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ЧАСТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ГУМАНИТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

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«_____»_____2025 г.

ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Специальность: 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах
Квалификация выпускника: учитель начальных классов

Махачкала -2025 г.

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Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине СГ.02.« ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ » разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) по специальности среднего общего образования и рекомендована для реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах, утвержденного Приказом Минпросвещения России от 17 августа 2022 г. № 742.

РАССМОТРЕНО:

на заседании Педагогического совета ПОЧУ «ГПК»

протокол № 1 от 29.08. 2025 г.

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебного предмета СГ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ среднего профессионального образования в пределах ППССЗ СПО специальности 44.02.02 . Фонд оценочных средств разработан в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного стандарта, учебного плана и рабочей программы учебного предмета. Фонд включает в себя контрольно-оценочные материалы, позволяющие оценить уровень достижения результатов.

1.2 Перечень результатов

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен

уметь:

-общаться(устно и письменно)на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

-переводить(со словарем)иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

-самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

знать:

лексический (1200-1400лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Освоение содержания учебного предмета обеспечивает достижение обучающимися следующих результатов:

«СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является обязательной частью социально-гуманитарного цикла примерной основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК 09. ЛР 7 ЛР 8 ЛР 15 ЛР 20

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код ОК	**Умения**	**Знания**
ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; - кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые);	- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения;

	- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	-правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

2. Результаты освоения учебного предмета

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов.

Результаты обучения	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Умеет:	
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	***Устный опрос:*** • Монологическое или диалогическое высказывания контекстуального характера по проблеме обсуждения; • Ролевые игры; • Обсуждения; • Доклад; • Реферат; • Мультимедийная презентация по теме. ***Письменный опрос:*** Выражение мыслей в письменной форме, используя различные коммуникативные типы речи: □ Письменный пересказ текста; • Личные / Деловые письма; • Анкеты; • e-mail; • Сочинение, Эссе; • Тесты, контрольные работы.
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	Перевод текстовой информации профессиональной направленности на иностранном языке на основе использования: • языковой догадки, • контекста, • толковых и двуязычных словарей, • мультимедийных словарей, • поисковых систем и ресурсов сети Интернет.
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	• Поиск дополнительной информации для решения учебных задач и самостоятельной познавательной деятельности; • Анализ, обобщение и интерпретация информации, содержащейся в готовых информационных объектах; • Речевые умозаключения на основе самостоятельно полученной информации, а также опыта критического отношения к получаемой информации; • Использование полученной / прочитанной /услышанной информации в других видах образовательной и самообразовательной деятельности: докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре и т.д.
Знает:	

-лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	***Устный опрос:*** демонстрация различных видов речевой деятельности: говорение, чтение, аудирование, устный перевод иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. ***Письменный опрос:*** создание текстов, различных по типу, стилю и жанру; письменный перевод иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине *Психология*, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Организация занятий по дисциплине. Фонд текущей аттестации

Занятия по дисциплине представлены следующими видами работы: лекции, практические занятия, самостоятельная работа студентов.

Текущая аттестация студентов. Текущая аттестация студентов по дисциплине проводится в соответствии с Уставом Колледжа, локальными документами Колледжа и является обязательной.

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме контрольных мероприятий (*тестирования, устный опрос, оценки рефератов, решение типовых задач и пр.*) по оцениванию фактических результатов обучения студентов и осуществляется ведущим преподавателем.

Объектами оценивания выступают:

– учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине);

– степень усвоения теоретических знаний;

– уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы;

– результаты самостоятельной работы.

Активность студента на занятиях оценивается на основе выполненных студентом работ и заданий, предусмотренных данной рабочей программой дисциплины.

Формой итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является ***Экзамен.***

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

1. Примерный перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения промежуточной аттестации

	1.ГРАММАТИКА	
1.01	Имясуществительное	***уметь***: образовывать множественное число,притяжательныйпадеж существительных,правильноупотреблять исчисляемыеинеисчисляемыесуществительные.
1.02	Имяприлагательное	***уметь***: образовывать сравнительнуюпревосходнуюстепенисравнения.
1.03	Местоимения.	***уметь***:правильноупотреблятьместоимения.
1.04	Видо-временныеформыглагола.	***уметь***:употреблятьформыглаголавовременахгруппSimple,Continuous, Perfect.
1.05	Модальныеглаголы.	***уметь***: выбирать модальный глаголзависимостиотречевойситуации.

1.06	Страдательныйзалог.	**Уметь:**образовыватьиправильнопереводитьвидо-временныеформыглаголавстрадательномзалоге
1.07	Артикли.	***уметь***: правильно употреблять определенный,неопределенный,нулевой артикли.
1.08	Предлогиместа,времени,направления	***уметь***:правильноупотреблятьпредлогиместа,времени,направления.
1.09	Местоимениямuch/many, few/little,afew/alittle.	***уметь***: правильно употреблятьместоимениямuch/many,few/little,afew/alittle.
1.10	Будущеевремявпридаточныхпредложенияхусловияивремени.	***уметь***:правильноупотреблятьвидовременныеформы глагола в придаточных условиях условия ивремени.
1.11	Согласованиевремен. Косвеннаяречь.	***уметь***:образовыватьиправильноупотреблять косвеннуюречь.
1.12	Неличные формыглагола:инфинитив,герундий,причастие	***уметь***:правильноупотреблятьнеличныеформыглагола:инфинитив,герундий,причастие.
1.13	Фразовыеглаголы.	***уметь***:правильноупотреблятьфразовыеглаголы.
1.14	Безличныепредложения	***уметь:***образовыватьиупотреблятьбезличныепредложения
1.15	Имячислительное	***уметь:***правильноупотреблятьчислительныеиправильночитатьих

1.16	Коммуникативныетипы предложений:утвердительные,вопросительные,отрицательные,побудительные ипорядоксловвних	***уметь:***правильнорасполагатьсловавразных коммуникативныхтипахпредложений
1.17	Сложносочиненные предложенияс союзамиand, but.	***уметь:*** правильнообразовыватьиупотреблятьсложносочиненныеисложноподчиненныепредложения
	Сложноподчиненные предложенияссоюзами because,so,if,when,that,thatis,why.	
2. ТЕХНИКА ПЕРЕВОДА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ		
2.1	Чтение текстов сизвлечениемосновной информации(ознакомительноечтение)(попрофилям)	***уметь***:читатьипониматьобщийсмыслучебныхи несложныхаутентичныхпрофессионально-ориентированныхтекстовразныхжанров.
2.2	Чтение текстов сизвлечениемполнойинформации(изучающеечтение)(по профилям)	***уметь***:читатьиизвлекатьполнуюинформациюиз учебныхи несложныхаутентичныхпрофессионально-ориентированных текстовразныхжанров.
2.3	Чтение текстовс извлечением нужной илиинтересующейинформации (поисковоечтение)(попрофилям)	***уметь***:читатьиизвлекатьнужнуюинформациюиз учебныхинесложныхаутентичных профессионально-ориентированных текстовразныхжанров.
2.4	Распознавание значенийсловпоконтексту(по профилям)	***уметь***:определятьзначениеподчеркнутыхслов,выражений и грамматических явлений по контексту.
2.5	Чтение текстов с полнымпониманиеми выстраиваниелогической последовательности (попрофилям)	***уметь***:читатьсполнымпониманиемучебныеинесложныеаутентичныепрофессионально-ориентированные тексты разных жанров ивыстраиватьлогическуюпоследовательностьтекстов.

4. Фонд оценочных средств

4.1 Текущий контроль успеваемости

Текущий контроль В-1

Read the text. **At My College**

1.

From my point of view our college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-storey building

with a sports ground behind it. I really think it is the best educational institution in Moscow. We even have an inside swimming pool!

On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students, workshop and library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. In the library two librarians help students to find the books they need. In the reading room there are laptops which we can use during the breaks and after classes.

Our canteen is spacious, light and clean. We have our meals there.

The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and the swimming pool. We like to go there even after the lessons. To the left of the gym there is a hall and a staircase. The staircase leads to the first floor.

The classrooms are well-equipped. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English and Russian. My English classroom is on the second floor. It has three big windows. There are lots of potted plants on the windows sills, and we take good care of them. The board in our classroom is magnetic. We write with markers on it and attach our projects to it will magnets. Next to the board there are maps of Russia and Great Britain, various grammar tables and charts. There is a computer in the right-hand corner. We often listen to original English texts, songs and watch films on a big screen which make our lessons interesting.

I like my college. It provides us with everything to help us become good specialists.

2. **Put the correct prepositions of time, place and direction**.
   1. Alexander goes ..... college five days a week.
   2. We have modern workshops. . . . . .the second floor and a computer classroom ..... the third floor.
   3. He meets a lot of students..... the conferens every year.
   4. Tom comes. . . . . the room at sits down ..... the table.
   5. His family like to go . . . . . of town..... weekends.
   6. The dog is .....the sofa and we cannot see him.
   7. His picture hangs .....the divan bed.
   8. We have a beautiful vase. . . . . .table with a lot of flowers ..... it.
   9. I see schoolyard .....the window.
   10. The seminar starts . . . . . 10 minutes,..... 12 o'clock.

3. **Match the words and expressions**

Well-designed	мастерская
Sports ground	читальный зал

Inside swimming pool	хорошо спроектированный
First-year student	портативный компьютер
Workshop	столовая
Tool	крытый бассейн
Reading room	первокурсник
Laptop	инструмент
Canteen	мультимедийный проектор
Spacious	схема
Gymnasium	прикреплять
Staircase	подоконник
Well-equipped	магнитно-маркерная доска
Multimedia projection unit	спортивная площадка
Window sill	просторный
Potted plant	спортивный зал
Magnetic marker board	хорошо оборудованный
To attach	лестница
Chart	растение в горшке

4. Translate into English.

Моя подруга – очень милая девушка. Она стройная и привлекательная. У неё правильные черты лица. Она носит короткую стрижку; волосы у нее вьющиеся и светлые, нос прямой. Мы с ней подружились в училище. Она умеет играть на гитаре и очень любит читать. Она хороший друг.

B-2

1. Read the text

At My College

Alexei is going to leave school in a year, but he realizes that he must start thinking about further education about further education right now, because it is essential to red for exams well beforehand. So he asks his brother to tell him about his college and advice.

Alexei : Vlad, I want to ask you about college life. Is it different from school life

Vlad: Well, it depends on what you are interested in. We, too, in college have lessons, and marks; teachers give us homework , and there are examinations and tests.

Alexei: Well, I see. But, then, is there any difference between a school and a college?

Vlad : Why, of course. First , at college we have special subjects in our curriculum. For example, if one is going to be a teacher, he or she will take pedagogy, psychology, and methods of teaching. If one wants to become an economist, he or she will study economics, accounting, taxation and a lot of other things. It's really very interesting. Second, if you work regularly, attend all the lectures and seminars, and get good marks, you will be given a scholarship. If you are at the top of the group, and have excellent marks, the scholarship will be higher.

Alexei: It sounds very nice, I must say. Now, please, describe your usual day at college.

Vlad: Well, our day starts in the assembly hall, where we al gather together and the head teacher calls the register. Then the classes begin. We have several lectures and seminars every day, and work in workshops. Students also can stay at college after classes to do research

Alexei: How are students assessed

Vlad: We have exams and credit tests twice a year . But of course, it is important how you work during the year.

2. Translate into Russian

Assembly hall	credit test
Assess	curriculum
Attend	diploma
Be at the top	entrance exam
Of the group	excellent

Be strong
At a subject
Be weak
At a subject
Call the register
Course
Make(good)
Progress
Make notes
Pass an exam in
Postgraduate
Register

fall behind
get a diploma
graduate
hostel
scholarship
take an exam in
term
uniform
work by fits
and starts
work regularly

3. Answer the questions about your college

1. What year are you in now?
2. When will you graduate?
3. How many students are there in your group?
4. Did you take any entrance exams to your college?
5. What exams did you take?
6. What are you going to do after you graduate?
7. Do you get a scholarship?
8. Do any of your friends live in a hostel?
9. How often do you have exams and credit test?
10. Are you always in time for classes?
11. Do you work regularly or by fits and starts?
12. How long does it usually take you to read for an exam?
13. Do you ever miss classes?
14. When do the students of the college gather in the assembly hall?
15. Do the students in your college have to wear a uniform?
16. What are your favorite subjects?

4. Translate into English

В училище, где учится Влад, студенты не носят форму. Занятия в училище обычно продолжаются до четырех часов. Затем студенты идут домой или в библиотеку. Работать в библиотеке следует регулярно, чтобы учиться успешно. Те, кто хорошо учатся, получают стипендию. Кроме того, студенты, успешно окончившие училище, имеют возможность поступить в институт или университет, сдав только один экзамен. В учебном году два семестра. В конце каждого семестра студенты сдают зачеты и экзамены.

Критерии оценивания

Отметка «5» ставится, если:
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Отметка «4» ставится, если:
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- допущена 1 ошибка или 2-3 недочета

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- допущены более одной ошибки или более 2-3 недочетов но обучающийся владеет обязательными умениями по проверяемой теме.

Отметка «2» ставится, если:
- объем выполненной работы составляет менее половины

• допущены существенные ошибки, показавшие, что обучающийся не владеет обязательными умениями по данной теме в полной мере

Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля 2

Вариант 1

1. Окончание читается отлично от других в слове:
A) Needed B)Waited C) Developed D) Wanted E) Expected
2.Правильно написано слово
A) Diffecult B) Dufficult C)Difficalt D) Deefficult E) Difficult
3. "Wet" является антонимом слова:
A) Dry B) Fast C) Old D) Neat E) Light
4.Найдите синоним слова "To worry":
A) To appeal B) To go on C) To apply D) To trouble E) To turn
5. Замените данное выражение одним словом: You put it into your tea or coffee.
A) Salt B) Sugar C) Sand D) Flour E) Juice
6. Найдите общее слово для данной группы слов:
A)Arm B) Body C)Finger D) Palm E) Neck
7. Выберите правильный вариант перевода слова: Невозможный
A) Possible B) Impossible C) Inpossible D) Dispossible E) Unposssible
8. Выберите сложное слово:
A) Expensive B) Graduation C) Beautiful D) Demonstration E) Airport
9. Дополните предложение существительным в притяжательном падеже:
This is my ... coat.
A) wifes's B) wife's C) wifes' D) wife E) wives
10. Завершите разделительный вопрос.
The weather was changing the whole day yesterday, ...?
A) haven't it? B) wasn't it? C) did it? D) don't it? E) were it?
11. Отметьте форму глагола, перед которой можно поставить «to":
A) grown B) have grew C) grow D) will grow E) grew
12. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:
What is the national emblem of England?
A) shamrock B) tulip C) violet D) rose E) maple leaf
13. Заполните пропуск: Dad was invited to ... to see the headmaster.
A) school B) schools C) the school's D) school's E) a school
14. Вставьте необходимый предлог в предложении:
Doing exercises is good ... your health.
A) in B) from C) to D) for E) with
15. 869 правильно читается:
A) eight hundred sixty-nine B) seven hundred and sixty-nine C) eight hundred sixty-five D) eight hundred sixty-three E) eight hundred and sixty-nine
16. Найдите порядковое числительное:
A) Twelvth B) Twelfth C) Twelve D) Twelveth E) Twenty
17. Закончите предложение: The shortest word in this group is ...
A) July B) February C) May D) July E) April
18. Выберите правильный вариант местоимения.
That butterfly looks like a flower. Aren't ... wings wonderful?
A) her B) other C) its D) their E) ours
19. Выберите предложение с правильным указательным местоимением:
A) These big black box is rather new. B) This big black box is rather new. C) That big black boxes are rather new. D) These big black box are rather new. E) Those big black box is rather new.
20. Выберите правильный общий вопрос к предложению:
There wasn't anything in the bag.

A) What there something in the bag? B) Was there something in the bag? C) Was there anything in the bag? D) There was nothing in the bag, wasn't there? E) There wasn't anything in the bag, wasn't it?

21. Вставьте нужное слово. Where do ... live?

A) oxes B) oxens C) oxs D) oxen E) ox

22. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be".

I ... in the 8 form three years ago.

A) was B) were C)am D) are E) is

23.Выберите глагол в форме Present Indefinite:

A) Taughted B) Teaching C) Teached D) Teaches E) Taught

24. Поставьте глагол в предложении в Past Continuous Tense:

The children (to sleep) when their parents came home.

A) was sleeping B) were sleep C) was sleep D) were sleeping E) were to sleeping

25. Выберите правильную форму глагола в страдательном залоге:

How many buildings (to build) in your city every year?

A) Are built B) Has been built C) Were build D) Will be build E) Have build

26. Выделенное слово является существительным в предложении:

A) He **stands** at the window every evening. B) Why are you **standing** here? C) The **stand** with many books is in the corner of the room. D) **Stand** up, please. E) The computer for children **stands** in the room.

27. Выберите правильный вариант фразового глагола «to give":

The mother .....and let the boy watch TV.

A) gave up B) gave out C) gave away D) gave back E) gave in

28. Выберите правильный вариант ответа или вопроса в диалоге.

- I've got an awful toothache.
- Open your mouth, please. I can see it. The tooth looks very bad.
- ... . Well, I'm frightened.

A) Nonsense. B) I'm very happy. C) Can you pull it out? D) Can you examine it out? E) Can you show it out?

29. Закончите пословицу: As you make your bed ...

A) ... by halves. B) ... than to go astray. C) ... three minutes behind. D).... so you must lie on it. E).....too late to learn.

30. Укажите предложение, где глагол "to be" является модальным:

A) She was sixteen last year. B) She was at the cinema. C) Mother is at home. D) What are you doing? E) The delegation is to come on Monday.

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильно написанную 2 форму глагола "to stop":

A)Stopped B) Stopped C) To stopped D) To stoppd E) Stopet

2. Найдите синоним словосочетания "to finish school":

A) To leave school B) To have school C) To enter school D) To get school E) To begin school

3. Антонимом слова "Absence" является:

A) Delay B) Adjustment C) Presence D) Substance E) Isolation

4. Составьте словосочетание: a broken

A) meal B) light C) banana D) window E) mood

5. Выберите фразовый глагол со значением «вставать»:

A) Get into B) Get up C) Get from D) Get down E) Get off

6. Найдите лишнее слово в данном тематическом ряду.

A) singer B) luggage C) passport D) customs E) aircraft

7. Выберите исчисляемое существительное:

A) Sugar B) Wheat C) Butter D) Peace E) Republic

8. Определите функцию придаточного предложения в следующем предложении:

He says, that his father is ill.

A)определение B) сказуемое C)обстоятельство D) дополнение E) подлежащее

9. Выберите правильный вариант. His hobby is ... stamps.

A) Collected B) Collects C) Collect to D) Collecting E) Collect

10. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

Whose monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?

A) Admiral Nelson B) Abraham Lincoln C) Winston Churchill D) John Glenn E) General Washington

11. Выберите слово с четвертым типом слога.

A) Car B) Dress C) Tulip D) Fire E) Burn

12. Выразите одним словом:

You dry yourself with it:

A) Paper B) Dress C) Towel D) Leaves E) Water

13. Выберите правильный вариант ответа в диалоге.

- Do you like pop music?
- .... .
- Let's go to the pop concert at new college.
- ... .

A) I would/ All right. B) Yes, we are/ We go. C) Yes,a lot/ All right.
D) I would/ You are going. E) No, I like it./ Good bye.

14. Соотнесите данную идиому с ее значением:

She has a green thumb.

A) She really won the prize. B) She is good at growing plants. C) She does more than it is necessary. D) She likes boasting. E) She cannot grow plants.

15. Выберите правильный вариант артиклей:

... Astana is ... centre of ... political and ... cultural life of ... country.

A) -/the/ the/the/ -. B)-/ a/ the/ -/ -. C)-/ the/ the/ -/ the. D) -/the/ -/-/ -.
E) the/ the/ the/ the/ the.

16. Выберите подходящий предлог.

Millions of people were killed ... World War II.

A) of B) from C) on D) during E) by

17. Закончите предложение: The weather was ... .

A) bad B) well C) badly D) brightly E) nicely

18. Найдите имя прилагательное:

A) eat B) slowly C) organization D) nine E) fruitful

19. Выберите правильный вариант степени сравнения прилагательного:

Last week was .....as this week.

A) Less cold B) Much cold C) Colder D) As cold E) More cold

20. Вставьте пропущенное местоимение:

It was a very hard time for him. He used to work a lot .... days.

A) their B) that C) these D) this E) those

21. Выберите правильный вариант местоимения:

I have not seen.... English films.

A) no B) nothing C) some D) any E) every

22. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово.

... wrote that letter?

A) Where B) Why C) Whose D) Whom E) Who

23. Поставьте предложение в Past Continuous:

My mother .... at 7 o'clock yesterday.

A) ... have been watching TV B) ... is watching TV C) ... was watching TV D) .... am watching TV E).....will be watching TV

24. Закончите предложение:

The children haven't finished their work ...

A) yesterday. B) yet. C)tomorrow. D) last year. E) then.

25. Выберите правильную форму глагола в страдательном залоге:

Last week I (to ask) to write an article.
A) Has asked B) Is asked C) Was asked D) Was ask E) Am asked

26. Выберите правильный вариант написания порядкового числительного: 22

A) the twenty second B) the twenty-second C) twenty two D) twenty-two E) twenty-second

27. Дополните предложение:

Look at this couple. I know his name. But I don't know ... .
A) hers B) me C) her D) she E) his

28. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to be":

We ....at the thetre tomorrow.
A) be B) were C) are D) will be E) was

29. Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову:

He speaks English **very well**.
A) What language does he speak well? B) When does he speak English?
C) Who speaks English well? D) What does he do well? E) How does he speak English?

30. Выберите правильный модальный глагол:

The children.....live alone. They are too young to look after themselves.
A) Mustn't be
B) Wasn't able to
C) Shouldn't be
D) Had to be
E) Shouldn't

Критерии оценивания

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Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля 3

Вариант I

1. Don't go out____you've finished your work.
   a. as b. while c. until
2. Make sure you close all the windows____it starts to rain.
   a. after b. before c. for
3. I think I know____he left the job.
   a. why b. until c. where
4. .Look! We are flying____the ocean.
   a. over b. on c. in
5. John is sitting ___ his brother.
   a. besides b. beside c. side
6. You can get there ___ bus or____foot.
   a. by, by b. with, with c. by, on

7. If you happen to see your parents this weekend, give____my best regards.
   a. him b. her c. them
8. I can't understand____when she speaks German with____.
   a. her, me b. him, me c.you, her
9. ____talk to?
   a. Who did you b. Who you did c. Who you
10. ____you born?
   a. Where was b. Where are c. Where were
11. ____the flight delayed?
   a. Why did b. Why is c. Why
12. She works in a bank,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
13. She didn't eat anything,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
14. She doesn't talk much,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
15. Yesterday I____to the library for information.
   a. go b. went c. gone
16. I used the catalog to____books.
   a. look out b. look on c. look up
17. I could use the catalog____.
   a. myself b. yourself c. himself
18. ____is the name of the President of the United States of America?
   a. What b. When c. Where
19. ____month is the Chinese new year?
   a. What b. When c. Where
20. ____is Christmas Day?
   a. What b. When c. Where
21. Many children in Britain_____wear uniform when they go to school.
   a. can b. must c. had to
22. They_____television at the moment.
   a. watch b. is watching c. are watching
23. He just_____home.
   a. come b. has come c. is coming
24. It_____very cold yesterday.
   a. is b. were c. was

25. Someone is knocking____the door.
   a. at b. in c. off

Вариант II

1. I can't understand____when she speaks German with____.
   a. her, me b. him, me c.you, her
2. My friend John,____lives in California, has a car with a New York license.
   a. whose b. who c. that
3. Hold it carefully____your thumb and forefinger.
   a. at b. among c. between
4. It doesn't make any difference____me.
   a. for b. to c. in
5. Someone is knocking____the door.
   a. at b. in c. off

6. I can't find____pencil. Can I use____, Mary?
   a. my, yours b. mine, your c. her, ours
7. I cut____when I was peeling the potatoes.
   a. me b. myself c. mine
8. This house is too expensive for____. We can't pay such a high rent.
   a. us b. we c. they
9. ____the river?
   a. How deep has b. How deep can be c. How deep is
10. When____leave?
   a. should we b. we should c. should we to
11. ____the answer?
   a. Who knows b. Who know c. Who knew
12. She loves you,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
13. She looks very beautiful today,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
14. She didn't go,____?
   a. does she b. doesn't she c. did she
15. I____journal articles in the index.
   a. finding b. found c. finds

citation_journal information.
   a. lost b. listing c. lists
17. Journals can____in title order.
   a. be found b. be finding c. find
18. ____did Neil Armstrong say when he first landed on the moon?
   a. What b. When c. Where
19. ____did he first land?
   a. What b. When c. Where
20. ____did the Americans drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima?
   a. What b. When c. Where
21. It's Sunday and so_____go to work.
   a. I don't have to b. had to c. mustn't to
22. Why_____you absent yesterday?
   a. did b. were c. was
23. I_____often late for the first lecture.
   a. am b. will be c. was
24. Look! That lady_____the last copy of your favorite magazine.
   a. is buying b. are buying c. bought
25. Yesterday I____to the library for information.
   a. go b. went c. gone

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Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля 4

В-1

1. match and write:

1. a pound of …
2. a bottle of …
3. a box of …
4. a bar of …
5. a jar of …
6. a loaf of …
7. a dozen …
8. a bunch of …
9. a can of …
10. a packet of …
11. a carton of …

a) bread
b) coffee “Nescafe”
c) chocolate
d) cheese
e) lemonade
f) eggs
g) sweets
h) grapes
i) Coca-Cola
j) milk
k) tea “Lipton”

2. Answer the questions

1. In this shop we can see salt, sugar and other products
2. In this shop we can see bread, cakes
3. In this shop we can see CDs, tapes, video, DVD
4. We visit this shop, when we need medicine
5. In this shop we can see fish (fishmongers)
6. In this shop we can see newspapers, magazines

7. In this shop we can see a lot of flowers
8. In this shop we can see many books
9. In this shop we can see steaks of meat
10. In this shop we can see jeans, boots, shirts …
11. In this shop we can see milk and butter
12. In this shop we can see a lot of children's toys

3. Test

1. Lasagne is..... food.
a) Russian
b) English
c) Italian
d) Chinese
2. People don't eat ..... when they are on a diet.
a) fruit and vegetables
b) Italian food
c) humpback and sazan
d) biscuits
3. Usually shops are different in.....
a) sizes
b) kinds
c) colours
d) owners
4. You can't buy a..... of sugar.
a) pound
b) kilo
c) packet
d) bottle
5. Englishmen use.....in the shops.
a) pounds and pence
b) roubles and kopecks
c) dollars and cents
6. Humpback is a.....
a) fish
b) meat
c) sweet
d) cake
7. We can buy fish at the.....
a) baker's
b) grocer's
c) fishmonger
d) greengrocer's
8. If you want to make a cake you need.....
a) eggs, sugar, flour
b) ham, sugar, eggs
c) chips, sugar, flour

B-2

1. Test

1 Where could you buy a saucepan?
A tobacconist
A jewelers
A butcher

A florist
A hardware store
2 Where could you buy some chocolate?
A sweet shop
A jewelers
A butcher
A florist
A hardware store
3 Where could you buy a holiday?
A bakery
A greengrocer
a travel-agency
A book shop
A shoe shop

4 Where could you buy a necklace?
A tobacconist
A jewelers
A travel-agency
A record shop
A chemist
5 Where could you buy some milk?
A sweet shop
A dairy
A butcher
A florist
A hardware store
6 Where could you buy some steak?
A tobacconist
A jewelers
A butcher
A record shop
A chemist
7 Where could you buy a newspaper?
A sweet shop
A dairy
A newsagent
A florist
A hardware store

8 Where could you buy a Barbie doll?
A sweet shop
A dairy
A newsagent
A toy shop.
A hardware store

9 Where could you buy a puppy?
A sweet shop
A dairy
A newsagent
A toy shop

A pet shop

10 Where could you buy fruit?
A bakery
A greengrocer
A fishmonger
A book shop
A shoe shop
11 Where could you buy some flowers?
A tobacconist
A jewelers
A butcher
A florist
A chemist
12 Where could you buy some glasses?
An optician
A dairy
A newsagent
A toy shop
A pet shop

13 Where could you buy some cigarettes?
A tobacconist
A greengrocer
A travel-agency
A record shop
A chemist
14 Where could you buy some writing paper?
An optician
A stationers
A newsagent
A toy shop
A pet shop
15 Where could you buy some cod?
An optician
A stationers
A fishmonger
A toy shop
A pet shop
16 Where could you buy bread?
A bakery
A stationers
A fishmonger
A book shop
A shoe shop
17 Where could you buy a CD by the Beatles?
A bakery
A greengrocer
A travel-agency
A record shop
A shoe shop
18 Where could you buy some aspirin?

A bakery
A greengrocer
A travel-agency
A record shop
A chemist
19 Where could you buy a novel?
An optician
A stationers
A fishmonger
A book shop
A pet shop
20 Where could you buy a new pair of sneakers?
An optician
A stationers
A fishmonger
A book shop
A shoe shop

2. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods

1. bookshop	a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf
2. newsagent's	b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers
3. bakery	c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine
4. butcher's	d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent
5. confectioner's	e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card
6. greengrocer's	f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream
7. chemist's	g. pralines, chocolate, cake
8. florist's	h. books, novels,
9. department store	i. fruits, vegetables, apples
10. hair and beauty salon	j. lamb chops, ham, sausages
11. jeweller's	k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock
12. antique shop	l. shampoo, products, household chemicals
13. supermarket	m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell

3. Fill in the correct words from the list

could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order

1. Can I have two..... of bread, please?
2. The large department stores .....a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this .... .
4.I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to .....a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How..... are these trousers?
7. Do you take a.....card?

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Отметка «4» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы составляет 3/4
- допущена 1 ошибка или 2-3 недочета

Отметка «3» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы не менее половины
- допущены более одной ошибки или более 2-3 недочетов но обучающийся владеет обязательными умениями по проверяемой теме.

Отметка «2» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы составляет менее половины
- допущены существенные ошибки, показавшие, что обучающийся не владеет обязательными умениями по данной теме в полной мере

Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля 5

В-1

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 <u>at a small hotel.</u>

2. Test

1. The southern & central part of Great Britain is
   a) Wales b) England c) Scotland
2. The capital of Wales is
   a) Cardiff b) Swansea c) Port Talbot
3. The biggest city of Scotland is
   a) Glasgow b) Edinburgh c) Newcastle
4. The head of the state is
   a) the King b) the Queen c0 the Prime Minister
5. The highest mountain Ben Nevis is in
   a) Scotland b) England c) Wales
6. The longest river in Great Britain is
   a) the Clyde b) the Severn c0 the Trent
7. Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of the great English poet & playwright…
   a) Ch. Dickens b) B. Show c) H. Wells d) W. Shakespeare
8. … is the biggest bell in Britain.
   a) the Clock b) the Clock Bell c) Big Ben
9. They say the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in
   a) Scotland b) Wales c) Ireland
10. Which of the following is an emblem of England?
    a) Shamrock b) Rose c) Thistle d) Leek
11. The Queen lives at
    a) 10, Downing Street b) 221B, Baker Street c) Buckingham Palace
12. What is favourite sport in the UK?
    a) football b) baseball c) golf

В-2

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 <u>by a local man</u> to the hills.

2. Test

1. How many countries are there in the UK?
   a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
2. The patron saint of England is…
   a) St. Patrick b) St. David c) St. George
3. The English national flag is
   a) a blue cross b) a red cross c) a white cross
4. In Trafalgar square you can find
   a) Big Ben b) Buckingham Palace c) Nelson's Column
5. The capital of Northern Ireland is
   a) Cardiff b) Dublin c) Belfast
6. 10 Downing Street in London is the home of
   a) Prince Charles b) Sherlock Holmes c) the British Prime Minister
7. The best-known English river is
   a) the Thames b) the Severn c) the Avon
8. The heart of London is
   a) Westminster b) the West End c) the City
9. The oldest royal residence is
   a) Buckingham Palace b) the Tower of London c) Westminster Abbey
10. What park of London is the Speaker's Corner situated in
    a) Regents Park b) Hyde Park c) Green Park
11. At 5 o'clock the English always have
    a) lunch b) tea c) dinner
12. The emblem of Scotland is
    a) rose b) daffodil c) thistle

Критерии оценивания

Отметка «5» ставится, если:

- работа выполнена полностью
- в упражнениях нет грамматических лексических ошибок

Отметка «4» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы составляет 3/4
- допущена 1 ошибка или 2-3 недочета

Отметка «3» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы не менее половины
- допущены более одной ошибки или более 2-3 недочетов но обучающийся владеет обязательными умениями по проверяемой теме.

Отметка «2» ставится, если:

- объем выполненной работы составляет менее половины

• допущены существенные ошибки, показавшие, что обучающийся не владеет обязательными умениями по данной теме в полной мере

Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля 6

В-1

I. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When she arrived we ... dinner.
a) have had, b) were having, c) are having, d) will have.
2. He ... school this year.
a) finished, b) was finished, c) has finished, d) is finished.
3. They ... by 5 o'clock.
a) returned, b) had returned, c) have returned, d) has returned.
4. I wonder when we ... their letter.
a) receive, b) have received, c) will receive, d) are receiving.
5.you do me a favour?
a) can, b) may, c) should, d) need.
6. He.... spend more time in the open air.
a) has, b) need, c) should, d) ought.
7. Tom works .... at his English.
a) hard, b) hardly, c) well, d) badly.
8. My car .... repairing.
a) must, b) must be, c) needs, d) hasn't.
9. Have you seen the film ....?
a) already, b) ever, c) yet, d) just.
10. Ann enjoys .... to classical music.
a) to listen, b) listening, c) being listened, d) having listened.
11. What did you. ?
a) speak, b) talk, c) say, d) tell.
12. He spent his childhood in ....Scotland.
a) a, b) an, c) the, d) — .
13. John is twice as .... as his sister.
a) old, b) older, c) oldest, d) the oldest.
14. She did .... she had been told.
a) like, b) as, c) how, d) as well as.
15. Her grandmother is .... 70.
a) near, b) nearly, c) close, d) closely.
16.snowing at night.
a) It is, b) It was, c) There is, d) There was.
17. I haven't done.... wrong.
a) something, b) anything, c) nothing, d) no.
18. He heard somebody ... .
a) talking, b) talked, c) to talk, d) being talked.
19. Mother ....to return on Sunday.
a) expects, b) expected, c) has expected, d) is expected.
20. He.... two foreign languages in childhood.
a) taught, b) has taught, c) is taught, d) was taught.

2. 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.

III. Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Что ты читаешь? — Я читаю интересную статью в сегодняшней газете.
2. В нашей школе французкий не преподают.
3. Я тебе звонил сегодня несколько раз.
4. В какой институт ты собираешься поступать?
5. Когда я была маленькой, я думала, что хлеб растет на деревьях.

В-2

1. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. School year begins on ... 1st of September.

a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.

2.our English classes we speak a lot.

a) On, b) At, c) In, d) For.

3.is knocking at the door.

a) Some, b) Somebody, c) Anybody, d) Nobody.

4. We'll wait ... everybody comes.

a) till, b) before, c) unless, d) if.

5. Everybody says the film is worth ... .

a) see, b) to see, c) seeing, d) to be seen.

6.nothing interesting to see and we left.

a) There was, b) It was, c) It is, d) There is.

7. According to the weather forecast tomorrow will be.....warmer than today.

a) yet, b) still, c) more, d) just.

8.people can understand classical music. :

a) Few, b) A few, c) Little, d) A little.

9. I wish I .... a poet.

a) am, b) was, c) have been, d) were.

10. Martin Eden .... by Jack London.

a) wrote, b) was written, c) has written, d) is writing.

11. The road is wet. It must ... .

a) rain, b) rained, c) raining, d) have been raining.

12.through the magazine I decided to buy it.

a) Looked, b) Having looked, c) Looking,, d) Being looked.

13. She couldn't remember ....such aquestion.

a) ask, b) to ask, c) asked, d) being asked.

14. What are you.... ?

a) saying, b) telling, c) speaking, d) talking.

15. This money ....quite enough for everything. a) are, b) is, c) were, d) have been.

16. Sam had to cook breakfast himself, ... ?

a) hadn't he, b) had he, c) didn't he, d) did he.

17. We didn't know what time ... .

a) it is, b) it was, c) is it, d) was it.

18. Next week we ....here for 2 years.

a) are, b) will be, c) have been, d) shall have been.,

19. When David came, everybody ... .
a) examined, b) was examined, c) was examining, d) had been examined.
20. He promised to let us know if anything ... .
a) changes, b) changed, c) will change, d) change.

2. 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.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Она уже закончила школу, да?
2. Интересно, на каких еще иностранных языках он говорит.
3. Мои часы на 5 минут спешат.
4. Это произошло много лет назад.
5. Мы знали, что он сдержит обещание, если ничего нс случится.

Критерии оценивания

Отметка «5» ставится, если:
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4.2 Промежуточная аттестация

Контрольно - измерительные материалы для оценки сформированности освоенных знаний и умений в форме экзамена.

Билет № 1

1.Speak on the topic “My family”.
2. Read the text «Political system of GB» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №1

Билет№ 2

1. Speak on the topic "My weekdays."
2. Read the text « Learning foreign languages » and answer the questions

3.Grammar task №2

Билет № 3

1. Speak on the topic "My day off?"
2. Read the text «Russia» and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №3

Билет № 4

1. Speak on the topic "The system of education in Russia."
2. Read the text "Meals" and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №4

Билет № 5

1 . Speak on the topic " The system of education in the UK."

2. Read the text " Travelling and holidays" and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №5

Билет № 6

1. Speak on pros and cons of being a teacher.
2. Read the text « Christmas in Great Britain» and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №6

Билет № 7

1. Speak on the topic "My hobby"
2. Read the text «Mass media» and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №7

Билет № 8

1. Speak on the topic "My flat"?
2. Read the text «The British Educational System» and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №8

Билет № 9

1. Comment on your household duties.
2. Read the text « Living a long life» and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №9

Билет № 10

1. Speak on the topic "Travelling"?
2. Read the text " English houses" and answer the questions.
3. Grammar task №10

Билет № 11.
1.Speak on the topic “My future profession”.
2.Read the text «My foreign language teacher» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №11

Билет № 12.
1. Speak on the topic “The internet”
2.Read the text “Sport and Olympic Games” and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №12

Билет № 13.
1.Speak on the topic “Gadgets in our life”.
2.Read the text “Sport» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task№13”

Билет № 14.
1.Speak on traditions of celebrating holidays in the UK.
2.Read the text «Climate in Great Britain» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №14

Билет № 15.
1.What do you know about Christmas traditions in Great Britain?
2.Read the text «Family problems» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №15

Билет № 16.
1.Comment on Easter traditions in Great Britain.
2.Read the text «London Art Galleries» and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №16

Билет №17
1. Speak on the topic “Teaching as a career”
2. Read the text “Moscow” and answer the questions”
3. Grammar task №17

Билет № 18.
1. Speak on the topic “Environmental problems"
2.Read the text “The UK” and answer the questions.
3.Grammar task №17

Билет №19
1. Speak on the topic “My future profession”

2. Read the text“ Children lack skill in holding pencils due to iPads.”
3. Grammar task №18

Билет №20

1. Speak on the topic “Music in our life”
2. Read the text “A visit to Stratford”
3. Grammar task №19

Билет №21

1. Speak on the topic “My college”
2. Read the text “Educators recommend”
3. Grammar task №20

Билет 1. Political System of Great Britain.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is constitutional monarchy. It has a monarch as its Head of State. The monarch reigns, with the support of Parliament.

Parliament consists of two chambers known as the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons plays the major zole in low-making. It consists of Members of Parliament, each of whom represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

The members of the House of Lords debate a bill passed by the House of Commons. The members are not elected.

Parliamentary elections are every five years. The minimum voting age is 18, and the voting is taken by secret ballot. The political parties choose candidates in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the Government, and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. He chooses the Cabinet of Ministers. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader.

The main political parties of Great Britain are: the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the Labour Party, the Party of Liberal Democrats and the Social Democratic Party.

Questions: 1.Who is the head of state in the UK?

2.What houses does the British Parliament consist of?

3.How often are parliamentary elections held?

4.How is a Prime Minister appointed?

GrammarTask № 1

Заполните пропуски артиклем*a/an* или *the* где необходимо.

1.Would you like to go to ___ park that I showed you?
2.This is ___ very good car.
3.My friends all have ___ girlfriends.
4. I need to buy some ___ sugar.
5.Robert is ___ tall.
6.___ house that I live in is very small.
7.We don't have any children, but we have ___ cat.
8.This is ___ really nice surprise!
9.I am ___ engineer.
10.My brother is ___ very

Билет 2. Learning foreign languages

The problem of learning foreign languages is very important today. Students should learn foreign languages.
They became important especially at the present time. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet.

Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 (three hundred and fifty) million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, in the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada and South African Republic. As a second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.

It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass
media. English ought to be used as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other
political organisations. It is the language of computer software , literature, education, modern music, international tourism.Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English, because it is absolutely necessary
nowadays.

It is well known that reading books in the original, talking with the English speaking people will help a lot.
When learning a foreign language you are to learn the culture and history of the native speakers. You may learn any foreign language. They are all important.

Questions:
1. Why is it necessary to study foreign languages nowadays?
2. How many people speak English as their first language?
3. Which countries do native English speakers live?
4. In which countries is English used as a second language?

GrammarTask № 2

Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.

1. During our unforgettable tour across ___ Europe we visited many countries: ___ France, ___ Belgium and ____ Netherlands in ___ Western Europe; ___ Spain and ___ Italy in ___Southern Europe; ___ Poland and ___Belarus in ___ Eastern Europe.
2. The country I liked most of all was ___ amazing Italy. I got to know much about its history and culture. During the numerous excursions, I learned that ___ Medieval Italy was a real center of art.
3. The capital city of ___ Italy is ___Rome. It is a city that is full of history. Walking in its streets you can easily imagine ___ Rome of ancient times, because there are a lot of historical evidence of those times.

Билет 3. Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. The **vast territory** of Russia **lies** in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.

Russia **is washed by** twelve seas and three oceans. The oceans are: the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Pacific. The seas are: the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Okhotsk Sea, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea and others.

Russia **borders on** many countries, such as Mongolia and China in the south-east, Finland and Norway in the north-west, and so on.

The land of Russia **varies** very much **from** forests **to deserts**, from high mountains to deep **valleys**. The main **mountain chains** are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. There are a lot of great rivers and deep lakes on its territory. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world and its water is the **purest** on earth.

The Russian Federation **is rich in natural and mineral resources**. It has **deposits of oil, gas, coal, iron, gold** and many others.

The **current population** of Russia is more than 150 million people. The European part of the country **is densely peopled**, and most population live in cities and towns and their **outskirts**.

The **capital** of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 12,5 million people.

Russia is a **presidential republic**. It is one of the leading **powers** in the world.

Questions:

1.Where does the vast territory of Russia lie?

2. What oceans and seas is Russia washed by?

3. What countries does Russia border on?

4. What are the main mountain chains, rivers and lakes in Russia?

5.What mineral resources are there in Russia?

6. What is the population of Russia?

Grammar Task № 3

Выберите правильный вариант предлога.

1. She accused her brother (up, for, to, of) the crime.

2. Even if you fail the exam, you must try to keep (on, of, off, to) until you pass it.
3. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to break (in, away, down, up).
4. Who will look (around, about, for, after) the children while you go out to work?
5. You'll have to answer (for, up, back, to) your violent behaviour.
6. My aunt brought (up, about, away, in) four children.
7. Can you account (with, up, of, for) why our team lost?
8. Keep (on, of, off, to) with your studies, however hard it sometimes seems.
9. He turned and left her, but she looked (at, on, after, round) him with tears in her eyes.
10.I must apologize (for, to, against, of) my carelessness.

Билет 4. Traditional Meals in Britain

The usual meals in Britain are: breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a continental breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade made from oranges with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change, you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or, perhaps, fish.

People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or restaurant; but if he is making lunch at home, he has cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles with a pudding of fruit to follow. Sometimes people have a mutton chop or steak and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you could hardly call a meal but it is a sociable sort of thing as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. In a great many English homes people make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening they have the much simpler supper - an omelette or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs, and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Questions:

1. What do people eat for breakfast in Britain?
2. When do people generally have lunch? What do people eat for lunch?
3. What is afternoon tea?
4. What is the chief meal of the day? What does it consist of?
5. What do people in Britain eat for the midday meal and supper?

GrammarTask № 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre.
2. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January.
3. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him.
4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner.
5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in.
6. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting.
7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend.
8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me.
9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?

10. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven.

Билет 5. Travelling

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure.

They travel by road, by train, by air or by sea.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages-on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any
place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

.

Questions:

1.What is the fastest and the most convenient way of travelling?
2. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
3. Why is travelling by car very convenient?
4.Why is travelling by sea very popular?

Grammar Task № 5

Поставьте следующие предложения в косвенную речь:

1. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor."
2. He said: "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St. Petersburg."
3. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year."
4. He said: "I haven't seen my cousin today."
5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said.
6. Tom said: "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry."
7. He said: "I have just received a letter from my uncle."
8. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.
9. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning."
10. He said to her: "I shall do it today if I have time."

Билет 6. Christmas in Great Britain.

For most British families, this is the most important festival of the year. This is the day when many people are travelling home to be with their families on Christmas Day. If you try to catch a train on 24th December you may have difficulty in finding a seat.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but the most important one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be bound on Christmas morning.

At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding.

In the afternoon they may watch the Queen on the television as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth. Then they enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or

eat a hot mince pie.

On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a service where special hymns are sung. Sometimes singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity.

Most families decorate their houses with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the room, glittering with coloured lights and decoration. 26th December is also a public holiday, called Boxing Day.

This is the time to visit friends and relatives or be a spectator at one of the many sporting events.

Everyone in Great Britain is waiting and enjoying this holiday very much!

Questions:

1. What is the most important festival in Great Britain?
2. Is it difficult to catch a train on 24th December?
3. Are there many traditions connected with Christmas in Great Britain?
4. What do the family do during this holiday?
5. Do you like the way Christmas is celebrated in Great Britain?
6. When do the British celebrate Boxing Day?

GrammarTask № 6
Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголыв Past Simple.

1. He ___ his wife to the concert. (*to bring*)
2. She ___ alone. (*to come*)
3. I ___ a great time yesterday. (*to have*)
4. My cousins ___ to India during the summer. (*to go*)
5. My sister ___ beautifully when she was younger. (*to sing*)
6. The police ___ the thief. (*to catch*)
7. She ___ at home all evening. (*to be*)
8. My friend ___ seven bottles of beer. (*to drink*)
9. I ___ her an email. (*to write*)
10. My husband ___ me flowers for my birthday. (*to give*)

Билет 7. Mass media

Mass media (that is the press, the radio and television) plays an important role in the life of society. They inform,
educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the events and sometimes make them
change their views.

Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their spare time. People listen to the radio while driving
acar. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions of current events. Lots of radio or
TV games and films attract large audience.

Newspapers give more detailed reviews of political life, culture and sports. Basically they are read by the people who are subscribers and those who are interested in politics.

There is a lot of advertising in mass media. Many TV channels, radio stations and newspapers are owned by
different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose.

But we cannot say that mass media do not try to raise the cultural level of people or to develop their tastes. Mass
media bring to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational

programs.

There is a great number of TV, cable TV and satellite TV channels and lots of radio stations and newspapers now.

Questions: 1.What role does the mass media play in our lives?
2. What does mass media influence?
3. What brings mass media to millions of homes?
4. Why is there a lot of advertising in the media?

GrammarTask № 7
Раскройте скобки ,употребляя Present Simple и Present Continuous

What you (to do) here now? - We (to listen) to tape-recordings.
2. You (to want) to see my father? - Yes, I ...
3. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now.
4. What magazine you (to read)? - - It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? - - Yes, I .... But I (not to know) French.
5. We (to have) an English lesson now.
6. Lena usually (to prepare) her homework at the institute? - - No, she ... . As a rule, she (to work) at home. — And what she (to write) now? -Oh, she (to write) an article for our wall newspaper.
7. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? - - You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin.

Билет 8. The British Education System.

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education.

Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called «G.C.S.E.» (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level (advanced level). You need «A» level to enter a university.

Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with «A» levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study.

Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Questions:

1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?
2. What can parents choose?
3. When do children start primary school?
4. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?
5. What prepares pupils for a national exam called «A» level?
6. How long do students study for a degree?
7. Whom do universities and colleges of higher education accept?

GrammarTask № 8

Поменяйте глагол н авремя PresentPerfect

1. I am speaking to you. I have ___ to you.
2. That man is driving a car. That man has ___ a car.
3. My friend is sleeping. My friend has ___ .
4. She is in Prague. She has ___ in Prague.
5. They are arguing about money. They have ___ money.
6. They are taking a test. They have ___ a test.
7. She is eating. She has___ .
8. I am listening to music. I have ___ to music.
9. The musician is playing a song. The musician has ___ a song.
10. She is flying to Berlin. She has ___ to Berlin.

Билет 9. Living a Long Life

It is often said that Japanese people, on average, live much longer than Europeans. To a large extend this must be due to the food most Japanese people eat since from the point of view of the life-style, life in modern Japan is no less stressful than ours in the west. The Japanese live on a diet largely made up of fish and rice. At lunch-time a typical Japanese family will consume at least twice as many vegetables as we do in Europe. In comparison with Europeans, the Japanese eat far less meat and fewer potatoes; at the same time, they eat seven times more fresh fish than we do which make their diet much healthier by far. It would be fair to say that, in general, the Japanese consume far less sugar than Europeans, though the modern Japanese — frequent visitors to Europe on business or for pleasure — are discovering the pleasures and dangers of western-style eating habits.

Questions:

On what diet do the Japanese prefer to live?
2. Do people in Japan eat more or less meat than Europeans?
3. What makes the Japanese diet much healthier than ours?
4. Japanese people eat twice as many vegetables as we do, don't they?
5. What do the Japanese discover when they come to Europe?
6. Why do the Japanese live longer than Europeans?

GrammarTask №9

Заполнитепропускиподходящимипосмыслунаречиями*'who', 'which', 'that', 'whom', 'whose'* or *'ofwhich'*.

1. The man _____ car was involved in the accident was taken to the hospital.
2. My little brother, _____ you see over there, is very good at chess.
3. The group of pinickers found a nice spot _____ was shaded from the sun by huge trees.
4. I answered the telephone _____ had been ringing for several minutes.
5. That man over there, at _____ the dogs are barking, is an old school friend of my father.
6. The lady _____ wrote this book has come to speak at the Women's Union meeting.
7. The house _____ had been partly destroyed during the war is being repaired now.
8. Thomas and Gary have a very large stamp collection _____ contains many beautiful, rare stamps.
9. Monica, _____ I had not seen since she was a child, has already graduated from high school.
10. The bird _____ you see over there on the fence is a sparrow.

Билет 10. English houses

The climate of a country is one of the factors that influence the style of its architecture. It can be best illustrated by British residential buildings. The weather in England is often cloudy and there are few sunny days in the winter season, therefore, as a rule, the windows in an English house are of a large size to catch as much light and sunshine as possible. In the houses built in the past century the windows, besides being large, opened upwards, which is very convenient on windy days.

Since there is much rain in England, typical British houses have high, steep roofs where rain water and melting
snow can easily flow down.

Most of the houses have a fireplace which forms the most characteristic feature of an English home and is seldom seen in other European countries.

The plan of an English house also differs from that of the houses where we live. English architects plan some
apartments vertically instead of planning them horizontally, so that an English family having a separate apartment
lives on two or sometimes three floors with rooms connected with a narrow staircase. They find it the most convenient style of apartment. There are usually three rooms in each apartment besides a kitchen and a bathroom:
a living room, a bedroom and a dining room.

Questions:

1. Why do English houses have large windows?
2. What kind of roofs do typical houses have?
3. What attribute is a characteristic feature of an English home?
4. What is the difference between the plan of an English house from that of the houses where we live?

.

GrammarTask № 10

Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям (вопросительное слово дано в скобках).

1. Sally feels tired / Why?/
2. They want to buy some presents for their friends /Where?/
3. My Daddy want to catch the 6 o’clock train / Why?/
4. Edward prefers to have lunch in the canteen / Why?/

5. Every evening Peter walks his dog /Where?/
6. As a rule I get up early every morning / Why?/
7. Snow melts in spring /Why?/
8. We want to have a bite /Where?/
9. He studies English in London / Where?/
10. I hate loud and noisy music / Why?/

Билет 11. My Foreign Language Teacher.

Learning of a foreign language is not an easy task. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. That is why it is very important to have a good teacher. I am very grateful to my English teacher who made me interested in this subject. She is the person I loved best at school because our English lessons were very interesting and instructive.

We began to study English in the first form. So she was the first who gave us the knowledge that English is an international language, it is the language of business, diplomacy and international relations, the language of progressive science and engineering. She convinced us that it is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist to know English well today.

Our teacher is very competent and a good professional. She has a good command of the English language. From lesson to lesson we improved our knowledge, learnt more and more new words, grammatical structures and put them into practice of speaking.

We were lucky enough to have such a patient and tactful teacher. She never mocked at the pupils if they said or did something wrong. She patiently corrected our mistakes and explained us everything we could not understand.

Our teacher did her best to make our lessons interesting and entertaining. We often worked in video class, watched English video films and then had a discussion. We got acquainted with English or American writers reading their works in the original. We communicated with native speakers of English.

She always looked perfect and we never saw her face angry or unfriendly. We felt that she loved us and this is very important in teacher's work.

Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They develop their pupils' intellect, their attitudes to life and to other people. With the help of my teacher I learned a lot. Knowledge of foreign languages opens many doors before you, gives you many opportunities and advantages.

Questions:

1. What is your English teacher's name?
2. What is her appearance?
3. What did she do to make the lessons interesting and entertaining?
4. Who convinced you that it is absolutely necessary to know English well today?
5. What did you do at the lessons?
6. What do the teachers develop in their pupils?
7. Why is it important to know English?

Grammar Task № 11

Выберите наиболее подходящие типы условных предложений и раскройте скобки.

1. If it (rain), I won't go out.

2. You would learn more if you (study) sometimes.

3. If he (ask) me, I would have told him the answer.

4. You would have done well if you (take) my advice.

5. I wouldn't phone you here unless it (be) urgent.

6. She'll catch cold, if her feet (get) wet in this weather.

7. Unless you apologize at once, I never (speak) to you again.

8. If we (have) nothing to do, life would be boring.

Билет 12. Sports and Olympic Games.

Many people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities.

They have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sportsground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools, where local or even international competitions are usually held. Traditionally, sport could be divided into professional and amateur sport.

Former Soviet Union and later Ukrainian and Russian sportsmen have set a great number of world records in gymnastics, weightlifting, tennis, swimming, running, high jumping, etc. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win gold, silver and bronze medals.

The Olympic Games have long history. They started in 776 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. When the Games took place, all the wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship.

Now, there are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. They are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee of Olympic Games selects the most suitable. After that, the host city starts its preparations for the competitions, constructs new sport facilities, or reconstructs them, reconstructs stadiums, hotels, press centres, etc. Thousand of athletes, journalists and guests arrive to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything.

Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. In 1980, Moscow hosted the twenty-second Olympic Games. The latest Olympic Games were held in Sydney, Australia. Our sportsmen won medals in many sports. Next Olympic Games take place in Greece, the Motherland of these games.

Questions:

1. Why do many people like sport?
2. How could sport be traditionally divided into?
3. When did the Olympic Games start?
4. What happened in Greece when the Olympic Games started there?
5. When did Russia join the Olympic movement?
6. When did Moscow host the twenty-second Olympic Games?
7. When and where do the next Olympic Games take place?

Grammar Task № 12

Перепишитепредложения, употребляяглаголывскобкахв Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. I (rush) to the hospital as soon as I (hear) the news.
2. We (already pack) all our things before the taxi (arrive).
3. They (finish) their breakfast just before the school bus (come) for them.
4. The fire (destroy) almost the whole village before someone (bring) help.
5. He (never see) a kiwi or a Maori dance before he (go) to New Zealand.
6. After I (wash) my hands, I (sit) down to dinner.
7. The film (already begin) when we (reach) the cinema.
8. He (tell) me that the bus (leave) half an hour before I (reach) there.
9. After I (lock) the door behind me, I suddenly (remember) that I (not take) the book along with me.
10. I (go) out to see a friend after I (have) my bath.

Билет 13. Sport.

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games.

Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest.

Exercise makes you feel and look better.

The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Questions:

Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

GrammarTask № 13

Выберите верный вариант слова.

1. I don't like (those, that) kind of book.
2. Each of the boys went to (their, his) (place, places) quietly.

3. She is the (older, oldest) of the two.
4. You neither speak English (or, nor) Japanese.
5. Every one of the apples (is, are) bad.
6. He said there wasn't (no, any) need to go.
7. (Who, Whom) are you talking about ?
8. We (tell, told) the story, but could not make (no, any) one believe it.
9. It is either a (girl, girl's) or a woman's hat.
10. He is by far the (best, better) of the two men.

Билет 14. Climate in Great Britain.

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

Questions:

1. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?
2. Why does the United Kingdom have an insular climate?
3. What are three main features that determine the climate of Great Britain?
4. Are the English rivers frozen during winter?
5. Is it very hot in Britain in summer?
6. What reputation does the weather of the United Kingdom have?
7. What happens when there is a heavy fog in Great Britain?

GrammarTask № 14

Выберите верный вариант слова.

1. I don't want (nothing, anything) now.
2. Everybody will get (their, his) proper share.

3. He can run faster than (me, I).
4. The money was divided (between, among) the three girls.
5. You cannot reach the fruit (without, unless) you use a stick.
6. If anyone calls, tell (them, him) I have gone out.
7. I can't write (no, any) more at present.
8. (Who, Whom) would you like to go with ?
9. I don't want to hear (nothing, anything) about it.
10. (Her, she) and (me, I) are very great friends.

Билет 15. Family problems.

"Honour your mother and father and you will live long and be well, if not, you will die" — says the Bible. Some families are happy, some are dead. It seems to me the reason is misunderstanding of each other in the family.

One more thing, teenagers can take on most of the rights and responsibilities of adulthood. Before this occurs, however, they go through the period of adolescence and most of them experience conflicts at that time. They change rapidly both physically and emotionally and they search self-identity as they grow up and become more independent.

Sometimes teenagers develop interests and values different from those of their parents. That sets a conflict between two generations, which leads to a gap in mutual understanding. Traditional disagreements are: the time to come home at night, doing work about the house and the friends to spend time with.

I'd like to point out, that teens face a number of problems: drinking alcohol or using drugs. Moreover, some children run away from their homes. Most of them return after a few days or weeks, but some turn to crime and become juvenile delinquents.

I'm convinced that sometimes parents do not care about their children. It is exactly at that age when young people need a piece of advice or help. Different TV programmes and magazines for the young come to their rescue. In case of need you can also dial a special telephone number, the so-called 'telephone of trust'.

But it's not the way out. Parents should help their children and find the right approach to them so as to make everything clear. Being able to view the problems more rationally, they should try to do their best to resolve them. We need to learn to talk our problems over in our family. If we are able to do it, everything will be all right.

Questions:

1. What does the Bible say about parents?
2. What is the reason of unhappy family?
3. When do teenagers experience conflicts?
4. What problems do teens face?
5. What do teenagers especially need at that age?
6. How should parents help their children?
7. What do we need not to have problems in the family?

GrammarTask№ 15

Раскройте скобки, употребляя существительные во множественном числе.

1. How many (person) study English as a second language?
2. Five (woman) opened a computer services company.
3. Even (child) enjoy learning on the Internet.
4. Most basketball players are 6 (foot) tall or more.
5. Which breed of (sheep) produces the finest wool?
6. My (tooth) are sensitive to the cold.
7. At daylight savings time, we have to change our (watch).
8. The boys went fishing and caught 10 (fish).
9.There are 10 (man) in the Maintenance Department.
10.The (wife) keep their (knife) on the (shelf).

Билет 16. London Art Galleries.

London is visited by millions of tourists every year. They come there to see the sights of London and visit London's museums and art galleries.

There is quite a number of art galleries in London which are world- famous.

The National Gallery is situated in Trafalgar Square and is one of the best known art galleries in the world. It was founded in 1824 and houses one of the most important collections of Italian paintings outside Italy. It is also famous for its Dutch collection, particularly for paintings by Rembrandt.

The National Portrait Gallery is situated near the National Gallery. It is Britain's leading art gallery of portraits of famous people in British history. The National Portrait Gallery is noted for representing various kinds of portraits – from traditional oil paintings to photographs.

Founded in 1856, it contained over 800 original portraits and more 500000 photographs in 1984.

The famous Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 with the financial support of Sur Henry Tate. He also gave a collection of 65 paintings. The Gallery contains a unique collection of British painting from the 16th century to the present day.

Turner and Black are particularly well represented in the collections. The Gallery also has many drawings and modern sculpture.

Questions:

1. What collections does the National Gallery house?
2. What is the National Portrait Gallery noted for?
3. What painters are particularly well represented in the Tate Gallery?
4. Where is the National Gallery situated in London?
5. When was the National Gallery founded?
6. Where is the National Portrait Gallery situated?
7. What is the National Portrait Gallery famous?

Grammar Task № 16

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Active* или *Passive Voice.*

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
3. He (to give) me this book next week.
4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation.
6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
7. Budapest (to divide) into two parts: Buda and Pest.

8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147.
9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.
.

Билет 17. Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre. It is one of Russia's major cities with the population of about 9 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres.

The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky and was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. At that time it was a small frontier settlement. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city.

In the 16th century, under Ivan the Terrible, Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. In the 18th century Peter the Great transferred the capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That is why it became the main target of Napoleon's attack in 1812. During the war of 1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire, but by the middle of the 19th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.

The present-day Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; government offices are located here, too.

Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.

Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries, as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, among them the unique Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublyov Museum of Early Russian Art and many others.

Moscow is a city of science and learning. There are over 80 higher education institutions in the city, including a number of universities.

Questions:

1. What is the role of Moscow in Russia?

2. When was Moscow founded?

3. When did it become the capital?

1. What part does the present-day Moscow play in the life of Russia.

GrammarTask № 17

Допишите разделительный вопрос.

1. She doesn't like watching TV, _?
2. Her brother is older that she, _?
3. He doesn't go to extra classes, _?
4. You should tell your husband the truth, _?
5. I was a good student, _?
6. Dolphins are very kind animals, _?

7. His performance was boring, _?
8. She has read a very interesting book, _?
9. Sam and Polly cannot skate, _?
10. Children will buy many flowers, _?

Билет18.The UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244000 square kilometres. The population is over 56 million people. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.

The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly. The northern and the western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot.

3.Grammar task№18

Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола.

1. He … (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters … (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. … (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. … (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she … (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It … (may/can) rain.
7. You … (could/should) stop smoking. You know you … (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You … (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Lara … (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
10. You … (must not/needn't) read in the dark.

Билет19. Children lack skill in holding pencils due to iPads.

A study shows that new technology is reducing children's ability to use a pencil or pen. The study is from the National Health Service in the UK. Researchers said that nowadays, children spend so much time swiping iPads or mobile phone screens that they cannot hold a pencil properly. Children are not using pencils, so they now lack the muscle strength in their hands to be able to write properly. Researcher Dr Sally Payne said: 'Children are not coming into school with the hand strength and ability they had 10 years ago. Children coming into school are being given a pencil but are increasingly not able to hold it because they don't have the fundamental movement skills'.

The researchers said technology is changing the physical way that children write, draw or make things. Children are increasingly using technology to create. Dr Payne explained why. She said: 'It's easier to give a child an iPad than encourage them to do muscle – building play such as building blocks, cutting and sticking, or pulling toys and ropes. Because of this, they're not developing the underlying foundation skills they need to grip and hold a pencil.' Some experts say technology may be causing bigger problems. One expert said if a child isn't strong enough to hold a pencil, perhaps their whole body is weak. She said it was better for children's

Physical development to climb trees than to watch YouTube videos.

Questions:

1. which organization carried out the study?
2. What do children spend a lot of time swiping these days?
3. What do children lack in their hands?
4. When did children have more ability in their hands?
5. what did the article say was better for children's development?

Grammar task№19

Напишите предложения ,используя сложное дополнение

1. The Smiths want_____ (we, visit) them next month.
2. Do you want _____ (she, post) the letter for you?
3. What does the teacher expect _____ (his pupils, do)during the lesson?
4. When do you expect _____ (they, arrive) ?
5. The man wouldn't like _____ (his son, become) a dentist.
6. Alice didn't expect _____ (the exams, start) in April.

Билет20. AVisit to Stratford.

Stratford is a very interesting town, in the centre of England. Everybody knows it as Shakespeare's birthplace. There are no mountains or deep valleys near Stratford but there are beautiful woods, green fields, a quiet gentle river the Avon and lovely black and white houses, with thatched roofs.

The first place which everybody goes to see there is Shakespeare's house. It is a small house with small rooms in the centre of Stratford. In one of these rooms Shakespeare was born. On the walls of this room you can see many names of famous people who visited this place: Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others. In one room there stands a little wooden desk, the desk that Shakespeare sat at when he went to the grammar school in Stratford.

There is a garden behind the house with many flowers, trees and plants which Shakespeare mentioned in his plays. You can see a church there, where Shakespeare was buried. There is a bust of Shakespeare that was made by a Dutch sculptor who lived near Shakespeare's Globe Theatre and saw Shakespeare many times. Not far from Shakespeare's house there is a very old hotel that was probably there in Shakespeare's time. The rooms haven't got numbers on the doors as most hotels have. Instead every room has the name of a Shakespeare play on it – the "Hamlet" room, the "Romeo and Juliet" room and so on.

Questions:

1. What is Stratford famous for?
2. What river can you see near Stratford?
3. Where is Shakespeare's house?
4. What famous people visited Shakespeare's house?
5. Where was Shakespeare buried?

GrammarTask №20

Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в нужную степень.

1. He is the (strong) boy in the whole school.
2. Of the two sisters Mary is the (beautiful).
3. Kate is the (young) of my five sisters.
4. Bob is the (old) of all my friends.
5. This is the (good) song I have ever heard.
6. Which do you like (good), orange juice or lemon juice?
7. Iron is the (useful) of all metals.
8. The Nile is the (large) river in Africa.
9. Which of the two men is (tall)?
10. Sam is (bad) than his brother.
11. Who is (happy) man in the world?

Билет 21. Educators recommend more outdoor learning.

Researchers in Britain are telling schools that children should be doing more learning outdoors. The researchers say there is currently too much focus on sitting in classrooms to pass exams. They say outdoor learning is important for students' social skills, health and development. It also increases their quality of life. There have been five major reports over the past decade that stress the need for students to learn outdoors and experience nature more. The researchers say that schools are not taking the advice of these reports. They say outdoor learning is on the decline in Britain. The researchers

want Britain's government to act to put outdoor learning on the curriculum of all schools.

The report is from researchers at the University of Plymouth and the organization Natural England. It says there are many benefits of outdoor learning for children. One advantage is that it builds confidence in children as they experience things that were normal for their parents, like climbing trees. Another advantage is that it makes children more aware of the environment and teaches them to respect nature. There are also health benefits as children exercise more instead of sitting in a classroom or being at home with video games. A final benefit is that it helps with the problem of what is called 'strange danger'. This is an idea many children in the UK today grow up hearing.

Questions:

1. What did researchers say there is too big a focus on?
2. What kind of skills did researchers say outdoor learning is important for?
3. How many important reports have there been in the past ten years?
4. What did researchers say children needed to experience more?
5. What did researchers say is happening to outdoor learning in Britain?
6. What organization helped make the report?
7. What does outdoor learning build in children?

GrammarTask №21

1. **Выберите из скобок подходящее наречие.**

1. I … (never, often, always) see Liza nowadays. The last time I saw her 15 years ago.
2. Wow! You … (always, normally, hardly ever) have milk in your fridge, but today you've got some.
3. Leo is … (always, hardly ever, rarely) talking on the phone instead of helping his mother.
4. They … (never, frequently, seldom) go to restaurants in the evenings, now they can afford it.
5. This is our favourite place in the garden, so we … (usually, never, very rarely) sit here.
6. She doesn't go to the gym every week, but I see her in the swimming pool quite … (generally, occasionally, often).

Пакет экзаменатора

Условия выполнения задания:

Устная часть экзаменапроводится по билетам. Задания предоставлены на бумажном носителе. Количество экземпляров — по числу студентов в подгруппе. В билете 2 задания.

Первое задание проверяет умения монологической речи (рассуждение): умение делать сообщение, содержащее наиболее важную информацию по данной теме; рассуждать о фактах/событиях, приводя примеры и аргументы. Предлагаемая в билете формулировка задания ориентирует обучающегося на рассуждение с привлечением личного опыта и выражения личного отношения.

Второе задание проверяет умения ознакомительного чтения (чтения с пониманием основного содержания). Студенту предлагается законченный в смысловом отношении текст (из

публицистической или научно-популярной литературы) объемом приблизительно 1200 знаков. При обсуждении текста обучающийся имеет право им пользоваться. В процессе подготовки к ответу обучающийся может использовать двуязычный словарь. Экзаменатор задает вопросы, которые проверяют, действительно ли обучающийся понял основное содержание текста.

Третье задание проверяет грамматические знания студента.

Критерии оценивания:

Оценки **«отлично»** заслуживает студент, имеющий твердые теоретические знания по темам, предусмотренным рабочей программой курса, уверенно владеющий навыками устной и письменной речи, уверенно владеющий навыками устного перевода специализированной литературы (по специальности обучения), а также владеющий навыками применения грамматических конструкций, изучаемых в соответствии с рабочей программой.

Оценки **«хорошо»** заслуживает студент, в основном имеющий теоретические знания по темам, предусмотренным рабочей программой курса, владеющий основными навыками устной и письменной речи, владеющий основными навыками устного перевода специализированной литературы (по специальности обучения), а также владеющий основными навыками применения грамматических конструкций, изучаемых в соответствии с рабочей программой. При этом допускаются незначительные ошибки или недочеты, не меняющие смысл высказывания и не влияющие на успешность коммуникации.

Оценки **«удовлетворительно»** заслуживает студент, имеющий представления об основном теоретическом содержании курса, предусмотренном рабочей программой, в общем успешно владеющий навыками устной и письменной речи, владеющий некоторыми навыками письменного перевода специализированной литературы (по специальности обучения), дающими возможность правильно понять общий смысл текста, а также в основном владеющий навыками применения грамматических конструкций, изучаемых в соответствии с рабочей программой. При этом допускаются грамматические, фонетические или иные ошибки, хотя и затрудняющие коммуникацию, но дающие возможность добиться поставленной цели.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется студенту, знания, умения, и навыки которого не соответствуют вышеперечисленным критериям