

Бюджетное образовательное учреждение среднего профессионального образования Чувашской Республики  
«Чебоксарское музыкальное училище (техникум) им. Ф.П. Павлова»  
Министерства культуры, по делам национальностей, информационной политики и архивного дела  
Чувашской республики

**Фонд**  
**оценочных средств**  
**по дисциплине Иностранный язык**  
**(Английский язык)**

Чебоксары  
2015

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля обучающихся по специальностям 53.02.03 Инструментальное исполнительство(по видам инструментов), 53.02.02 Музыкальное искусство эстрады(по видам), 53.02.07 Теория музыки, 53.02.05 Сольное и хоровое народное пение, 53.02.06 Хоровое дирижирование в части реализации образовательной программы среднего (полного) общего образования

Составитель:

**Маслова В.Я.**, заслуженный работник культуры ЧР, преподаватель гуманитарных, социально – экономических и общеобразовательных дисциплин.

Фонд оценочных средств обсужден на заседании цикловой комиссии  
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**Состав:**

Спецификация пакета КИМов

Стр.3

Задание для экзаменуемого

Стр.5

Пакет экзаменатора:

а) условия.

Стр.27

б) критерии оценки.

Стр.27

**I. Спецификация пакета КИМов****1. Назначение:**

КИМ предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины «Английский язык»

*по специальностям СПО : Инструментальное исполнительство (по видам инструментов), Музыкальное искусство эстрады (по видам), Хоровое дирижирование, Сольное и хоровое народное пение, Теория музыки код специальностей 53.02.03, 53.02.02, 53.02.07, 53.02.05, 53.02.06*

**2. Форма контроля:** дифференцированный зачёт, контрольная работа.

**3. Методы контроля:** Устный опрос, письменные творческие работы, дискуссии, ролевые игры, интервью, устное сообщение, составление плана, резюме, пересказ текста,

**4. Список объектов оценки:**

№ п/п	Результаты обучения	Показатели оценки результатов	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
1.	<p><b>уметь:</b> - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p>	<p>- демонстрирует применение терминов, профессиональной и повседневной лексику, и грамматического материала в устной и письменной речи; - умеет общаться на иностранном языке на профессиональные темы, вести диалог в ситуациях официального и не официального общения с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств; - рассуждать, описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.</p>	<p>Устный опрос, письменные творческие работы, дискуссии, ролевые игры, интервью, устное сообщение, составление плана, резюме, пересказ текста, контрольная работа</p>
2.	<p>- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;</p>	<p>- отбирает, анализирует и использует необходимую информацию для эффективного перевода статей профессиональной направленности; - использует различные источники для поиска информации; - переводит со словарем иностранные тексты, построенные на языковом материале профессионального общения;</p>	<p>Практическая работа, контрольная работа</p>

		- излагает факты в письме делового характера.	
3.	- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	- отслеживает, оценивает важность и новизну информации, определяет свое отношение к ней.	Практическая работа в устной и письменной форме, ролевые игры, интервью, самоанализ результатов самостоятельной работы. индивидуальные творческие задания, зачет.
4.	<b>знать:</b> - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	- называет языковой лексический материал, связанный с профессиональной деятельностью; - перечисляет грамматические особенности специальной литературы; - характеризует основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое), - распознает идиоматические выражения.	Тестовые задания, зачет

### 5. Ресурсы, необходимые для проведения оценки.

Помещение: учебный кабинет для мелкогрупповых занятий;

Оборудование:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект необходимой методической документации.

Инструменты: -

Необходимые материалы: бумага, ручка

Доступ к справочным материалам: словари

### 6. Требования к кадровому обеспечению оценки:

### 7. Норма времени:

## Grammar and Vocabulary. Tests. Control Works. (№ 1-4)

### Тесты текущего контроля.

#### Вариант 1.

##### 1. Времена группы Simple.

1. We ... an hour yesterday.  
a. wait b) waited c) waits
2. Joan ... her room on Fridays.  
a. cleans b) clean c) shall clean
3. We ... to London next Monday morning.  
a. drive b) driven c) shall drive
4. I often see Julio. I ... him again only yesterday.  
a) see b) saw c) seen
5. I ... squash last night.  
a) played b) plays c) will play
- 6....She ... my letter yesterday.  
a) post b) will post c) posted
7. I don't think I ... him tonight.  
a. see b) saw c) shall see
8. Water ... at 100°C.  
a. boil b) boils c) will boiled
9. Nick will be surprised when his friend ... home on time.  
a) doesn't come b) don't come c) won't come
10. ... we go to the cinema tomorrow?  
a) Do b) Will c) Shall
11. My uncle ... in a factory.  
a. work b) works c) shall work
12. The children ... a lot of sweets.  
a. eat b) eats c) eaten
13. If mother comes home early we ... to the cinema.  
a) go b) went c) shall go
14. Who the cakes?  
a) burn b) burnt c) shall burn
15. I ... pets now.  
a) don't keep b) didn't keep c) shan't keep

## **2. Глагол to be**

1. Mr. Black ... a professor of mathematics.  
a) am b) is c) were d) shall be
2. I ... a student now, I ... a schoolboy only four months ago.  
a) am, was b) am, am c) was, am d) am, will be
3. I ... hungry. – You can't be. We only had breakfast an hour ago.  
a) were b) are c) am d) is
4. What ... you fond of? – My hobby ... drawing.  
a) is, is b) was, was c) am, is d) are, is
5. It ... warm tomorrow.  
a) will be b) shall be c) was d) is
6. Her family name ... Jones now, but it ... Smith before she got married.  
a) was, am b) is, was c) is, are d) is, were
7. We ... engineers in 4 years.  
a) was b) are c) am d) shall be

## **Вариант 2.**

### **1. Времена группы Simple.**

1. I'll phone you when I ... in Moscow.  
a) arrive b) arrived c) shall arrive
2. The Queen ... in the Buckingham Palace.  
a) live b) lives c) shall live
3. My elder brother ... school 3 years ago.  
a) finishes b) finished c) will finish
4. If he doesn't read this book, he ... learn many facts about rare animals.  
a) doesn't b) didn't c) won't
5. We always ... fish on Fridays.  
a) eat b) eats c) eaten
6. Where ... your cousin ...?  
a) Do ... live b) Does ... live c) lives
7. I ... home very early yesterday.  
a) come b) came c) shall come
8. Who ... the telephone?  
a) did invent b) invented c) invent
9. I occasionally ... meat.  
a) eat b) eats c) eaten

10. John ... to Paris yesterday.  
a) arrives b) arrived c) will arrive
11. I think Holland ... the World Cup.  
a) wins b) shall win c) will win
12. ... I open the window?  
a) Shall b) - c) Will
13. Australia usually ... wheat, wool and dairy products.  
a) export b) exports c) exported
14. Many years ago people ... funny clothes.  
a) wear b) wore c) will wear
15. If they ... forecast showers we shall go to the picnic.  
a) won't b) didn't c) don't

## **2. Глагол to be**

1. My name ... Laura, and I ... ten.  
a) is, am b) is, is c) am, is d) was, am
2. History ... the first lesson tomorrow.  
a) is b) was c) will be d) shall be
3. ... Fred and Carmen at home when you called?  
a) Are b) Were c) Is d) Will be
4. ... your friend a student?  
a) Were b) Are c) Am d) Is
5. They ... second-year students last year, now they ... third-year students.  
a) was, are b) were, are c) were, is d) are, were
6. There ... a bus stop near our house very soon.  
a) is b) shall be c) will be d) was
7. I'm sure Mary ... 18 now; she ... 17 last year.  
a) was, was b) am, was c) was, is d) is, was

## **II. Тестовые задания при проведении контроля знаний по отдельным темам**

### **Тема «Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)»**

#### *Вариант 1.*

**A.** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I went to the party although I ... invited.  
a) was not b) have not c) are not d) none of the above
2. Don't worry. Everything ... very soon.

a) was done b) are done c) will be done d) none of the above

3. These camcorders ... in Japan.

a) was made b) are made c) made d) none of the above

4. The palace ... to public in 1990.

a) open b) is opened c) was opened d) none of the above

5. ... your name ... on the list?

a) is ... put b) do... put c) has ... put d) none of the above

6. Only English ... in this classroom.

a) were spoken b) is spoken c) speaks d) none of the above

7. Taxes ... next year.

a) is raised b) will raise c) will be raised d) none of the above

**В.** Перепишите следующий отрывок в Passive Voice.

A farmer dug up a very old statue last week. Somebody had buried it thousands of years ago.

The farmer took the statue to a museum. Experts are repairing it. The museum will put the statue on display. The museum has given a reward to the farmer.

*Вариант 2.*

*А. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.*

1. My shirt ... in Thailand.

a) is made b) are made c) made d) none of the above

2. These two towns... by a railway next year.

a) is connected b) will be connected c) will connect d) none of the above

3. BBC Radio One ... before 1970.

a) opened b) was opened c) are opened d) none of the above

4. Letters ... to my house daily.

a) are delivered b) will delivered c) was delivered d) none of the above

5. Don't worry. You ... which place to go.

a) will tell b) have told c) will be told d) none of the above

6. The room ... every day.

a) was cleaned b) cleaned c) is cleaned d) none of the above

7. When ... the telephone...?

a) is ... invented b) was ... invented c) did ... invent d) none of the above

**В.** *Перепишите следующий отрывок в Passive Voice.*



Professor Golding found some jewellery in the rubbish. Someone had thrown it out. The Professor took it to the police. The police are searching for the owner. They have asked people lots of questions so far. They will keep the jewellery in a safe place.

### **Тема «Причастия. Причастные обороты»**

#### *Вариант 1.*

I. Дополните предложения, выбрав нужную форму причастия.

1. (Arriving, Arrived) at the station, she called me up at once.
2. Give me the (signing, signed) contract.
3. Roman towns in Britain were real military camps (surrounding, surrounded) by walls for defense.
4. World public opinion is concerned about the (rising, risen) level of pollution.
5. Thank you for the fax (sending, sent) by you on November 18.
6. Last week my secretary sent you the letter (showing, shown) the prices for our products.

II. Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. When I heard the news, I called him up at once.
2. The two banks which were connected by a bridge were high and looked dangerous.
3. There are many students who study music.
4. I heard how he was singing an English song.
5. Peter poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an arm-chair and looked at the woman who was sitting opposite him.

III. Переведите предложения, определив функцию причастия.

1. A molecule is a compound consisting of two or more atoms.
2. The data required were analyzed in our laboratory.
3. Combining hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen we produce water.
4. Heated glass is plastic.
5. The solution is boiling.

IV. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя причастные обороты.

1. He was running across the yard. He fell.
2. The cat was rubbing itself on my leg. I felt it.
3. He lost his key. He was getting out of his car.

4. The book was translated into Russian. The book could be read by everybody.
5. They were fishing. We saw it.

Вариант 2.

I. Дополните предложения, выбрав нужную форму причастия.

1. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. (Working, worked) on my report, I read a number of interesting articles.
3. The coat (buying, bought) last year is too small for me now.
4. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.
5. The discovery (making, made) is of great value.
6. The (speaking, spoken) doll interested the child very much.

II. Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами. Полученные предложения запишите и переведите на русский язык.

1. As a storm was arising, the ship entered the harbor.
2. She is looking at the boys who are playing in the yard.
3. As we did not know his address, we could not write to him.
4. The hedges that divided the fields were getting yellow.
5. We often saw how they were working in the reading-hall.

III. Переведите предложения, определив функцию причастия.

1. The device improved gives more accurate measurements.
2. The power station is consuming great amounts of coal.
3. While analyzing the quality of the alloy the engineer showed its negative properties.
4. When heated, glass can be easily worked.
5. The reading student is my friend.

IV. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя причастные обороты.

1. John heard his sister. She was talking loudly on the veranda.
2. The holiday makers were wearing light clothes. They walked along the beach.
3. This chocolate factory was run by Mr. Wonker. It made the best chocolate in the world.
4. I watched the rain. It was beating down the flowers in the garden.
5. I can see the train. It is coming.

## Тема «Согласование времен»

### *Вариант 1*

1. I know that Mercury ... the closest planet to the sun.  
a) was b) is c) had been d) none of the above
  
2. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team ... the game.  
a) will lose b) had lost c) was lost d) none of the above
  
3. Mike hope that his friend ... him with his car.  
a) would help b) help c) will help d) none of the above
  
4. My parents decided that we ... my birthday on Saturday.  
a) should celebrate b) shall celebrate c) celebrated d) none of the above
  
5. He gave me all his money because he ... me.  
a) would trust b) trusts c) trusted d) none of the above
  
6. Galileo proved that the earth ... round the sun.  
a) had moved b) was moving c) moves d) none of the above
  
7. The boy worked hard so that he ... not fail in the exam.  
a) may b) might c) will d) none of the above

### *Вариант 2*

1. The children are afraid of making any noise. Mom ...  
a) is sleeping b) slept c) was sleeping d) none of the above
  
2. He asked me where I ...  
a) lives b) lived c) will live d) none of the above
  
3. I thought you ... foreign languages earlier.  
a) have studied b) had studied c) study d) none of the above
  
4. We didn't think that the city ... so greatly in some years.  
a) will change b) would change c) changes d) none of the above

5. The teacher told that water ... at 100 C.  
a) is boiling b) boiled c) boils d) none of the above

6. I hope they ... both ... very happy.  
a) would ... be b) are c) will ... be d) none of the above

7. I thought that he ... run much faster.  
a) can b) could c) is able to d) none of the above

### Тема «Much, many, little, a little, few, a few»

#### Вариант 1

#### I. Choose between *much / many, a little / a few, little / few*

1. Last week there was so (*much/ many*) rain that I was not able to go out.
2. He is a man of (*little/ few*) words.
3. My dear, I'm afraid I have not (*much/ many*) news to convey but still there are (*a little/ a few*) things I should like to add.
4. (*Much/ many*) is spoken about it, but (*little/ few*) people believe it.
5. The forces were unequal, they were (*much/ many*) we were (*little/ few*).
6. My engagements were (*little/ few*) and I was glad to accept the invitation.
7. We shan't get all into the car. We are one too (*much/ many*).
8. He was so happily absorbed in the building of his house that events outside it affected him (*little/ few*).
9. He has very (*little/ few*) knowledge of the matter.

#### II. Choose and write down the correct sentence.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a) How many potatoes do you want?                            | 1. b) How much potatoes do you want?                            |
| 2. a) I haven't got many money.                                 | 2. b) I haven't got much money.                                 |
| 3. a) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper. I haven't got much. | 3. b) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper. I haven't got many. |
| 4. a) I bought a few CDs today.                                 | 4. b) I bought a little CDs today.                              |
| 5. a) Not too many water, please. Just a few.                   | 5. b) Not too much water, please. Just a little.                |
| 6. a) Jane reads much books.                                    | 6. b) Jane reads many books.                                    |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 7. a) They didn't give me many informations about the course. | 7. b) They didn't give me much information about the course. |
| 8. a) I only put a little salt on the potatoes.               | 8. b) I only put a few salts on the potatoes.                |

Вариант 2

**I. Choose between *much / many, a little / a few, little / few*.**

1. There isn't (*much/ many*) harm in it.
2. (*Much/ many*) was said but (*little/ few*) done.
3. I suggested that he should get (*a little/ a few*) plums and some bread.
4. At the bar (*much/ many*) men were discussing the coming elections in loud barking tones.
5. I have so (*much/ many*) things to do that I don't know which to do first.
6. Aunt Florian had (*much/ many*) money while none of the other family had inherited as (*much/ many*) as a pound.
7. Very (*little/ few*) people know about it.
8. My sister spends so (*much/ many*) money on her clothes that she has none left for holidays.
9. I began to miss London: it was not so (*much/ many*) that I had (*much/ many*) close friends there, for I have (*little/ few*) friends, but I missed variety.

**II. Choose and write down the correct sentence.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a) How many potatoes do you want?                              | 1. b) How much potatoes do you want?                            |
| 2. a) I haven't got many money.                                   | 2. b) I haven't got much money.                                 |
| 3... a) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper. I haven't got much. | 3. b) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper. I haven't got many. |
| 4.a) I bought a few CDs today.                                    | 4. b) I bought a little CDs today.                              |
| 5.a) Not too many water, please. Just a few.                      | 5. b) Not too much water, please. Just a little.                |
| 6. a) Jane reads much books.                                      | 6. b) Jane reads many books.                                    |
| 7. a) They didn't give me many informations about the course.     | 7. b) They didn't give me much information about the course.    |
| 8. a) I only put a little salt on the                             | 8. b) I only put a few salts on the potatoes.                   |

potatoes.

### Вариант 3

#### I. Choose between *much / many, a little / a few, little / few*.

1. Tom has eaten so (*much/ many*) that he can't move.
2. Say (*little/ few*) and do (*much/ many*).
3. Adeline had slept (*little/ few*) last night and she had a headache.
4. She was glad to see me because I was English and she knew (*a little/ a few*) English people.
5. He knew he was not a good teacher, and he intended to do (*little/ few*) of that.
6. (*Much/ many*) men heard about the book, but (*little/ few*) read it.
7. Nowadays he was very busy and he saw (*little/ few*) his old friends.
8. Virginia returned to England at the moment when (*much/ many*) people were leaving it.
9. He gained (*little/ few*) advantage from the scheme.

#### II. Choose and write down the correct sentence.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. a) How many potatoes do you want?                              | 1. b) How much potatoes do you want?                               |
| 2. a) I haven't got many money.                                   | 2. b) I haven't got much money.                                    |
| 3.a) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper.<br>I haven't got much. | 3. b) I'm sorry I can't give you any paper. I<br>haven't got many. |
| 4.a) I bought a few CDs today.                                    | 4. b) I bought a little CDs today.                                 |
| 5.a) Not too many water, please. Just a<br>few.                   | 5. b) Not too much water, please. Just a<br>little.                |
| 6.a) Jane reads much books.                                       | 6. b) Jane reads many books.                                       |
| 7.a) They didn't give me many<br>informations about the course.   | 7. b) They didn't give me much<br>information about the course.    |
| 8.a) I only put a little salt on the potatoes.                    | 8. b) I only put a few salts on the potatoes.                      |

**Тема: Артикли. «To be»; «to have» . Местоимения. Множественное число существительных.**

***Вариант 1***

- I. Вставьте артикли *a, an, the*, где необходимо.
1. I couldn't repair the radio. So I asked Robert for ... advice.
  2. Steve is ... teacher.
  3. The train was delayed, so we had to wait at ... station.
  4. Bob hates ... school.
  5. I often spend my holidays in a town not far from ... Lake Baikal.
  6. I have ... new English book. ... book is very interesting.
- II. Перепишите предложения, вставляя глаголы *to be, to have* в нужной форме.
1. Mr. Black (be) a professor of mathematics.
  2. He (have) many students at his lecture.
  3. I (be) a student now, I (be) a schoolboy only four months ago.
  4. Yesterday we (have) two lectures.
  5. I (be) hungry. – You can't be. We only (have) breakfast an hour ago.
  6. Pollution (be) a health problem.
- III. Составьте и запишите предложения.
1. in, were, his, classroom, assistant, the, Mr Black, and
  2. three, the, today, have, lectures, students
  3. countries, the, use, metric, most, system, now
  4. begin, never, at, in, 7 o'clock, the, the, lectures, morning
  5. work, in, Mr Hall, the, on, evening, doesn't, Fridays
- IV. Замените личные местоимения, данные в скобках, соответствующими притяжательными.
1. (I) aunt lives in (we) town.
  2. (She) family was in London.
  3. These are (they) friends.
  4. Is this book (you)?
  5. That is a line, (it) length is 1.5 metres.
  - 6) These are (we) bicycles.
- V. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных  
a story, a fish, a knife, a van, a man, a dress, a tooth, a lamp, a foot, a bench, a hospital.

***Вариант 2***

I. Вставьте артикли *a, an, the*, где необходимо.

- 1) They have invited me to ... dinner.
- 2) Sofia plays ... violin in an orchestra.
- 3) Turn off ... light, please.
- 4) Mr Johnson is ... doctor.
- 5) It's dangerous to sail in ... Red Sea.

6. My parents are still in ... town.

II. Перепишите предложения, вставляя глаголы *to be, to have* в нужной форме.

1. This (be) a beautiful blue dress. Buy it.
2. We all (have) pens, pencils, rulers and notebooks with us.
3. I (have) friends at school.
4. There (be) many things on the teacher`s table.
5. I'm sure the twins (be) 18 today; they (be) 17 last year.
6. Only one student (have) no pencil and ruler. This (be) John Smith

III. Составьте и запишите предложения.

- 1) at once, can, all, we, questions, your, answer.
- 2) autumn, prefer, I, in, to, holiday, have, a.
- 3) comes, late, my, often, elder, home, brother.
- 4) is, lawn, there, a, house, our, in front of.
- 5) telegram, her, to, a, send, he, must.

IV. Замените личные местоимения, данные в скобках, соответствующими притяжательными.

1. Those are (we) instruments.
2. Is this (you) child? Yes, it is (we) child.
3. This is a square. All (it) angles are right.
4. (He) eyes are blue.
5. This dog is (they).
6. That skirt is (she).

V. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных

a child, a sheep, a college, a family, a wife, a mouse, a parrot, a house, a bird, a goose, a woman.

**Тема: Времена. Indefinite. Continuous. Degrees of Comparison.**

**Вариант 1.**

- I. Choose the correct tense: *simple present or present continuous*.



1. Do you know that water (*freezes / is freezing*) at  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
2. Sue (*looks / is looking*) very smart today: she (*wears / is wearing*) her new black evening dress.
3. Robert (*plays / is playing*) football best of all in the team.
4. What beautiful swans! Look! One (*swims / is swimming*) towards us.
5. Can you explain the rule again? – I (*do not understand / am not understanding*) it, I am afraid.

II. Choose the correct tense: *simple past or past continuous*.

I (*watched / was watching*) TV last night when I (*heard / was hearing*) a strange noise outside my window. I was frightened, but I decided to investigate. As I (*walked / was walking*) towards the window, the curtain (*started / was starting*) to move. I (*screamed / was screaming*) loudly and my mother (*ran / was running*) in. Then I (*realized / was realizing*) that the noise was my cat trying to climb in through the window.

II. Choose the correct tense: *simple future or future continuous*.

1. Nick (*will play / will be playing*) tennis at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
2. We (*shall leave / shall be leaving*) as soon as he arrives.
3. I (*shall walk / shall be walking*) with my friends at 5 p.m. tomorrow.
4. What will Jim (*do / be doing*) from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock this evening? – He (*will study / will be studying*).
5. Sit down and fasten your seat belt. We (*shall take / shall be taking*) off in a few minutes.

IV. Choose the required form of the adjective.

1. Who is the (*older / oldest*) man in the world?
2. His English is (*better / best*) than mine.
3. This watch is the (*most expensive / expensivest*) in the shop.
4. Mary isn't as (*fast / faster*) as Paul.
5. An elephant is (*dangerous / less dangerous*) than a tiger.

## **Вариант 2.**

I. Choose the correct tense: *simple present or present continuous*.

1. What (*do you look / are you looking*) at? – This book. It hasn't been here before.
2. Where (*do you go / are you going*)? May I go with you?
3. I (*want / am wanting*) to be a doctor.
4. Father (*comes / is coming*) home at 6 p.m. every day.
5. Look! The dog (*runs / is running*) after Tom.

II. Choose the correct tense: *simple past or past continuous*.

1. John (*walked / was walking*) down the road when he fell.
2. Last week Ann (*started/ was starting*) a new job in a hospital.
3. I (*didn't see / wasn't seeing*) Mike last week.
4. What (*did you do / were you doing*) at 4 p.m. yesterday?
5. They (*translated / were translating*) a difficult text yesterday.

II. Choose the correct tense: *simple future or future continuous*.

1. At this time next week they (*will fly / will be flying*) by the plane to London.
2. It is late autumn; soon the leaves (*will fall / will be falling*).
3. I (*shall know / shall be knowing*) the result in a day.
4. I (*shall wait / shall be waiting*) for you when you come.
5. If we come in time, we (*shall find/ shall be finding*) them there.

IV. Choose the required form of the adjective.

Martin Hamble is a member of the (*more famous / most famous*) basketball team in the world. He is (*taller/ the tallest*) and (*younger / the youngest*) player in the team. Martin is a very good player, but his friend, Jim, is (*good / better*) than he is. Mathew Bodine is (*old / older*) than Jim and Martin and he is (*faster / the fastest*) than both of them. He is (*the most exciting / excitingest*) player to watch and the (*popularest / most popular*) member of the team.

## **Control Work № 1**

Темы: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. Члены предложения. Части речи. Артикли. «To be», «to have», there+ to be. Степени сравнения. Типы вопросительных предложений.

Порядок слов. Числительные; предлоги места, направления времени.

1. Выберите правильный артикль:

1) ... Mississippi is the longest river in the USA.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) -

2) ... Jack London is a well-known American writer.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) -

3) ... tea is cold.

- a) a
- b) the
- c) -

4) On ... Monday we open at 9 o'clock

- a) *a*
- b) *the*
- c) *-*

5) ... English are reserved.

- a) *a*
- b) *the*
- c) *-*

6) It was ... cold day.

- a) *a*
- b) *the*
- c) *-*

2. Выберите правильный предлог:

1) I'm looking ... my textbook which I left here.

- a) *at*
- b) *for*

2) It's getting dark, will you turn ... the light, please.

- a) *on*
- b) *off*

3) I saw him playing football ... that time.

- a) *at*
- b) *in*

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) This money ... enough to buy this book.

- a) *is*
- b) *are*
- c) *have been*

2) The news ... so shocking.

- a) *are*
- b) *was*
- c) *have been*

3) The clock ... stopped.

- a) *is*
- b) *have*
- c) *has*

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) The rain ... before we reached home.

- a) *stopped*
- b) *had stopped*

2) The taxi ... by 5 o'clock.

- a) *arrived*
- b) *had arrived*

5. Выберите правильный вариант:

1) Tom is their ... son.

- a) *older*
- b) *elder*

2) Kiev is ... than Kursk.

- a) *father*
- b) *further*

3) Her baby is ... than mine.

- a) *less*
- b) *smaller.*

4) The situation changed from bad to ... .

- a) *well*
- b) *worse*

- 5) Her husband is twice as ... as she is.  
a) *old*  
b) *older*
- 6) The more she knew this man the ... she liked him.  
a) *little*  
b) *less*.

## **Control Work № 2**

Темы: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3. Синонимы, антонимы. Времена английского глагола действительного залога. Словообразования. Интернационализмы.

1. Подберите слова, близкие по значению:

- 1) describe
  - 2) writer
  - 3) interesting
  - 4) novel
  - 5) famous
  - 6) hero
  - 7) scene
  - 8) main
- 1) *exciting*
  - 2) *book*
  - 3) *author*
  - 4) *well-known*
  - 5) *write about*
  - 6) *leading*
  - 7) *character*
  - 8) *action*.

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- 1) The rain ... before we reached home.  
a) *stopped*  
b) *had stopped*
- 2) The taxi ... by 5 o'clock.  
a) *arrived*  
b) *had arrived*.

3. Соедините правильно две половины в одно предложение:

- 1) She plays tennis ...
  - 2) She is playing tennis ...
  - 3) She has played tennis ...
  - 4) She played tennis ...
  - 5) She will play tennis ...
- 1) ... *at this moment*.
  - 2) ... *an hour ago*.
  - 3) ... *every Monday*.
  - 4) ... *next Monday*.
  - 5) ... *for two hours*.

4. Выберите правильный модальный глагол:

- 1) The sky is dark. It ... rain soon.  
a) *may*  
b) *should*  
c) *has to*
- 2) the lights are on. They ... be at home.

- a) *may*
  - b) *must*
  - c) *are to*
- 3) You ... to come here again.
- a) *must*
  - b) *should*
  - c) *have*

5. Выберите правильную форму причастия:

- 1) ... this text I found many interesting expressions.
- a) *reading*
  - b) *having read*
- 2) ... my work I went out for a walk.
- a) *finishing*
  - b) *having finished*
- 3) She sat by the window looking at the boys ... in the yard.
- a) *playing*
  - b) *having played*
- 4) ... through the journal I put it aside.
- a) *looking*
  - b) *having looked*

6. Выберите правильную форму:

- 1) I stopped ... to her for a minute.
- a) *to talk*
  - b) *talking*
- 2) When will you stop ...?
- a) *to talk*
  - b) *talking*

7. Отметьте предложения, которые можно перевести на английский язык, употребив Complex Object:

- 1) *Я слышала, что Шекспировский Королевский театр приехал на гастроли.*
- 2) *Я слышала, как кто-то постучал в дверь.*
- 3) *Он видел, как они спорили о чем-то.*
- 4) *Он видел, что они не правы.*

8. Выберите правильный модальный глагол:

- 1) The weather ... change tomorrow.
- a) *may*
  - b) *must*
  - c) *should*
- 2) She ... to finish school in a year.
- a) *may*
  - b) *has*
  - c) *is*
- 3) The water is cold, you ... swim.
- a) *can*
  - b) *can't*
  - c) *must*
- 4) I ... to cover the whole distance on foot.
- a) *can*
  - b) *have*
  - c) *must.*

## Control Work № 3

Темы: 3.1,3.2. СП. Времена английского глагола. Согласования времен.

Страдательный залог. Условные предложения. Сослагательные наклонения.

Модальные глаголы и эквиваленты. Неличные формы сложного предложения с оборотом.

1. Выберите правильный вариант глагола в придаточном предложении:

1) If the weather ... fine we shall go to the country.

- a) *is*
- b) *was*
- c) *will be*

2) When everybody ... we shall begin the meeting.

- a) *is coming*
- b) *comes*
- c) *will come*

3) We shall give you a call as soon as he ... .

- a) *is arriving*
- b) *will arrive*
- c) *arrives*

2. Укажите правильную форму глагола:

1) We ... her at the Institute yesterday.

- a) *saw*
- b) *have seen*

2) I ... her at the Institute today.

- a) *saw*
- b) *have seen*

3) He ... school this year.

- a) *finished*
- b) *has finished*

3. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

1) We ... visit our relatives on Saturday.

- a) *shall*
- b) *should*
- c) *will*
- d) *would*

2) The doctor said he ... be all right soon.

- a) *shall*
- b) *should*
- c) *will*
- d) *would*

3) I'm sure you ... like her.

- a) *shall*
- b) *should*
- c) *will*
- d) *would*

4) We hoped we ... return by the end of the month.

- a) *shall*
- b) *should*
- c) *will*
- d) *would*

4. Выберите правильный вариант перевода:

1) Ее попросили придти.

- a) *We asked her to come.*  
 b) *She was asked to come.*
- 2) Он заставил меня передумать.  
 a) *He made me change my mind.*  
 b) *I was made to change my mind.*
- 3) Видели, как она с ним разговаривала.  
 a) *We saw her talking to him.*  
 b) *She was seen talking to him.*
- 4) Я ждала, что он приедет завтра.  
 a) *I expected him to come tomorrow.*  
 b) *He was expected him to come tomorrow.*
5. Соотнесите придаточные предложения с главными:
- 1) If she knows English well  
 2) If she knew English well  
 3) If she had know English well  
 a) *she could help you.*  
 b) *she can help you.*  
 c) *she could have helped you.*
6. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
- 1) I suggest that you ... the film.  
 a) *saw*  
 b) *will see*  
 c) *should see*
- 2) Its necessary that everybody ... the meeting.  
 a) *attended*  
 b) *will attend*  
 c) *should attend*

## ***Control Work № 4***

Темы: 3.3, 4.1, 4.2. Перевод специального текста. Ответы на вопросы.  
 Времена английского глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге.  
 Неличные формы глагола. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

I Прочитайте и переведите весь текст. Выпишите из текста и письменно переведите предложения, в которых сказуемое стоит в страдательном залоге.

### ***Sonata.***

A sonata is a type of musical composition for one instrument, either alone or accompanied by a piano. Modern sonatas are cast in several large sections called movements, although many are in one movement only. The sonata is the single most important form in classical music, because its shape and structure have been borrowed by other types of composition, such as the concerto and the symphony.

The word “sonata” comes from the Italian verb “sonare”, meaning “to sound”. The term was first used by the Italians at the start of the 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, when the first Baroque instrumental compositions were being written. Two types of sonata became common: the chamber sonata and the church sonata. Both were in several movements and both were for violins accompanied by cello and keyboard. The chamber sonata was cast in movements based on dance rhythms and used a harpsichord as its keyboard instrument, while the church sonata was more serious in style, more suitable for a religious ceremony, and generally used an organ. Purcell, Johann Sebastian Bach, and Handel wrote sonatas of this sort.

In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the German composer Johann Kuhnau was the first to write sonatas for the solo harpsichord. These were in several movements and set the pattern for future developments in the form. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the sonata began to emerge as we know it today with the invention of the piano. The greatest influences on its development came from Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach and his brother Johann Christian Bach.

Дайте ответы на вопросы в письменной форме.

1. What is a sonata?
2. How many movements are there in modern sonatas ?
3. What have the concerto and the symphony borrowed from the sonata ?
4. What does the word “sonata” mean ?
5. When was the term “sonata” first used ?
6. What type of sonata became common ?
7. What was the chamber sonata based on ?
8. What was the church sonata like ?
9. When were the first sonatas for the solo harpsichord written ?
10. Who influenced the development of sonatas in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century ?

2. Выполните следующие упражнения в письменном виде.

1. Выполните тест, употребив соответствующие видовременные формы глагола в активном залоге.

1. I know Nora Norman. I ... her at a party a couple of weeks ago.  
1) met                                    3) had met  
2) have met                             4) was met
2. Mary ... her music lesson now.  
1) has                                     3) has had  
2) having                                 4) is having
3. If you ... to Paris, you will see the Eiffel Tower.  
1) go                                        3) went  
2) will go                                 4) would go
4. At 5 o'clock the guests ... tea in the sitting room.  
1) had                                      3) had had  
2) were having                         4) had been having
5. My aunt ... in Moscow before she moved to Kiev.



- |          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1) lived | 3) had lived       |
| 2) live  | 4) has been living |

1. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения с английского языка на русский.

- 1) She is invited to come to England next year.
- 2) The child was often left home alone.
- 3) The guests will be shown the places of interest in the city.
- 4) These clothes have been used only on special occasions.
- 5) She can be seen in the library every day.
- 6) This problem is being discussed at the conference now.

2. Поставьте инфинитив глагола в скобках в нужном времени, лице, числе в страдательном залоге.

- 1) This piece of music (know) to me. But it never (play) so wonderfully before.
- 2) The mother (tell) not to worry about her sick boy. He (examine) soon by the doctor.
- 3) I (introduce) to him last week but I am not sure my name (remember) by him.
- 4) The text (translate) by the pupils the whole lesson yesterday.
- 5) St. Petersburg (found) in 1703 by Peter the Great.

4. Переведите следующие предложения, выбрав необходимую форму глагола страдательного залога.

1. Статью перевели вчера.
  - a) is translated
  - b) was translated
  - c) had been translated
2. Когда я пришел, статью переводили.
  - a) was translated
  - b) was being translated
  - c) were being translated
3. Статью уже перевели, когда я пришел.
  - a) had been translated
  - b) has been translated
  - c) had translated
4. Статью будут переводить завтра на уроке.
  - a) will be translated
  - b) will have been translated
  - c) is being translated.

5. Выполните тест на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

1. I think that Nick speaks English ... than Ann.

1) bad	3) badly
2) worst	4) worse
2. My left arm is ... that my right one.

1) strong	3) more stronger
2) much stronger	4) strongest
3. Shakespeare is ... to understand than Agata Christie.

1) difficult	3) most difficult
2) more difficult	4) the most difficult

4. Oxford University is ... Cambridge one.

1) as old as                      3) oldest

2) not so old as                4) older

5. Is the climate of England ... than in our country ?

1) mild                              3) as mild as

2) milder                          4) more mild

## ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА

### УСЛОВИЯ

Экзамен проводится по подгруппам в количестве ..... человек.

Количество вариантов задания для экзаменуемого – .....

Время выполнения задания – ..... часа.

.....

### КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ:

Выполнение задания:.....

### Ключи к тестам.

#### I. Тесты текущего контроля

Времена группы **Simple**. Вариант 1.

**Keys:** 1. b; 2. b; 3.c; 4. b; 5. a; 6. c; 7. c; 8. b; 9. a; 10. c; 11. b; 12. a; 13. c; 14. b; 15. a.

Глагол **to be**.

**Keys:** 1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. d; 5. a; 6. b; 7. d.

Времена группы **Simple**. Вариант 2.

**Keys:** 1. a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b; 8. b; 9. a; 10. b; 11. c; 12. a; 13. b; 14. b; 15. c.

Глагол **to be**

**Keys:** 1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. d; 5. b; 6. c; 7. d.

#### II. Тестовые задания при проведении контроля знаний по отдельным темам

Тема «Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)»

*Вариант 1.*

**Keys:**

A. 1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. c; 5.a; 6.b; 7. c.

B. A very old statue was dug up by a farmer last week. It had been buried by somebody thousands of years ago. The statue was taken to the museum. It is being repaired by experts. The statue will be put on display by the museum. The farmer has been given a reward by the museum.

*Вариант 2.*

**Keys:**

A. 1.a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. c; 6. c; 7. b.

B. Some jewellery was found in the rubbish by Professor Golding. It had been thrown out by someone. It was taken to the police by the Professor. The owner is being searched for by the police. Lots of questions have been asked by them so far. The jewellery will be kept in a safe place by them.

**Тема: Причастия, Причастные обороты.**

*Вариант 1.*

**Keys.**

I. 1) arrived; 2). signed; 3). surrounded; 4) rising; 5) sent; 6) showing.

II. 1. Having heard the news I called him up at once.

Услышав новости, я сразу же позвонил ему.

2.The two banks connected by a bridge were high and looked dangerous.

Два берега, соединенные мостом, были высокими и выглядели опасными.

3.There are many students studying music.

Есть много студентов, изучающих музыку.

4.I heard him singing an English song.

Я слышал, как он поет английскую песню.

5. Peter poured out a cup of coffee, sat down in an arm-chair and looked at the woman sitting opposite him.

Питер налил чашку кофе, сел в кресло и посмотрел на женщину, сидящую напротив него.

III. 1. Молекула – это соединение, состоящее из двух или более атомов.

consisting – определение

2.Необходимые данные были проанализированы в нашей лаборатории.

required – определение

3.Соединяя водород и кислород в пропорции из одного атома кислорода и двух атомов водорода, мы получаем воду.

combining – обстоятельство образа действия

4.Нагретое стекло пластично.

heated – определение

5.Раствор кипит.

boiling – часть сказуемого

IV. 1. Running across the yard he fell.

2.I felt the cat rubbing itself on my leg.

3. He lost his key getting out of his car.

4. The book translated into Russian could be read by everybody.

5. We saw them fishing.

*Вариант 2.*

**Keys.**

- I. 1. Everything written here is quite right.  
2. Working on my report, I read a number of interesting articles.  
3. The coat bought last year is too small for me now.  
4. I think that the boy standing there is his brother.  
5. The speaking doll interested the child very much.
- II. 1. A storm arising the ship entered the harbour.  
Поскольку начинался шторм, корабль вошел в гавань.  
2. She is looking at the boys playing in the yard.  
Она смотрит на мальчиков, играющих в саду.  
3. Not knowing his address, we could not write to him.  
Не зная его адрес, мы не могли написать ему.  
4. The hedges dividing the fields were getting yellow.  
Изгородь, разделяющая поля, становилась желтой.  
5. We often saw them working in the reading-hall.  
Мы часто видели, как они работают в читальном зале.
- III. 1. Усовершенствованный прибор дает более точные измерения.  
improved – определение  
2. Электростанция потребляет большое количество угля.  
consuming – часть сказуемого  
3. Анализируя качество сплава, инженер показал его отрицательные свойства.  
analyzing – обстоятельство времени  
4. Со стеклом можно легко работать, когда оно нагрето.  
heated – обстоятельство времени  
5. Читающий студент – мой друг.  
reading – определение
- IV. 1. John heard his sister talking loudly on the veranda.  
2. The holiday-makers walked along the beach wearing light clothes.  
3. This chocolate factory making the best chocolate in the world was run by Mr. Wonker.  
4. I watched the rain beating down the flowers in the garden.  
5. I can see the coming train.

**Тема. Согласование времен.**

**Keys.**

*Вариант 1.* 1) b; 2) b; 3) c; 4) a; 5) c; 6) b; 7) b.

*Вариант 2.* 1) a; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b; 5) b; 6) b; 7) b.

**Тема «Much, many, little, a little, few, a few».**

**Keys.**

**Вариант 1.**

- |                |  |           |
|----------------|--|-----------|
| <b>1.</b>      |  | <b>2.</b> |
| 1. much        |  | 1. a)     |
| 2. few         |  | 2. b)     |
| 3. much, a few |  | 3. a)     |
| 4. much, few   |  | 4. a)     |
| 5. many, few   |  | 5. b)     |
| 6. little      |  | 6. b)     |
| 7. many        |  | 7. b)     |
| 8. little      |  | 8. a)     |
| 9. little      |  |           |

**Вариант 2.**

- |                    |  |           |
|--------------------|--|-----------|
| <b>1.</b>          |  | <b>2.</b> |
| 1. much            |  | 1. a)     |
| 2. much, little    |  | 2. b)     |
| 3. a few           |  | 3. a)     |
| 4. many            |  | 4. a)     |
| 5. many            |  | 5. b)     |
| 6. much, many      |  | 6. b)     |
| 7. few             |  | 7. b)     |
| 8. much            |  | 8. a)     |
| 9. much, many, few |  |           |

**Вариант 3.**

- |                 |  |           |
|-----------------|--|-----------|
| <b>1.</b>       |  | <b>2.</b> |
| 1. much         |  | 1. a)     |
| 2. little, much |  | 2. b)     |
| 3. little       |  | 3. a)     |
| 4. a few        |  | 4. a)     |
| 5. little       |  | 5. b)     |
| 6. many, few    |  | 6. b)     |
| 7. few          |  | 7. b)     |
| 8. many         |  | 8. a)     |
| 9. little       |  |           |

**Тема: Артикли. «To be»; «to have» . Местоимения. Множественное число существительных.**

**Keys.**

**Вариант 1.**

1. 1. -            2. a            3. the  
4. the            5. -            6. a, the
2. 1. Mr. Black is a professor of mathematics.  
2. He has many students at his lecture.  
3. I am a student now, I was a schoolboy only four months ago.  
4. Yesterday we had two lecture.  
5. I am hungry. – You can't be. We only had breakfast an hour ago.  
6. Pollution is a health problem.
3. 1. Mr. Black and his assistant were in the classroom.

2. The students have three lectures today.
3. Most countries use the metric system now.
4. The lectures never begin at 7 o'clock in the morning.
5. Mr. Hall doesn't work in the evening on Fridays.

4. 1. my, our                      2. her                      3. their  
     4. yours                        5. its                      6. our

5. a story – stories                      a tooth - teeth  
     a fish – fish                            a lamp - lamps  
     a knife – knives                        a foot - feet  
     a van – vans                             a bench benches  
     a man – men                            a hospital - hospitals  
     a dress – dresses

### **Вариант 2.**

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

2. 1. This is a beautiful blue dress. Buy it.  
     2. We all have pens, pencils, rulers and notebooks with us.  
     3. I have friends at school.  
     4. There are many things on the teacher's table.  
     5. I'm sure the twins are 18 today; they were 17 last year.  
     6. Only one student has no pencil and ruler. This is John Smith.

3. 1. We can answer all your questions at once.  
     2. I prefer to have a holiday in autumn.  
     3. My elder brother often comes home late  
     4. There is a lawn in front of house.  
     5. He must send a telegram to her.

4. 1. our                                      2. your, our                                      3. its  
     4. his                                        5. theirs                                        6. hers

5. a child – children                      a parrot -parrots  
     a sheep – sheep                        a house – houses  
     a college – colleges                      a bird - birds  
     a family – families                      a goose - geese  
     a wife – wives                            a woman - women  
     a mouse – mice

### **Тема. Времена «Indefinite, Continuous Degrees of Comparison»**

#### **Keys.**

#### **Вариант 1.**

1. 1. freezes                                      4. is swimming  
     2. looks, is wearing                        5. do not understand  
     3. plays
2. was watching, heard; was walking; started; screamed, ran; realized.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 3. 1. the oldest      | 4. fast           |
| 2. better             | 5. less dangerous |
| 3. the most expensive |                   |

**Вариант № 2.**

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. 1. are you looking  | 4. comes            |
| 2. are you going   | 5. is running       |
| 3. want  |                     |
| 2. 1. was walking  | 4. were you doing   |
| 2. started   | 5. translated       |
| 3. didn't see  |                     |
| 3. 1. will be flying   | 4. shall be waiting |
| 2. will fall   | 5. shall find       |
| 3. shall know  |                     |
| 4. most famous; the tallest and the youngest; better; older faster; the most exciting, the most popular. |                     |

**Control Work N 1**

- |           |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 1) – b | 2) – c | 3) – b | 4) – c | 5) – b | 6) – a |
| 2. 1) – b | 2) – a | 3) – a |        |        |        |
| 3. 1) – a | 2) – b | 3) – c |        |        |        |
| 4. 1) – b | 2) – b |        |        |        |        |
| 5. 1) – b | 2) – a | 3) – b | 4) – b | 5) – a | 6) – b |

**Control Work N 2**

- |           |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 1) – 5 | 2) – 3 | 3) – 1 | 4) – 2 | 5) – 4 | 6) – 7 | 7) – 8 | 8) – 6 |
| 2. 1) – b | 2) – b |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 3. 1) – 3 | 2) – 1 | 3) – 5 | 4) – 2 | 5) – 4 |        |        |        |
| 4. 1) – a | 2) – b | 3) – c |        |        |        |        |        |
| 5. 1) – a | 2) – b | 3) – a | 4) – b |        |        |        |        |
| 6. 1) – a | 2) – b |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 7. 2), 3) |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 8. 1) – a | 2) – c | 3) – b | 4) – b |        |        |        |        |

**Control Work N 3**

- |           |        |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 1) – a | 2) – b | 3) – c |        |
| 2. 1) – a | 2) – b | 3) – b |        |
| 3. 1) – a | 2) – d | 3) – c | 4) – b |
| 4. 1) – b | 2) – a | 3) – b | 4) – a |
| 5. 1) – b | 2) – c | 3) – b |        |
| 6. 1) – b | 2) – a | 3) – c |        |



## Control Work N 4

1. 1 - 1)      3 - 1)      5 - 3)  
 2 - 4)      4 - 2)
2. 1. 1. Ее приглашают приехать в Англию в следующем году.  
 2. Ребенка часто оставляли дома одного.  
 3. Гостям покажут достопримечательности города.  
 4. Эту одежду используют только по особым случаям.  
 5. Ее можно видеть в библиотеке каждый день.  
 6. Эта проблема обсуждается на конференции сейчас.
3. 1. is known; has never been played.  
 2. is told; will be examined.  
 3. was introduced; was remembered.  
 4. was being translated  
 5. was founded
4. 1 - b)      3 - a)  
 2 - b)      4 - a)
5. 1 - 4)  
 2 - 2)  
 3 - 2)  
 4 - 2)  
 5 - 2)

### Единая шкала оценивания развернутых письменных заданий открытого типа.

Баллы	Содержание и полнота выполнения тестового задания	Организация текста	Речевое оформление	Орфография и пунктуация
<b>5</b>	Полностью справился с заданием, успешно извлек информацию, систематизировал искомую информацию и обработал ее в соответствии с заданием.	Изложил результаты обработки искомой информации, точно выбрал формат, в случае необходимости правильно использовал средства передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста, грамотно разделил текст на абзацы.	Продемонстрировал знание соответствующего заданию запаса лексики и успешно использовал ее с учетом норм русского языка. Допустил небольшое количество речевых или грамматических ошибок, которые не нарушают понимания.	Не допустил почти ни одной орфографической пунктуационной ошибки. Имеющиеся неточности не мешают пониманию текста.
<b>4</b>	Справился с заданием, хотя имеются отдельные незначительные неточности в передаче искомой информации, ее систематизации и обработке.	Логично изложил результаты обработки искомой информации, допустив отдельные неточности при делении текста на абзацы, использовании средств логической связи и выборе формата текста.	Использовал достаточный объем лексики, в целом эффективно и правильно с учетом норм русского языка. Допустил ряд речевых или грамматических ошибок, не препятствующих пониманию текста.	Допустил несколько орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок, которые не затрудняют понимания текста.

<b>3</b>	Задание выполнено не полностью, имеются недостатки в передаче искомой информации, ее систематизации и обработке.	Не всегда логично излагает результаты обработки искомой информации. Много ошибок в формате текста. Деление текста на абзацы непоследовательно или вообще отсутствует, имеются ошибки в использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста.	Использовал ограниченный запас слов, не всегда соблюдая нормы русского языка. В работе часто встречаются элементарные речевые или грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.	Допустил многочисленные ошибки, орфографические и пунктуационные, некоторые из которых могут привести к непониманию текста.
<b>2</b>	Задание не выполнено, ответ не содержит описания результатов деятельности по передаче искомой информации, ее систематизации и обработке.	Отсутствует логика в изложении результатов обработки искомой информации. Формат текста не соблюдается. Не используются средства передачи логической связи между частями текста.	Не смог использовать свой лексический запас для выполнения задания. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются.	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.

### **Единая шкала критериев оценки устных ответов.**

Баллы	Содержание	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Речевое оформление	Интонационный рисунок/ произношение
<b>5</b>	Задание выполнено полностью: цель общения успешно достигнута высказывания связные и логичные; тема раскрыта в полном объеме.	Демонстрирует способность начинать и активно поддерживать беседу, задавать и отвечать на поставленные вопросы, быстро реагировать и проявлять инициативу при смене темы беседы.	Речевое оформление соответствует цели коммуникации. Допущено незначительное количество речевых ошибок, которые не мешают пониманию.	Речь понятна: соблюдает правильный ритм, интонацию и произношение.
<b>4</b>	Задание выполнено: цель общения достигнута, высказывания в основном логичные и связные, однако, тема раскрыта не в полном объеме.	В большинстве случаев демонстрирует способность начинать и поддерживать беседу, реагирует при смене темы.	Речевое оформление в основном соответствует цели коммуникации. Допускаются немногочисленные речевые ошибки, наблюдаются некоторые затруднения и неточности, не препятствующие пониманию.	В основном речь понятна, ритм, интонация и произношение иногда нарушаются.

3	Задание выполнено частично: цель общения достигнута не полностью, тема раскрыта недостаточно.	Не стремится начинать и поддерживать беседу, передает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте, зависящем от собеседника.	Используется ограниченный словарный запас, частично соответствующий цели коммуникации. Допущены многочисленные речевые ошибки, не препятствующие пониманию, или единичные ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.	Понимание речи требует напряженного внимания со стороны слушающего из-за неправильного ритма, интонации и произношения.
2	Задание не выполнено, цель общения не достигнута.	Не может поддерживать беседу.	Речевое оформление в целом не соответствует цели коммуникации.	Речь почти не воспринимается на слух.