

2. Фонд контрольно- оценочных средств для текущего контроля умений и знаний

Содержание

2.1. Контрольная работа

2.2. Тестовый контроль

3.3. Задания для практического контроля

Контрольная работа №1

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Темы: Местоимение. Имя существительное. Конструкции THERE IS / ARE. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Глагол. Времена групп Simple.Continuous.

Вариант 1

Местоимения

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. (он) ... is my brother.
(я) ... love (его)
2. (они) ... are our children.
(мы) ... love (их)
3. (вы) ... are my friend.
(она) ... loves (вас)
4. Where is my book?
Did (ты) ... see (ее) ... ?

Задание 2. Переведите притяжательные местоимения, данные в скобках, на английский язык.

- (Его) mother is a teacher of history.
(Ее) name is Olga.
(Их) friends study at the Pedagogical University.
(Наш) teacher is forty years old.
(Твоя) sister is very beautiful.

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями со значением «свой», соответствующими лицу и числу подлежащего.

1. He is in ... study now.
2. She sees ... friends often.
3. They have ... lessons every day.
4. We are in ... classroom.
5. You must do ... homework.
6. My brother likes ... work.
7. The book has many pictures on ... pages.

Задание 4. **Переведите предложения на английский язык. При переводе личных и притяжательных местоимений руководствуйтесь соответствующим вопросом (см. Приложение таблица №1).**

1. Пожалуйста, дайте мне вашу тетрадь. 2. Дайте ему мою книгу. 3. Дайте им свой учебник. 4. Дайте им наш учебник. 5. Дайте ей его газету. 6. Я люблю его и его семью. 7. Я люблю их и их детей. 8. Я люблю тебя и твоего сына. 9. Я люблю вас и вашу дочь. 10. Она любит меня и тебя. 11. Она любит тебя, его и его сына. 12. Она любит своих детей. 13. Она любит нас и наших родителей. 14. Я люблю свою работу. 15. Он любит свой город. 16. Это твоя ручка? Она мне нравится. 17. Это твой карандаш? Мне нравится его цвет.

Задание 5. **Пользуясь таблицей №2(см.Приложение), переведите на английский язык.**

1.Этот студент, эти газеты, те книги, эта страна, эти дети, то здание, те учителя.

2.Мне нравится эта книга. Это моя семья. Дайте мне эти книги и тот карандаш. Покажите мне, пожалуйста, те журналы.

Вариант 2

Имя существительное

Задание 1. **Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных, обращая внимание на произношение окончаний и особенности написания:**

Institute, family, wife, child, name, year, son, girl, boy, man, woman, shelf, leaf, place, size, match, foot, room, page, kiss, datum, university, faculty, parent, village.

Задание 2. **Переведите:**

дети, родители, фамилии, семьи, сыновья, мужчины, женщины, жены, институты, университеты, факультеты, явления.

Задание 3. **Замените существительное с предлогом of существительным в притяжательном падеже по образцу:**

The name of his son. = His son's name.

1. The name of my sister is Lena. 2. The names of my brothers are Igor and Dima. 3. The room of my father is large. 4. The family of my sister is in Moscow. 5. The son of my friend is a schoolboy. 6. The children of this woman are students.

Задание 4. **Переведите на английский язык (дайте оба варианта перевода).**

1. Имя ее брата – Миша. 2. Жена моего брата – молодая женщина. 3. Сын этой женщины – учитель. 4. Дочь этой женщины преподает физику в школе. 5. Сестра моей подруги учится в педагогическом университете.

Задание 5. **Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя притяжательный падеж.**

1. What is your mother's name? 2. What is your sister's (or brother's) name? 3. What is the name of your friend? 4. Is your friend's family large? How many are they? 5. Does the family of your friend live in Volgograd? 6. Does your friend's mother work or study? Where?

Вариант 3

Конструкции *THERE IS / ARE*

Задание 1. Определите, в каких из следующих предложений Вы употребите при переводе на английский язык конструкцию *there is (are)*.

1. В нашем городе много театров.
2. Драмтеатр находится в центре города.
3. В Волгограде есть драмтеатр.
4. В Волгограде нет оперного театра.
5. Наш университет расположен на проспекте Ленина.
6. Это упражнение на 20-й странице.
7. На 20-й странице есть картинка.
8. В его докладе есть ошибки.
9. В России много рек и озер.

Задание 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. There is a cinema in this street.
2. There are English books in my bag.
3. There was a telegram on the table.
4. Next year there will be a new school near our house.
5. There were mistakes in your dictation.
6. There is much paper on the desk.

Задание 3. Откройте скобки и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is, are) three windows in my sister's room.
3. There (is, are) a blackboard, a table and many chairs in our classroom.
4. There (is, are) a textbook and two exercise-books on my table.
5. There (was, were) no school here in 1920.
6. There (was, were) many children in the park yesterday.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык.

а)

1. В нашем городе много школ и институтов.
2. В нашей группе было 12 студентов.
3. В нашей группе будет 9 студентов.
4. На вашем столе есть газета? – Нет.

б)

1. У меня есть (я имею) интересная книга.
На столе есть интересная книга.
2. У моей сестры много интересных статей.
В этой газете много интересных статей.
3. У него в диктанте нет ошибок.
В этой работе нет ошибок.
4. У них много английских журналов.
В библиотеке много английских журналов.

Вариант 4

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Задание 1. Напишите номера предложений, в которых есть прилагательные и наречия: а) в сравнительной степени; б) в превосходной степени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Volgograd is one of the largest industrial and cultural centres of our country.
2. Volgograd is smaller than Rostov.
3. The Tractor Plant and the Red October Plant are the greatest.
4. Our city has become more beautiful than it was some years ago.
5. What is the highest mountain in the world?

6. It's much more pleasant to go out and spend some time in the open.
7. My elder brother Misha works at a factory.
8. My brother's family is larger than mine.
9. He is an extra-mural student, he likes biology most of all.
10. My greatest dream is to become a teacher.
11. The more we study English the better we translate.
12. Monday is the most difficult day for me, I am very busy till night.
13. To study German is not so difficult as to study English.
14. She plays basketball better than volleyball.
15. It was the worst day in my life.

Задание 2. Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в сравнительную степень:
early, good, often, late, beautiful, many, hard, near, interesting, badly, attentive.

Задание 3. Дайте исходную форму следующих прилагательных и наречий:
best, worst, less, most, faster, richest, weaker, poorer, longest, fewer, eldest.

Задание 4. Употребите прилагательные (наречия), данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Volgograd is one of the (beautiful) cities in Russia.
2. I like summer (well) of all.
3. He plays chess (badly) than I do.
4. My friend speaks English (well) than I do.
5. I have (much) work than you have, therefore I have (little) free time than you.
6. The (soon) you understand it the (good).

Задание 5. Сравните:

1. Three months (October, November, December) using the word "cold".
2. Three months (May, June, July) using the word "warm".
3. The rivers of our country (The Lena, The Ob, The Volga) using the word "long".
4. Three cities of our country, using the word "beautiful".

Вариант 5

Глагол. Времена группы Simple

Задание 1. Напишите предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола.

1. Pete ... to school N 84 (to go).
2. Last year I ... in a firm (to work).
3. Mike ... English books (to read).
4. They ... in Moscow now (to live).
5. Last year they ... in Volgograd (to live).
6. They ... next week (to arrive).
7. Mr. Brown ... the husband of Mrs. Brown (to be).
8. We ... busy now (to be).
9. The Queen ... the new hospital next Thursday (to open).
10. John ... two minutes ago (to leave).

Задание 2. Напишите по три вопроса к каждому предложению по образцу.

a) I get up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

1. *Do I get up at 8 o'clock in the morning?*
2. *When do I get up?*
3. *Why do I get up at 8 o'clock?*

1. Her friend lives in Tallinn.
2. In the evening Mr. Ford works in the garden.
3. You always do your morning exercises.
4. Lucy is seldom busy till 6 o'clock.

b) I worked in the garden yesterday.

1. *Did you work in the garden yesterday?*
2. *Where did you work yesterday?*
3. *With whom did you work in the garden?*

1. Her friend lived in Riga.
2. After dinner they went for a walk.
3. We finished our work two hours ago.
4. He was at the office from 8 to 12 o'clock.

c) He will come home soon.

1. *Will he come home soon?*

2. When will he come home?

3. Where will he come?

1. Tom will get a good job. 2. She will sing a Russian folk song. 3. I'll give him his book back tomorrow.

Задание 3. Измените следующий текст, чтобы получился рассказ о Вашей подруге.
Используйте в качестве подлежащего слова: **My friend Lena, she, Lena.**

I am a first-year student of the Natural Sciences Faculty. I have much work to do. I study a lot of difficult subjects. Every day I come to my University at 8 o'clock and I have my classes till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I often stay at the University after classes. I do some experiments in the laboratory or I go to the library to get literature for my work. Sometimes I have dinner in the dining-room and then work in the reading-hall. I am very tired when I come home in the evening.

Вариант 6

Времена Continuous (длительные)

Задание 1. Укажите номера предложений, где глагол-сказуемое стоит в форме: а) Continuous; б) Simple. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I shall probably be a bit late this evening.
2. I shan't be here tomorrow.
3. At 8.30 I'll be watching the match.
4. I'm going to the city centre. Can I get you anything?
5. Will you be passing the post office when you go out? - Yes, why?
6. The film begins at 7.30.
7. Tom is going to visit us this evening.
8. Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago.
9. It was cloudy and very cold.
10. It was raining when I got up.
11. This time last year they were living in Brazil.
12. Listen! What language are they speaking?
13. Excuse me, do you speak English?

Задание 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I (read, am reading) a book about astrology.
2. I (read, am reading) lots of books every year.
3. We (go, are going) to a party on Saturday.
4. Nurses (look, are looking) after people in hospital.
5. Annie (comes, is coming) from Ireland.
6. She (comes, is coming) for dinner this evening.
7. I (speak, am speaking) four languages.
8. (Do you want/Are you wanting) to go out tonight?
9. I (go, am going) to work now. Good bye!

Задание 3. Употребите глагол-сказуемое в форме Present Continuous или Present Simple.

1. I (to read) a very interesting book now.
2. My friend (to read) much.
3. She (to have breakfast) now.
4. We usually (to get up) early.

5. Our teacher (to speak) two foreign languages.
6. Where is Boris? He (to do) his homework in the reading-hall.
7. As our lectures begin at eight I (to leave) my house at half past seven.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы сейчас пишете диктант? - Нет, мы делаем упражнение.
2. Посмотрите на доску, пожалуйста. Что пишет Анна?
3. Что вы сейчас делаете? - Мы читаем текст. - Какой текст вы читаете?
4. С кем разговаривает ваш друг? - Он разговаривает с нашим преподавателем.
5. Куда вы идете вечером? - Мы идем в парк.
6. Куда вы ходите по вечерам? - Мы ходим в парк.

Приложения

Таблица №1. *Личные и притяжательные местоимения*

Лицо, число	ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ (обозначают лицо, предмет)		ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ (обозначают принадлежность)
	Именительный падеж (Подлежащее) Кто? Что?	Объектный (косвенный) падеж (Дополнение) Кому? Кого? С кем? О ком? и т.д.	Определение (перед именем существительным) Чей?
1л., ед.ч.	I = я	me = мне, меня, со мной, и т.д.	my = мой, моя, мое
2л., ед.ч., 2л., мн.ч.	You = ты, вы	you = тебя, о тебе, тебе и т.д.; вас, вам и т.д.	your = твой, ваш
3л., ед.ч.	He = он She = она It = он, она, оно (неодушевленный предмет)	him = его, ему, с ним her = ее, ей, о ней и т.д. it = его, ее, о нем и т.д. (неодушевленный предмет)	his = его (друг, дом) her = ее its = его, ее (территория, цвет)
1л., мн.ч.	We = мы	us = нас, нам и т.д.	our = наш, наша, наше, наши
3л., мн.ч.	They = они	them = их, им, с ними	their = их (дом)

Таблица №2. *Указательные местоимения*

Единственное число	Множественное число
this - этот, эта, это that - тот, та, то	these - эти those - те

Таблица №3. *Неправильные глаголы*

	1	2	3
Значение	Инфинитив	Прошедшее время	Причастие прош.

глагола	без to		времени
1. Быть	be	was were	been [bi:n]
2. Стать	become	became	become
3. Начинать	begin	began	begun
4. Выбирать	choose	chose	chosen
5. Приходить	come	came	come
6. Делать	do	did	done
7. Делать	make	made	made
8. Находить	find	found	found
9. Получать	get	got	got
10. Давать	give	gave	given
11. Идти, ходить, ездить	go	went	gone
12. Иметь	have	had	had
13. Знать	know	knew	known
14. Оставлять, покидать, уезжать	leave	left	left
15. Встречать	meet	met	met
16. Читать	read	read	read
17. Сказать что-либо	say	seid	said
18. Говорить	speak	spoke	spoken
19. Рассказывать, сказать кому-либо	tell	told	told
20. Видеть	see	saw	seen
21. Брать	take	took	taken
22. Преподавать, учить кого-либо	teach	taught	taught
23. Думать	think	thought	thought
24. Понимать	understand	understood	understood
25. Писать	write	wrote	written

1. Контрольная работа №2

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Темы: Видовременные формы глаголы. Пассивный залог. Модальные глаголы

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите и в каждой группе слов вычеркните одно слово, не соответствующее смысловому ряду.

1. computer television robot calculator
2. control handle run operate
3. store accumulate lose reserve
4. exploit destroy promote utilize
5. descendant ascendant heir off-spring

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The first calculating machine (invented / was invented) in 1812.
2. Coffee (grows /is grown) in Brazil.
3. New generations of computers (have been designed / have designed) lately.
4. New houses (are building / are being built) at present.
5. The construction of the building (will have finished / will have been finished) by the end of the year.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности употребления пассивного залога в английском языке.

1. The invention of the first calculating machine has been followed by the complicated descendants of that first simple one.
2. The word «robot» was borrowed from the Slav languages.
3. Karl Capek's play is often referred to in order to explain the meaning of the word «robot».
4. They are paid twice a month.
5. The meeting was attended by thousands of people.

IV. Перефразируйте, употребив пассивную форму сказуемого (исполнителя действия можно не указывать, если в этом нет необходимости) и переведите новые предложения.

1. Charles Babbage invented the first calculating machine in 1812.
2. Computers control even everything in modern life.
3. Today we are using computers more and more extensively in the world.
4. The English borrowed just very few Slav words, one of the most popular ones being «robot» among them.
5. In Capek's play robots destroy the society exploiting them.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте пропущенные, модальные глаголы: can, cannot, may, must, must not.

1. Computers_____ do many things: they_____ store huge amounts of information, do calculations, control machines and compose music.
2. People _____do 500,000 sums in one second.
3. _____ I watch TV now? - Now, you can't. Dad is sleeping.
4. You_____ cross the street at traffic lights.
5. Passengers _____ cross the line on a railway station platform.

Вариант 2

1. Перепишите и в каждой группе слов вычеркните одно слово, не соответствующее смысловому ряду.

1. objects letters pictures lines and dots
2. achievement outcome failure success
3. out-of-date up-to-date modern fashionable
4. invent compose apply create
5. simple complex complicated sophisticated

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола: Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Writing (was not invented / did not invent) at one?
2. By the beginning of the new era the Greek alphabet (had developed / had been developed).
3. Cars (are manufactured / manufacture) in Italy, USA, Japan.
4. My car is at the garage. It (is repairing / is being repaired).
6. If you train your memory, it (will improve / will be improved).

III. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности употребления пассивного залога в английском языке.

1. The development of modern alphabets was affected by a long history of writing.

2. The history of writing is alluded to in this article (намекать на, касаться).
3. Three foreign languages are taught at the University.
4. He was offered a well- paid job.
6. This book is often referred to.

IV. Перефразируйте, употребив пассивную форму сказуемого (исполнителя действия можно не указывать, если в этом нет необходимости) и переведите новые предложения.

1. People did not invent writing at once.
2. Ancient people used simple pictures and lines or dots to record objects or numbers.
3. Meanwhile the Egyptians developed another kind of writing - «hieroglyphics».
4. The Egyptian kings and priests used a mixture of pictures and signs.
5. Nowadays people can send news and business information in a written form very quickly to the far-away parts of the world.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте пропущенные модальные глаголы can, cannot, may, must, must not.

1. Most birds _____ fly.
2. You _____ took both ways before crossing the road.
3. Most animals _____ fly.
4. You _____ take any idea you like.
5. We _____ forget to turn off the lights before we go out.

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите и в каждой группе слов вычеркните одно слово, не соответствующее смысловому ряду,

1. tennis player tennis ball tennis bat tennis net
2. change alter modify apply
3. chance possibility fortune failure
4. invent compose discover create
5. took (at) look for stare(at) glance (up, over)

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Table tennis (invented / was invented) in about 1880 first.
2. 2. The construction of the stadium (will have finished / will have been finished) by 2006.
3. Rice (is grown / grows) in China.
4. The police have been questioning everyone who was at the meeting and several people (have arrested / have been arrested).
5. Football (plays / is played) in most countries of the world.

III. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности употребления пассивного залога в английском языке.

1. Mr Goode's clever idea was followed by changes in the style and speed of table tennis.
2. You must come and play tennis with my brother. You'll be shown a perfect way of playing.
3. This man can be relied on.
4. He was laughed at.
5. The lecture was attended by a lot of students.

IV. Перефразируйте, употребив пассивную форму сказуемого (исполнителя действия можно не указывать, если в этом нет необходимости), и переведите новые предложения.

1. The British invented table tennis first in about 1880.
2. First players named the game differently: Gossima, Whiff Whaff and Ping Pong.
3. Mr Goode's idea had completely changed the style and speed of table tennis.
4. At present people from all over the world play table tennis.

5. Tennis fans developed the Idea of table tennis into other kinds of tennis.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте пропущенные модальные глаголы can, cannot, may, must, must not.

1. Paul _____ drive, but he hasn't got a car.
2. According to the International Table Tennis Rules the rubber linings of the tennis racket _____ be more than two millimeters thick on each side.
3. Have you seen my bag? I _____ find it.
4. We _____ forget to switch off the lights before we leave.

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите и в каждой группе слов вычеркните одно слово, не соответствующее смысловому ряду.

1. communication message letter information
2. wire cable conductor method
3. money capital finance device
4. raise lift rise fall
5. acquire get obtain question

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. After that invention many telegraph companies (established / were established) in America, Europe and Asia.
2. Telegrammes (are sent / send) instantly to far-away corners of the world.
3. Don't go inside that house. It (is repairing / is being repaired) now.
4. My health (has been improved / has improved) by sticking to a diet.
5. How many languages (speak / are spoken) in Canada?

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности употребления пассивного залога в английском языке.

1. Faraday's works on electro-magnetism were followed by many pioneers in the field of electricity.
2. That event was commented upon in many newspapers.
3. Morse was given the idea to perfect the telegraph and its code during his trip to Europe.
4. These books are needed by all our students.
5. This subject will be dealt with in the next chapter.

IV. Перефразируйте, употребив пассивную форму сказуемого (исполнителя действия можно не указывать, если в этом нет необходимости), и переведите новые предложения.

1. Benjamin Franklin published his first idea about electricity in 1752.
2. He connected a pencil to an electric wire.
3. By 1861 Americans had set up a lot of telegraph companies.
4. Each time companies had to raise more and more money to lay a cable at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Nowadays people can send news and business information instantly to almost every part of the world.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте пропущенные модальные глаголы can, cannot, may, must not.

1. Scientists in many countries tried to solve the problem:
_____ electricity be used to develop a long-distance communication?
2. Secretary wanted _____ speak good English.

3. Telegraph wires _____ be hung over the ocean.
4. You _____ drive so fast, there is a speed limit here.
5. _____ I go out today? - No, you can't.

2.2. Тестовый контроль

Раздел 1. Основное содержание

Раздел 2. Профессионально-ориентированное содержание

Tests:

Test 1

1. Have you ever visited other countries? - Yes, I... to Italy and France.
 a) was c) had been
 b) have been d) would be
2. I feel really tired. We ... to the party last night and have just returned home.
 a) went c) had seen
 b) has gone d) was going
3. At the beginning of the film I realized that I ... it before.
 a) see c) had seen
 b) saw d) have seen
4. When the bus stopped in the small square, Helen ... her magazine and didn't realized at first that she had arrived at her destination.
 a) read c) was reading
 b) reads d) had read
5. My sister's son ... in tomorrow's race, because he is too young. They do not allow riders under sixteen.
 a) won't ride c) wouldn't ride
 b) shan't ride d) doesn't ride
6. A beautiful bridge ... in our city. It will be finished next year.
 a) builds c) is being built
 b) is built d) has been built
7. It has been raining for two hours. I hope it ... raining soon.
 a) stops c) would stop
 b) shall stop d) stop
8. Television has many advantages. It keeps us informed about the latest news, and also ... entertainment at home.
 a) provide c) is provided
 b) provides d) provided
9. On the other hand television ... for the violent behaviour of some young people, and for encouraging children to sit indoors, instead of doing sports.
 a) blames c) is blamed
 b) blamed d) would blame
10. Some millionaires have lots of money and ... what to do with it.
 a) don't know c) won't know
 b) didn't d) knows
11. How ... at college? You didn't say much about it in your last letter.
 a) do you get on c) will you get on
 b) are you get on d) are you getting on
12. When you ... in this city again? - In a month.
 a) arrive c) have you arrived

- b) arrived d) will you arrive
13. Every time that I miss the bus, it means that I ... walk to work.
- a) has to c) had to
- b) have to d) could
14. Every time when I missed the bus, I ... to return home late.
- a) must c) can
- b) had d) may
15. That was great! It was ... meal you have ever cooked.
- a) good c) best
- b) better d) the best
16. This exhibition is ... interesting than the previous one.
- a) little c) least
- b) less d) the least
17. We saw ... good film last night. The film was about the love of a girl to her cat and dog.
- a) a c) -
- b) the d) an
18. Everybody agrees that ... happiness is very important in the life of people.
- a) - c) a
- b) the d) many
19. In the past people lived in ... harmony with the environment.
- a) a c) the
- b) an d) -
20. When they arrived ... the station, they rushed to the platform not to miss the train.
- a) to c) in
- b) at d) for

Test 2

1. When you ... older, you'll change your mind about this.
- a) will grow c) have grown
- b) grow d) grew
2. By the time the police get there, the burglars
- a) vanish c) will have vanished
- b) will vanish d) vanished
3. As soon as the taxi arrives, I ... you know.
- a) let c) had let
- b) have let d) will let
4. My friend has been writing to me for years already, but he never ... a photo.
- a) sends c) will send
- b) has sent d) sent
5. Why are you busy packing? - My train ... in two hours, so we'll leave the house in an hour.
- a) is leaving c) leaves
- b) will be leaving d) left
6. When was this building finished? - They say it ... by the end of last year.
- a) had been finished c) will be finished
- b) was finished d) finishes
7. I thought that I ... my key and was very glad when I found it.
- a) lose c) had lost
- b) lost d) was losing
8. What's the matter? You look upset. Last week I lost my scarf and now I just ... my gloves.
- a) lost c) had lost
- b) have lost d) lose
9. I ... for this bank for five years already but I have decided to change my job.

- a) am working c) have been working
b) has worked d) worked
10. Martin said that he ... the tickets the next day.
a) bought c) will buy
b) had bought d) would buy
11. The house opposite our college ..., that's why we are using the back entrance at present.
a) pulls down c) is being pulled down
b) is pulled down d) pulled down
12. You ... an umbrella when you left the house, didn't you?
a) have c) had had
b) was having d) had
13. By the time we got to the cinema the film
a) will begin c) had begun
b) would begin d) began
14. Is there anything I ... do to help you?
a) can c) am to
b) may d) as to
15. The last film I saw was ... frightening than this one.
a) little c) least
b) less d) the least
16. Someone is calling you. Will you answer ... phone?
a) a c) -
b) the d) these
17. To tell the truth I don't like ... pair of trousers that I bought last month.
a) those c) that
b) this d) a
18. Whose house is it? - It's
a) my c) her
b) mine d) our
19. Today is ... cold than yesterday. So, I'm wearing my shorts.
a) little c) least
b) less d) the least
20. "Come home ... Christmas Day, we'll be waiting for you", my mother always says to me.
a) in c) -
b) on d) at

Test 3

1. Excuse me, do you speak English? I ... for a hotel.
a) look c) was looking
b) am looking d) have been looking
2. Last summer we wanted a relaxing holiday, so we ... to stay on a small island.
a) choose c) had chosen
b) have chosen d) chose
3. Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it.
a) are c) was
b) is d) were
4. While we ... for the train, it started to rain.
a) waited c) was waiting
b) are waiting d) were waiting
5. The police officer said that every house in that street ... already by the police.

- a) search c) had been searched
 b) were searched d) searched
6. There is going to be a big art exhibition. It... a lot of visitors.
 a) attracts c) has attracted
 b) will attract d) attracted
7. The result of his investigation ... in the newspaper soon.
 a) publish c) will be published
 b) be published d) is published
8. When they arrived home, their children ... outside the door waiting for them.
 a) sit c) was sitting
 b) are sitting d) were sitting
9. We ... a new computer not long ago. Now the job will be done much more quickly.
 a) had bought c) bought
 b) was bought d) have bought
10. He was sorry that he ... to me for so long.
 a) didn't write c) hadn't been writing
 b) haven't been writing d) hasn't been writing
11. The ring you found ... be returned to an old lady who had lost it.
 a) can c) have to
 b) must d) are to
12. Everybody in our team played ... except the captain.
 a) bad c) worst
 b) badly d) the worst
13. You know much, but you know ... than your teacher.
 a) little c) least
 b) less d) much
14. Small shops are not as ... as supermarkets.
 a) more convenient c) most convenient
 b) convenient d) the most convenient
15. Sarah is a very good pianist. She plays ... piano very well.
 a) a c) the
 b) an d) -
16. We had five phone calls, but there were ... for you.
 a) no c) either
 b) none d) neither
17. I didn't have much time, but I ... visit a lot of places of interest in London.
 a) can c) must
 b) was able to d) had to
18. That's an easy question! ... knows the answer!
 a) All c) Each
 b) Everybody d) Every
19. The comic told silly jokes, but nobody laughed ... him.
 a) on c) at
 b) under d) about
20. We feel sorry ... Sam because he hasn't got any friends.
 a) for c) with
 b) about d) by

Test 4

1. If I ... some fish, will you cook it for me?
 a) will catch c) caught
 b) catch d) am catching

2. She said that she ... her present flat. She tried to find another one.
- a) doesn't like c) didn't like
b) won't like d) likes
3. I saw you yesterday from the bus. Where ... you ... at that time?
- a) was hurrying c) had hurried
b) were hurrying d) did hurry
4. I found that everything I said on the phone ... to the police.
- a) report c) was reported
b) is reported d) had been reported
5. When I speak Italian, all the others in the class ... at me as I don't know the language well.
- a) laughed c) will laugh
b) was laughing d) laugh
6. He ... in the Army for eighteen months. This is his last month.
- a) serves c) has been serving
b) is serving d) have served
7. Don't make noise: the children ... to sleep.
- a) try c) will try
b) is trying d) are trying
8. A new museum ... in the city. What a beautiful building it will be!
- a) was being built c) is built
b) is being built d) builds
9. Two terrorists ... in New York some days ago.
- a) are arrested c) were arrested
b) have been arrested d) will be arrested
10. I ... understand this letter. Will you translate it for me?
- a) mustn't c) may not
b) can't d) shouldn't
11. Diana's parents don't let her go to late-night disco. She ... be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening.
- a) must c) may
b) can d) have to
12. Henry ... apologize for his bad behaviour yesterday.
- a) have to c) had to
b) may d) is to
13. The children studied hard, and as a result they passed the exams ... of all.
- a) good c) best
b) better d) the best
14. This is ... film I've ever seen.
- a) more interesting c) most interesting
b) the most interesting d) not interesting
15. ... old, ... sick, ... unemployed need our special care.
- a) - c) the
b) an d) everybody
16. Someone who saw ... robbery called the police.
- a) - c) the
b) a d) those
17. According to this song ... we need is love.
- a) all c) each
b) every d) some
18. We wished the bride and groom happiness in ... new life together.

- a) there c) theirs
b) their d) these
19. Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong ... you?
a) to c) at
b) for d) with
20. I listened to the radio every day to know the weather forecast but I can never rely ... it.
a) at c) in
b) to d) on

Test 5

1. I knew that I ... her somewhere before.
a) saw c) would see
b) had seen d) has seen
2. When I finally found the house, I knocked at the door but ... the answer.
a) don't hear c) didn't hear
b) hasn't heard d) heard
3. I went out into the garden to fetch my bike, but found that someone ... it.
a) stole it c) has stolen
b) would steal d) had stolen
4. When I... for the keys, I remembered that I had left them at home.
a) looked c) had been looking
b) was looking d) look
5. I have been working for the bank for a year already, but I ... to change my job.
a) decided c) has decided
b) have decided d) decide
6. They spoke so quickly that I ... what they were speaking about.
a) not understand c) didn't understand
b) don't understand d) hadn't understood
7. Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog.
a) cancelled c) had been cancelled
b) was cancelled d) has been cancelled
8. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it.
a) lock c) had locked
b) locked d) would lock
9. As soon as you ... me, I will contact you.
a) calls c) called
b) will call d) call
10. I ... him since he started working here.
a) have never trusted c) trusted
b) had never trusted d) trust
11. Mary will be ready soon. She ... coffee at the moment.
a) has c) was having
b) have d) is having
12. If we ... late for the class, our teacher will be angry with us.
a) is c) will be
b) were d) are
13. We ... in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly felt sick.
a) have been sitting c) sat
b) were sitting d) had been sitting
14. We were disappointed as the film was ... than we expected.
a) entertaining c) most entertaining
b) less entertaining d) entertaining

15. We usually ask our teacher to explain ... difficult problems to us.
 a) the c) a
 b) - d) this
16. Playing ... guitar is an interesting hobby.
 a) - c) the
 b) a d) mine
17. Our city is famous for ... beautiful ancient buildings.
 a) its c) it's
 b) it d) his
18. Her hair is long and fair. Everybody admires
 a) them c) they
 b) it d) its
19. You are very good ... dealing with people.
 a) in c) on
 b) at d) about
20. Last summer our neighbours decided to drive to Scotland ... a short holiday.
 a) at c) on
 b) to d) for

Test 6

1. When the light ... I was sitting in the armchair reading a book.
 a) goes out c) go out
 b) had gone out d) went out
2. I thought I ... this film before, but I hadn't.
 a) saw c) had seen
 b) seen d) have seen
3. Why haven't you brought me the letters for signature? ... them yet?
 a) Don't you type c) Haven't you typed
 b) Didn't you type d) Will you type
4. She wasn't sure whether she ... the door of her flat.
 a) locked c) had locked
 b) has locked d) didn't lock
5. I ... my homework all morning and haven't finished it yet.
 a) am doing c) have been doing
 b) do d) did
6. The inspector suspected that the thief ... a special key for opening this door.
 a) uses c) had used
 b) has used d) will use
7. I was very tired. When I ... to bed, I fell asleep immediately.
 a) got c) had got
 b) has got d) will get
8. The Vikings ... to North America a thousand years ago.
 a) sail c) had sailed
 b) sailed d) have sailed
9. Thank you for your offer, but I ... not to accept it.
 a) decide c) have decided
 b) has decided d) decided
10. You ... through your old photograph album for half an hour already.
 a) look c) have looked
 b) are looking d) have been looking
11. Nobody knows where his picture is. Perhaps, it
 a) was stolen c) has been stolen

- b) will be stolen d) stolen
12. I agree. You ... apologize for not inviting him to your birthday party.
- a) can't c) shouldn't
- b) mustn't d) may not
13. Actually, today I feel ... than I did yesterday.
- a) bad c) worst
- b) worse d) the worst
14. ... people who are unemployed often feel depressed.
- a) The c) A
- b) - d) That
15. Who was the first astronaut who landed on ... Moon?
- a) the c) a
- b) - d) those
16. What happened at the end of the film? - I'm sorry to say, but I haven't seen ... film.
- a) a c) -
- b) the d) those
17. This is ... interesting exhibition I've ever visited.
- a) more c) less
- b) most d) the most
18. Would you mind waiting ... minutes?
- a) few c) little
- b) a few d) a little
19. I'm ... interested in languages than in mathematics,
- a) much c) little
- b) many d) less
20. The students often translate English texts ... Russian.
- a) to c) into
- b) in d) on

Test 7

1. My mother ... strawberries for years but she has never had such a good crop before.
- a) grow c) has been growing
- b) grew d) had grown
2. Helen got off the bus and walked into the bank when she realized that she ... her handbag on the bus.
- a) left c) has left
- b) had left d) leaves
3. You are a great cook! This cake ... wonderful as usual.
- a) taste c) will taste
- b) tasted d) tastes
4. I cut my finger when I ... the potatoes.
- a) am peeling c) was peeling
- b) have peeled d) will peel
5. The students ... not to be late for their classes.
- a) ask c) are asked
- b) asked d) are asking
6. Yesterday, while Jane ... she broke two cups.
- a) wash up c) was washing up
- b) washes up d) has washed up
7. Be attentive and more serious. You always ... something!
- a) lose c) have lost

- b) are losing d) have been losing
 8. What ... you ... when I phoned you last night?
 a) did do c) had done
 b) were doing d) had been doing
 9. Our flat ... at the moment, so it doesn't look its best.
 a) paints c) is being painted
 b) is painted d) has been painted
 10. My brother will be absent. He ... for his exam at this time tomorrow.
 a) will prepare c) will have prepared
 b) will be preparing d) will have been preparing
 11. ... you give me some advice about the language courses?
 a) Have c) Should
 b) May d) Could
 12. Why didn't you give me a call yesterday? We ... discuss everything together.
 a) can c) may
 b) must d) could
 13. At college the work is harder than the work we did at school, but it is much ... interesting.
 a) more c) many
 b) most d) a few
 14. A person with a good education usually gets ... better job.
 a) - c) the
 b) a d) an
 15. ... poor people need help from the government.
 a)- c)A
 b) The d) This
 16. The government should help ... poor.
 a) - c) a
 b) the d)that
 17. You can do ... you want, but don't bother me now.
 a) anything c) some
 b) something d) any
 18. The government is going to provide ... houses for homeless people.
 a) much c) most
 b) more d) least
 19. I think of coming to Moscow ... a few days to visit my sister.
 a) of c) for
 b)on d)over
 20. I think we should ask ... some information about this case.
 a) about c) for
 b) - d) on

Test 8

- 1 The train stopped at all the stations, and long before we got to London every seat ... and people were standing in the corridors.
 a) has been taken c) had been taken
 b) was taken d) is taken
 2. Most of the young people left this village a long time ago and nobody ... yet.
 a) returned c) had returned
 b) has returned d) was returned
 3. The police suspected that Bill himself had broken the window at his house because he wanted to make them think that a burglar ... his valuable stamp collection.

- a) stole c) was stealing
b) had stolen d) has stolen
4. The police thought that he ... it because he needed money.
a) did c) was doing
b) had done d) has done
5. If you work a bit harder, I'm sure you ... the exam.
a) pass c) have passed
b) will pass d) would pass
6. Where are you going? I ... speaking with you yet.
a) not finished c) haven't finished
b) didn't finish d) don't finish
7. I didn't see where the bus stop was, so I ... the bus yesterday.
a) miss c) has missed
b) missed d) had missed
8. Last week a burglar broke into the house while we ... television.
a) watch c) watched
b) have watched d) were watching
9. When are you going to finish this translation? - I ... this translation today.
a) finish c) have finished
b) finished d) had finished
10. I felt really tired. We ... for two hours before we reached the nearest hotel.
a) walked c) have been walking
b) were walking d) had been walking
11. My father is sure that most people ... bicycles to work in twenty years' time.
a) shall ride c) ride
b) will be riding d) are riding
12. The plane ... take off after the fog had lifted.
a) must c) can
b) was able to d) may
13. Finally we ... stop: we were tired and it was dark.
a) can c) must
b) may d) had to
14. In the past most of the population lived in ... country.
a) the c) -
b) a d) this
15. The judge sent our neighbour to ... prison for a month.
a) the c) -
b) a d) an
16. ... English are proud of their country and that the English language is spoken all over the world.
a) the c) an
b) - d) few
17. Why have you done it? Oh, there are ... reasons for it.
a) much c) a little
b) little d) many
18. Sorry, but I can't hear ... of you properly.
a) neither c) nobody
b) either d) none
19. We were looking forward ... a quiet rest near the forest.
a) for c) on
b) to d) at
20. Our city is famous ... its beautiful ancient buildings.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) of | c) by |
| b) for | d) with |

Test 9

1. My passport ... last month, and nobody has found it yet .
 a) lost c) has been lost
 b) was lost d) had been lost
2. There's going to be an interesting art exhibition. It ... a lot of visitors.
 a) attracts c) will attract
 b) attract d) would attract
3. Have you head the news? He ... all his exams this week.
 a) passed c) had passed
 b) has passed d) pass
4. By the time we get to the cinema the film
 a) will begin c) will have begun
 b) begins d) began
5. He says his train ... at 8 a.m. He's packing his things at the moment.
 a) leave c) has left
 b) leaves d) would leave
6. I was quite ... to see Ben behaving like that.
 a) shocked c) being shocked
 b) shocking d) shock
7. I ... on the phone when the postman knocked on the door and entered the room.
 a) speak c) was speaking
 b) am speaking d) have spoken
8. We first came to this town more than twenty years ago. Everything ... in the town since that time.
 a) change c) has changed
 b) changed d) is changed
9. We didn't know that Bill ... to Brazil the week before, and he was abroad when the burglary took place.
 a) flew c) has flown
 b) had flown d) would flow
10. I arrived in Prague in September last year. So I ... here for six months.
 a) live c) have lived
 b) lived d) will live
11. While I was wondering whether to buy the shoes or not, they ... by someone else.
 a) buy c) were bought
 b) bought d) had been bought
12. He was happy. He ... pass his driving test at the first attempt.
 a) should c) had to
 b) must d) was able to
13. At present I ... afford to go to the cinema twice a week.
 a) can't c) must not
 b) couldn't d) might not
14. We didn't think you were ... in ancient history.
 a) interested c) not interesting
 b) interesting d) less interesting
15. Every morning I listen to ... radio, but I don't like to watch TV so early.
 a) the c) -

- b) a
16. ... English is the world language and the English language spoken in the USA or Australia differs from the English language spoken in Britain.
a) the c) an
b) - d) a
17. You are always quarreling! Stop it, ... of you!
a) everybody c) both
b) some d) every
18. Mr. Smith was accused of spying and put ... prison.
a) in c) at
b) of d) to
19. Our city succeeded ... collecting a large sum of money for charity.
a) on c) with
b) in d) at
20. I'm sorry ... your difficulties. Can I help?
a) for c) about
b) at d) on

Test 10

1. It's 11 o'clock so I ... to bed now.
a) go c) will go
b) am going d) have gone
2. The tickets to the football match usually ... and checked at the entrance.
a) sell c) are sold
b) was sold d) won't be sold
3. We ... to the party today.
a) have been invited c) have invited
b) are invited d) had been invited
4. The baby ... because it is hungry now.
a) crying c) cries
b) is crying d) cried
5. There ... a lot of people waiting in the station yesterday evening.
a) is c) was
b) are d) were
6. Some people ... on the benches waiting for their trains.
a) was sleeping c) have slept
b) were sleeping d) had slept
7. By the time the train arrived, Susan ... to push her way to the front of the crowd.
a) managed c) had managed
b) has managed d) would manage
8. ... you ... my English book anywhere? I can find it nowhere.
a) Did ... see c) Will ... see
b) Have ... seen d) Had ... seen
9. He ... the text before I decided to help him.
a) translated c) has translated
b) had translated d) will translate
10. It ... in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation had discovered oil under the sea near the Welsh coast.
a) announced c) had been announced
b) would be announced d) was announced
11. If he ... when I come, I won't wake him up.

- a) sleep c) will sleep
b) will be sleeping d) is sleeping
12. ... they leave before supper or have they time to stay until my friends come?
a) must c) might
b) may d) should
13. My ... brother studies at college.
a) old c) older
b) elder d) the eldest
14. This is ...film I have ever seen.
a) good c) worse
b) the best d) better
15. ... Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
a) - c) a
b) the d) an
16. My friends tell me that professors are people who think a lot, but say
a) little c) a few
b) few d) some
17. These books cost ... than my friend wants to pay.
a) more c) most
b) much d) the most
18. He has earned so ... money that he has decided to help the poor.
a) much c) little
b) many d) few
19. They go to work by car and come home ... foot.
a) by c) with
b) on d) in
20. The bus from Glasgow arrives ... the Central bus station.
a) at c) in
b) to d) for

2.3. Задания для практического контроля

Практикум по чтению

Вариант 1

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A traveller who had been riding in the rain and was wet through, arrived at a small hotel in the country. There was only one fireplace in the hall and a lot of people around it. The traveller thought of a plan how to get warm. He asked the hotel owner to take some fish to his horse. The hotel owner was surprised but the traveller insisted and the hotel owner did as he was asked. All the people rushed out to see the horse eat fish. The traveller had the fireplace all to himself and felt comfortable. When the hotel owner returned he said, "I was sure horses do not eat fish." — "Then why did you take it to my horse?"

Вопросы:

1. Why did the hotel owner try to feed the horse with fish?
2. Why did the traveller ask him to do it?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The traveller thought of a plan how to get warm.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain?
a) Big Albert, b) Big Stephen, c) Big Wren, d) Big Ben.
2. What's tartan?
a) a dish, b) a pattern of the kilt, c) a bird, d) a dance.
3. Where is Glasgow situated?
a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.
4. What's the name of the London underground?
a) Metro, b) Tube, c) Subway, d) Underground,
5. What is the nickname of the Liberal Party?
a) the Tories, b) the Whips, c) the Libs, d) the Whigs.

Вариант 2

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A young writer has just managed to publish his first book. He is very proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around. For more than half an hour he has been talking about his success to one of his friends who is also a writer. At last he thinks that his friend is not very much interested and apologizes saying "I am sorry to have taken so much of your time, it is so selfish of me." — "Never mind," answered his friend absent-mindedly. "You haven't taken my time at all. I've been thinking over the plot of my new novel."

Вопросы:

1. Was the young writer modest?
2. Why wasn't his friend annoyed?

II. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The writer is proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the symbol of the Speaker's authority?
a) the mace, b) the woolsack, c) the ribbon, d) the bell.
2. Who presides over the House of Lords?
a) Prime Minister, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Lord Protector, d) the Speaker.
3. What's the name of the British flag?
a) Star-Spangled Banner, b) Stripes and Stars, c) Union Jack, d) John Bull.

4. What London street is famous for shops? a) Oxford Street, b) Fleet Street, c) Lombard Street, d) Charing Cross Road.
5. What was J. Constable?
a) a musician, b) a politician, c) a poet, d) a painter.

Вариант 3

I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.

The famous composer Rakhmaninov was also a very good pianist. When he was a small boy he was asked to play at a home party at their friends' place. Though he was only eight he was quite experienced in playing the piano and did it well. At that concert he was to play one of Beethoven's sonatas. It must be mentioned that there are several very long intervals in that sonata. In each of these intervals the boy took his hands off the keyboard and waited. During one of these intervals the old mother of the hostess came up to him and said, "My boy, why don't you play something that you know very well?"

Вопросы:

1. Why did the boy stop playing several times?
2. Did the old lady know Beethoven's music well?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Rakhmaninov was a famous pianist and composer.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the Barbican?
a) a river, b) an art centre, c) a pop group, d) a cinema.
2. Where is Ben Nevis situated?
a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.
3. Who is the head of the state in Britain?
a) Mayor, b) Prime Minister, c) Queen, d) Speaker.

Вариант 4

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A certain king was in the habit of writing verses. He thought highly of them. Since he was a king the people to whom he showed them tried to praise them too. Once he showed his verses to a wise man. The wise man didn't like them. It made the king very angry and he put the man into prison. Some time passed and the king decided to set him free. The king invited him to dinner and showed him his new verses. Then he asked the wise man what he thought of them. The wise man turned to the king and said, "Send me back to prison."

Вопросы:

1. Was the king wise?
2. Why did the wise man ask to send him back to prison?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The king thought highly of his verses.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is Humpty Dumpty?
a) a toy, b) an egg, c) an animal, d) a bird.
2. Where is the official residence of the Queen?
a) Chatham House, b) Regent Palace, c) Westminster Palace, d) Buckingham Palace.
3. What is Benjamin Britten?
a) an architect, b) a composer, c) a writer, d) a politician
4. What is the emblem of Wales?
a) Rose, b) Leek, c) Thistle, d) Shamrock.
5. What's the name of the Queen's eldest son? a) Charles, b) Philip, c) Andrew, d) Edward.

Вариант 5

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A driver who was going in his car at a great speed through the country road saw a man crossing the road and a dog following him. As the car drew near them the dog suddenly stopped, was hit by the car and killed. The driver stopped his car and came up to the man. "I am very sorry for what has happened," he said. "Will 50 dollars be enough for the killed dog?" — "Oh, yes," said the man, "50 dollars will be quite enough." The man put the money in his pocket and when the driver disappeared in the distance, looked at the dog and thought, "I wonder whose dog it was."

Вопросы:

1. Did the man feel very unhappy that the dog had been killed?
2. Why was he happy to get 50 dollars?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

A driver was going in his car at a great speed through the country road.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the nickname of the Conservative Party?
a) the Tories, b) the Whigs, c) the Libs, d) the Whips.
2. What monument is there in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
a) Cromwell's statue, b) Nelson's Column, c) Queen's statue, d) Edward Elgar's statue.
3. Which animal can look at the Queen?
a) a dog, b) a cat, c) a lion, d) a tiger.
4. What's the name of Sir Churchill?
a) Winston, b) George, c) Christopher, d) Benjamin.
5. Who presides over the House of Commons? a) Lord Mayor, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Prime Minister, d) Speaker.

Вариант 6

I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.

A rich old businessman decided to make his will. He told his lawyer he would give 5 thousand pounds to each of his employees who had been working with him for 20 years or more. The lawyer was surprised at such generosity of the businessman. But the businessman said that he wasn't going to be generous at all because none of his employees had worked for him longer than a year. He only wanted to produce a favourable impression on the public for he was sure it would look nice in the newspapers.

Вопросы:

1. The old businessman wasn't generous, was he?
2. Why did the businessman make such a will?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

He promised to give five thousand pounds to each of his employees.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. For Christmas dinner the English usually have ...
a) chicken, b) roast beef, c) fish, d) turkey.
2. The Whispering Gallery is situated in ...
a) Westminster Abbey, b) St. Paul's Cathedral, c) Tower, d) Hyde Park.
3. What is Eisteddfod?
a) a county, b) a dish, c) a festival, d) a dance.
4. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
a) L. Carroll, b) O. Wilde, c) J.R. Tolkien, d) A. Milne.
5. What is custard?
a) cream, b) a pudding, c) a pie, d) a tart.

Вариант 7

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country for the first time. One day she complained to the farmer that the bull had been running after her. She was very much frightened because she had never seen bulls before. "Well," said the farmer, "the bull was running after you because of the red blouse you were wearing." — "Dear me," said the girl, "of course, I understand that this blouse is awfully out of fashion. But I didn't know the bull would notice it."

Вопросы:

1. The girl didn't understand why the bull had been running after her, did she?
2. How did the farmer explain the bull's behaviour?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the most ancient monument in Great Britain?
a) the Lower West Gate, b) Stonehenge, c) Hadrian's Wall, d) the Tower Gate.
2. What is M. Thatcher by profession?
a) an engineer, b) a doctor, c) a chemist, d) a teacher.
3. Who is the head of the government in the UK?
a) Prime Minister, b) Queen, c) Speaker, d) Chancellor.
4. Where is the Bank of England situated?
a) in the West End, b) in the East End, c) in the City, d) in the South.
5. What is English marmalade?
a) apple jam, b) orange jam, c) sweets, d) a cake.

Вариант 8

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Once Mark Twain was invited to the opera. All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband. She talked so much and so loudly that Mark Twain could hardly hear anything. After the performance she said to Mark Twain, "Dear Mark Twain, may I invite you to the opera again next Friday? The opera will be 'Carmen' you are sure to like it." — "Thank you very much," said Mark Twain, "that will be fine. I haven't heard you in 'Carmen' yet."

Вопросы:

1. Why couldn't Mark Twain enjoy the opera?
2. Was the lady going to sing in "Carmen"?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband.

III. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The Romans first invaded Britain in ...
a) the 5th century AD, b) the 5th century BC, c) the 1st century BC, d) the 1st century AD.
2. Guy Fawkes is ...
a) a national hero of Britain, b) a poet, c) a famous historian, d) the man that wanted to set fire to the House of Parliament.
3. The telephone was invented by ...
a) Isaac Newton, b) Alexander Bell, c) Michael Faraday, d) James Watt.
4. The midday meal in Britain is called ...
a) breakfast, b) lunch, c) dinner, d) snack.
5. Which party was Margaret Thatcher the leader of?
a) Labour, b) Social-Democratic, c) Liberal, d) Conservative.

Вариант 9

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Enrico Caruso, a famous Italian singer, often said, "No one is so well-known as he thinks." He knew it by his own experience. Once he came to the United States to give concerts. One day

he was driving to New York and his car broke down. It was near the farm and he asked the farmer to help him repair the car. When the car was repaired, Caruso paid the farmer for his work and gave him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name on the photograph and cried out, "What a luck! I've never dreamed of receiving the greatest traveller Robinson Crusoe in my house!"

Вопросы:

1. What did Caruso know by his own experience?
2. Who did the farmer, take Caruso for?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Once he came to the US to give concerts.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Irish Sea is ...
a) to the west of England, b) to the east of England, c) to the north of England, d) to the south of England.
2. The official language of Canada is ...
a) English, b) French, c) English and French, d) English and Spanish.
3. The capital of the US is
a) New York, b) Washington, c) Boston, d) Philadelphia.
4. On the whole the climate of Great Britain is ...
a) dry, b) frosty, c) mild, d) tropical.
5. Elisabeth II lives in ...
a) No 10, Downing Street, b) the Tower of London, c) Buckingham Palace, d) Westminster Palace.

Вариант 10

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

At a school examination the teacher handed out the question papers to all the children, looked at her watch and said that they were to finish their work in an hour. The children read the question papers and started writing the answers. At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers and saw that one of the children hadn't written anything and was still reading his question paper. "Is any question troubling you?" the teacher asked. "Not at all," he answered, "it's the answers that are troubling me."

Вопросы:

1. What time did the written examination begin?
2. Why didn't the pupil write anything?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The London Royal Opera House is called ...
a) Covent Garden, b) the National Theatre, c) "Old Vic" Theatre, d) the Barbican.
2. The traditional English drink is ...
a) coffee, b) tea, c) cocoa, d) milk.
3. The symbol of the US is ...
a) Union Jack, b) Uncle Sam, c) Big Ben, d) Pall Mall.
4. The Colorado is ...
a) in Africa, b) in North America, c) in South America, d) in Brazil.
5. New England is ...
a) a separate country, b) part of Great Britain, c) part of the US, d) an island.

Вариант 11

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The school teacher of History was having the last class of the school year. At the end he spoke about the final examination in history. He said that each pupil should devote all the remaining time preparing for the final examination. "The examination papers are being typed now," he said. "Are there any questions concerning the exam?" There was a long silence and then one of the pupils stood up and asked, "Who is typing the examination cards?"

Вопросы:

1. What examination did the teacher speak about?
2. Why did the pupil want to know who the typist was?

II. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The examination papers are being typed now.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The capital of Canada is
a) Ottawa, b) Quebec, c) Toronto, d) Melbourne.
2. The British money is
a) franks, b) dollars, c) crones, d) pounds.
3. Robin Hood is....
a) a national hero of England, b) a British spy, c) a popular character of novels and tales, d) a famous writer.
4. Margaret Thatcher was
a) Queen of Britain, b) British Prime Minister, c) leader of the Labour party, d) a film star.
5. In the United States "down town" means
a) away from the centre, b) in the centre, c) in a suburb, d) a small town.

Вариант 12

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

An American was travelling in Switzerland. Once he was taken by a local man to the hills. The man shouted, "Hello!" and after about five minutes the echo came back. "You can't have that in America, can you?" said the Swiss. "Yes, we can," replied the American. "At my house in the hills, every night before I go to bed, I put my head out of the door and shout, 'It's time to get up.' Nine hours later the echo wakes me up."

Вопросы:

1. How long did it take the echo in Switzerland to come back?
2. Did the American tell the truth?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Once he was taken by a local man to the hills.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Quakers are
a) a religious movement, b) a pop group, c) the title of a book, d) the title of a film.
2. What great historical event happened in 1066?
a) the Roman invasion, b) a bourgeois revolution, c) the battle of Hastings, d) the Danish invasion.
3. The printing press was invented by
a) Oliver Cromwell, b) William Caxton, c) William the Conqueror, d) Alexander Bell.
4. Secondary education in Britain is
a) compulsive, b) compulsory, c) optional, d) voluntary.
5. The size of the house in Britain is determined by the number of....
a) sitting rooms, b) kitchens, c) bedrooms, d) floors.

Вариант 13

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Two men were boasting to each other about how rich their families were. One said, "My father's farm is so big that when my mother goes off to milk the cows on Monday morning she gets back only on Saturday evening." — "Really?" said the other. "Well, I think that's a pretty big farm but it would look like a small garden if compared with my father's farm." — "How big is your father's farm?" asked the first man. "Well, when my father sends a young married couple to milk the cows their grandchildren bring the milk back home."

Вопросы:

1. How long does it take the first man's mother to get the milk home?
2. Which of the two men was more boastful?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Two men were boasting to each other about how rich their families were.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The capital of Australia is
a) Melbourne, b) Sidney, c) Canberra, d) Ottawa.
2. Cockney is
a) a bird, b) a dish, c) an accent, d) a town.
3. Aberdeen is in
a) England, b) Scotland, c) Wales, d) Ireland.
4. The safest topic for conversation in England is
a) politics, b) music, c) weather, d) love.
5. John Steinbeck is a famous ... writer.
a) English, b) American, c) Canadian, d) Australian.

Вариант 14

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A passenger was travelling in a train. Suddenly he wanted his handkerchief and couldn't find it in his pocket. He accused the fellow passenger, who was in the same compartment, of stealing it. He continued to look for it and at last found it in his back pocket. He began to apologize to the fellow passenger for accusing him. "I am awfully sorry, I was mistaken," he said. But the passenger said calmly, "It's all right. We were both mistaken. You thought I was a thief, and I thought you were a gentleman."

Вопросы:

1. Why did the man accuse his fellow passenger of stealing his handkerchief?
2. Who put the handkerchief into the passenger's back pocket?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Suddenly he wanted his handkerchief.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The US consists of ... states.
a) 38, b) 49, c) 50, d) 51.
2. High school is
a) a college, b) a university, c) a very good school, d) upper grades of secondary school.
3. The English colonization of the American continent began in the ...,
a) 15th century, b) 16th century, c) 17th century, d) 18th century.
4. Bill Clinton is the ... President of the US. a) 40th, b) 41st, c) 42nd, d) 43d.
5. "Alice in Wonderland" was written by
a) Jane Austen, b) Muriel Spark, c) Lewis Carroll, d) Iris Murdock.

Вариант 15

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The father of a famous English actress didn't allow her to marry an actor. Nevertheless, one day he was told that his daughter had secretly married one of the actors of his company. The father got angry and decided to punish them both. "Why did you marry an actor when I told you not to do it," he shouted at her, "and besides he is the worst actor in my company who can hardly be called an actor!" — "So dear father, I have obeyed your orders," said the young actress. I have married someone whom you can't call an actor."

Вопросы:

1. What did the young actress do against her father's will?
2. What was the father's mistake?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The father of a famous English actress didn't allow her to marry an actor.

III. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. England consists of
a) districts, b) counties, c) states, d) regions.
2. Smog is
a) a man's suit, b) a heavy rain, c) a thick fog, d) a man's hat.
3. Porridge is made of... .
a) wheat, b) barley, c) rye, d) oats.
4. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
a) A. Milne, b) E. Lear, c) L. Carroll, d) J. Barrie.
5. A limerick is
a) a dish, b) a rhyme, c) a bird, d) a game.

Вариант 16

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A passenger addressed a lady travelling in the same compartment:

"Have you a family, madam?"

"Yes sir, one son."

"Indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, sir, he has never touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, madam. Tobacco is poison. Does he drink wine?"

"Oh, no, he has never taken a drop of it."

"Then I congratulate you. Does he come late at night?"

"Never. He always goes to bed right after dinner."

"He is a model young man, madam. How old is he?"

"Five years, sir."

Вопросы:

1. Why did the man call the lady's son a model young man?
2. Where did the conversation take place?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

He always goes to bed right after dinner.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Boston is in....
a) Florida, b) Mexico, c) Texas, d) Massachusetts.
2. Gulf Stream originates in
a) the Gulf of Mexico, b) the Persian Gulf, c) the Gibraltar, d) the Panama Canal.
3. The Tower of London now is

- a) a prison, b) a royal residence, c) a museum, d) a burial place.
 4. Englishmen eat dinner at....
 a) 11 a.m., b) 2 p.m., c) 6 p.m., d) 9 p.m.
 5. A brunch is
 a) breakfast, b) late breakfast, c) dinner, d) a tea party.

Вариант 17

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A doctor was often stopped by one of his patients the street and asked for his medical advice free of charge. The doctor didn't like it and decided to put an end to this practice.

One day a patient stopped him again and exclaimed, "Oh, doctor! I'm so glad to see you. I have such a bad headache?". The doctor seemed very much interested and said, "Close your eyes, open your mouth and show me your tongue." The patient did so. Then the doctor quickly went away leaving the patient with his mouth open and tongue out. .1

Вопросы:

1. Why did the patient ask the doctor for advice in the street?
2. In what way did the doctor put an end to this practice?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Then the doctor quickly went away.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What river does London stand on?
 a) the Thames, b) the Severn, c) the Avon, d) the Clyde.
2. Under what king did the knights of the round table gather together?
 a) Henry IV, b) Edward II, c) Arthur, d) William the Conqueror.
3. What is Britain separated from the Continent by? a) the English Channel, b) the Persian Gulf, c) the Suez Canal, d) the Gulf of Mexico.
4. Robert Burns is a ... poet.
 a) American, b) English, c) Scottish, d) Welsh.
5. R. Kipling wrote
 a) "Canterbury Tales," b) "Alice in Wonderland," c) "Treasure Island," d) "Maugli."

Вариант 18

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The famous J. Swift was once travelling with his servant. They put up at a small hotel where they spent the night. In the morning Swift asked for his boots. The servant immediately brought them to him. When Swift saw the dirty boots he asked, "Why haven't you cleaned them?" — "I haven't cleaned them," replied the servant, "because you are going to ride and they will soon be dirty again." — "Very well", said Swift, "go and get the horses ready." While the servant was away, Swift told the landlord not to give the servant any breakfast. When the servant returned he was surprised but Swift said, "You haven't had your breakfast because we are going to ride and soon you will be hungry again."

Вопросы:

1. Why did Swift order to leave his servant without breakfast?
2. Did Swift treat his servant kindly?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

They put up at a small hotel.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The language spoken in Scotland is
 a) Scot, b) Scottish, c) Scotch, d) Scotland's.
2. The oldest university in Britain is

- a) London, b) Cambridge, c) Oxford, d) Edinburgh.
- 3. The financial centre of London is
- a) the West End, b) the East End, c) Westminster, d) the City.
- 4. Which party is in power in Great Britain now?
- a) the Labour, b) the Conservative, c) the Liberal, d) the Social-Democratic.
- 5. The telephone number to call for emergency services in Britain is
- a) 03, b) 09, c) 911, d) 999.

Вариант 19

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Once a French cab driver played a joke on Conan Doyle. The driver took Conan Doyle from the station to the hotel and said, "Thank you, Mr Conan Doyle." Conan Doyle was surprised and asked how he knew his name. The driver said that he had seen in the papers that the writer was coming to Paris. And he said that Conan Doyle's appearance was typically English and he guessed at once, who he was. "Besides," said the man, "your name is written on your luggage."

Вопросы:

- 1. What was Conan Doyle surprised with?
- 2. What helped the driver to recognize Conan Doyle?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The driver took the writer from the station to the hotel.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1. A double-decker is
- a) a train, b) a small plane, c) a hotel room for two people, d) a bus
- 2. The common name for a toy bear in England is
- a) Michael-bear, b) Tom-bear, c) Teddy-bear, d) Jack-bear.
- 3. The "Dynasty" is an American
- a) opera, b) soap opera, c) musical, d) documentary.
- 4. The Crown Jewels are in
- a) the Tower of London, b) Buckingham Palace, c) Westminster Palace, d) the British Museum.
- 5. St. Patrick is the patron of... .
- a) Wales, b) England, c) Ireland, d) Scotland.

Вариант 20

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Mark Twain and a friend of his went abroad on the same ship. Once they were both invited to a dinner. And they were to make speeches. Mark Twain was the first to speak. He spoke for twenty minutes and was a great success. Then it was his friend's turn. He rose and said, "Before this dinner Mark Twain and I agreed to pronounce each other's speeches. He has just pronounced my speech. And I thank you for your kind appreciation of my speech. I'm sorry to say that I have lost the notes of his speech and can't remember what he was to say." Then he sat down and the guests burst out laughing.

Вопросы:

- 1. What did Mark Twain's friend do when it was his turn to make a speech?
- 2. Did the guests understand what Mark Twain's friend had done?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Mark Twain spoke for twenty minutes.

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

- 1. St. Valentine's Day is observed in
- a) February, b) May, c) November, d) December.

2. In England "public school" means
a) state-financed school, b) private school, c) comprehensive school, d) religious school.
3. When it is 12 o'clock in Moscow in London it is
a) 6 o'clock, b) 7 o'clock, c) 8 o'clock, d) 9 o'clock.
4. In Britain people's weight is measured in
a) tons, b) kilos, c) stones and pounds, d) pints.
5. Santa Barbara is in
a) California, b) Florida, c) Arizona, d) Texas.

**ЧАСТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
« СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ КООПЕРАТИВНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора
по учебно-воспитательной работе
_____ Н.А. Авакова
«__» _____ 20__ г.

**3. Комплект оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации по
учебному предмету ОУП.04 Иностранный язык**

Специальность: 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

Форма аттестации - дифференцированный зачет

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой комиссии
«Общеобразовательных, правовых и
коммерческих дисциплин»
Протокол № _____ от «__» _____ 20__ г.
Председатель цикловой комиссии
_____ Л.Ф. Магомедова

3.1 Перечень вопросов для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету ОУП.04 Иностранный язык

Грамматический материал:

1. Имя существительное. Артикль. Образование множественного числа существительных. Падеж имён существительных.
2. Повелительные предложения.
3. Местоимение. Классификация местоимений.
4. Имя числительное. Количественные числительные. Порядковые числительные.
5. Глагол. Основные глагольные формы. Инфинитив.
6. Времена английского глагола. Действительный залог. Формы настоящего времени. The Indefinite Forms.
7. Прилагательное. Место прилагательного в предложении. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными.
8. Классификация и употребление наречий. Степени сравнения наречий.
9. Времена английского глагола. Действительный залог. The Continuous Forms.
10. Постановка вопросов к предложению. Общий вопрос и краткие ответы. Специальный вопрос. Альтернативный вопрос. Разделительный вопрос.
11. Времена английского глагола. Действительный залог. The Perfect Forms.

Лексический материал:

1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке
2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.).
3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.
4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).
5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа
6. Досуг, хобби.
7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).
8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.
9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.
10. Экскурсии и путешествия.
11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.
12. Англоязычные страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции
13. Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоязычных стран
14. Жизнь в городе и деревне
15. Переговоры, разрешение конфликтных ситуаций. Рабочие совещания. Отношения внутри коллектива
16. Этикет делового и неофициального общения. Дресс-код. Телефонные переговоры.
17. Правила поведения в ресторане, кафе, во время делового обеда
18. Финансовые учреждения и услуги
19. Выдающиеся исторические события и личности. Исторические памятники

3.2. Задания для промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету ОУП.04 Иностранный язык в форме дифференцированного зачета

Задание №1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college. Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

2. Расскажите о классификации местоимений в английском языке.

3. Беседа по теме «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»

Задание №2.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

London is the capital of the UK

Once London was a small Roman town of the north bank of the Thames. Slowly it grew into one of the world's major cities. London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural center. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population of about 11 million people.

London has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Many of its ancient buildings still stand. The most famous of them are the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. Most visitors also want to see the Houses of Parliament and the many magnificent museums.

The Different areas of London can seem like different cities. The West End is a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres. The City of London is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated; the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England are here, too. The East End is a district where mostly working people live. The old port area is now called "Docklands". There are now new office buildings in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses.

By day, the whole of London is busy. At night, offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here,

several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs and restaurants and nightclubs are busy half the night.

2. Расскажите о количественных и порядковых числительных.
3. Беседа по теме «Человек, здоровье, спорт»

Задание №3

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Why was Washington DC made the capital of the United States?

After the War of Independence the United States needed a capital city. Different cities in different parts of the country wanted to be the nation's capital. In the end it was decided to build a new city. In 1791 George Washington, the first president, chose the place where the city now stands. The land round the city was called the District of Columbia, after Christopher Columbus; and the city founded on it was named Washington, in honour of the country's first president. The architect of the new city planned straight streets with trees on both sides, beautiful buildings, and monuments to honour great statesmen. The buildings for the Congress of the United States and some other buildings were built on Jenkins Hill. These buildings were called the Capitol. Then the area was renamed Capitol Hill, locally referred to as "The Hill". In 1800 President John Adams, the second president, and other members of the government moved to the new city of Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia).

2. Расскажите о степени сравнения прилагательных.
3. Беседа по теме «Научно-технический прогресс»

Задание №4

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Famous Landmarks: the Centre

Red Square lies just outside the Kremlin walls. This large plaza, about 1/4 mile (0.4 kilometre) long, took its name in Russian from an old word meaning both beautiful and red.

Huge military and civilian parades were held in Red Square in order to celebrate various special occasions.

Opposite the Kremlin on Red Square is GUM, the country's largest department store. It was completed in the early 1890's and remodeled in 1953. The initials GUM come from three Russian words that mean State Department Store.

St. Basil's Cathedral — a Russian church famous for its many colorful, onion-shaped domes — is also on Red Square. Originally built over 400 years ago to honor several military conquests, this building is now part of the State Historical Museum.

The Russia Hotel, one of the world's largest hotels, is near Red Square.

The Russian Parliament building, where Russians Supreme Soviet meets, lies west of the Kremlin.

2. Расскажите о временах английского глагола группы Perfect.

3. Беседа по теме «Профессии»

Задание №5

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Problem of Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately.

Ten years ago the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence. To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

2. Расскажите о постановке вопросов в английском предложении.

3. Беседа по теме «Государственное устройство, правовые институты»

Задание №6

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching. Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundred of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

2. Расскажите о временах английского глагола группы Continuous
3. Беседа по теме «культурные и национальные традиции»

Задание №7

- 1.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Cultural Life of Youth

How do young people spend their spare time? What leisure activities do they prefer? These and other questions were asked in a sociological survey. The results of the opinion poll conducted among young people living in big cities and in the country add up to the following hierarchy of pastimes: music in combination with such forms of group activities as discos, concerts, and cafe-cum-club come first, followed by the Internet, theatre and reading. Then come films, museums, amateur arts and engineering, and, finally, TV and classical music. The questionnaire, circulated among pupils of 9-11 forms, students and young workers, has shown that the arts are regarded second only to contacts with friends (or a girl/boy friend). Most young people admit they do not know how to plan their leisure.

According to the poll, the actual priorities are as follows: TV comes first, followed by Internet, reading, films, listening to records, radio, going out to dances and discos; then come concerts, museums, amateur arts, and finally theatre.

Young people's recent growing cultural standards make themselves felt primarily in the choice of cultural values. Of course, they like to be entertained (by watching TV shows, reading detective stories, etc.). But they certainly know how to find their way amid the great variety of cultural values, and they know how to tell genuine art from imitation.

2. Расскажите о степени сравнения прилагательных.
3. Беседа по теме «Научно-технический прогресс»

Задание №8

- 1.Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games.

The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world.

The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport.

The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.

The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others.

The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

2. Расскажите о временах английского глагола группы Simple.

3. Беседа по теме «Природа и человек»

Задание №9

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Learning a Foreign Language

Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for people nowadays, because of our growing international contacts with foreign countries.

There are many reasons, why we begin to study foreign languages. One studies a foreign language to be able to communicate with other people who speak this language, other study it for future career.

If we are planning to travel to countries where the language we can speak is spoken, we can communicate with people there and understand what they are saying to us.

If we are working in any branch of science, we naturally wish to read scientific books and magazines in other languages to raise our professional level. Making business nowadays also means the ability of speaking foreign languages.

The ability of speaking one or two or even more foreign languages helps people from different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture.

It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in its original form. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and understand films in foreign languages without any help and translation.

2. Расскажите о количественных и порядковых числительных.

3. Беседа по теме «Человек, здоровье, спорт»

Задание №10

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

British Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare

with fresh pees or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true that, there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to a good English restaurant with a reasonable prices.

In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite the true.

2. Расскажите о классификации местоимений в английском языке.

3. Беседа по теме «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»

4. Тематика рефератов (проектов) исследовательского, творческого характера

1. Britain's Ecological Activity - Экологическая деятельность Британии
2. British Art, Theatre, Music - Британское искусство, театр, музыка
3. British Cuisine - Английская кухня
4. British Homes - Жилища англичан
5. British Traditions and Customs - Британские традиции и обычаи
6. British Youth - Британская молодежь
7. English as a World Language - Английский язык - язык международного общения
8. Choosing an Occupation - Выбор профессии
9. Generation Gap - Конфликт поколений
10. Computers in Our Life - Компьютеры в нашей жизни
11. Environmental Protection - Защита окружающей среды
12. Sport in Our Life - Спорт в вашей жизни
13. Holidays in Great Britain - Праздники в Великобритании
14. Holidays in Russia - Праздники в России
15. What Can See Foreign Tourists in Moscow - Что иностранные туристы могут увидеть в Москве
16. Russia's Seven Wonders - Семь Чудес России
17. The World of Books - Мир книг
18. Animals and Pets - Животные и домашние любимцы
19. Fashion- Мода
20. Healthy Living- Здоровый образ жизни
21. Outstanding People of Russia- Выдающиеся люди России
22. Outstanding People of Great Britain- Выдающиеся люди Великобритании
23. The Most Beautiful Place on Earth- Самое красивое место на земле

