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**ФОНД
ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА
ОУП. 04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

(ППССЗ)

по специальности

- 53.02.02 Музыкальное искусство эстрады (по видам)
- 53.02.03 Инструментальное исполнительство (по видам инструментов)
- 53.02.05 Сольное и хоровое народное пение
- 53.02.06 Хоровое дирижирование
- 53.02.07 Теория музыки

Чебоксары
2021

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальностям СПО (углубленной подготовки):

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

в соответствии с рабочей программой учебного предмета **Иностранный язык**.

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ОДОБРЕН
на заседании ПЦК общеобразовательных дисциплин

Протокол №12 от 11.11.2021г.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебного предмета Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по (углубленной подготовки):

53.02.02 Музыкальное искусство эстрады (по видам)

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53.02.07 Теория музыки

Формой аттестации по учебному предмету является дифференцированный зачет. Итогом является отметка.

2. Результаты освоения учебного предмета, подлежащие проверке

В процессе освоения программы учебной дисциплины осуществляется контроль:

- промежуточных результатов, обеспечивающих формирование конечных результатов учебной дисциплины.

В результате освоения дисциплины у обучающихся формируется общая компетенция:

Перечень формируемых компетенций:

Общие компетенции (ОК):

ОК 10. Использовать в профессиональной деятельности умения и знания, полученные обучающимися в ходе освоения учебных предметов в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования.

Перечень формируемых личностных результатов:

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

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

ЛР 13. Развивающий творческие способности, способный креативно мыслить.

ЛР 14. Готовый к профессиональной конкуренции и конструктивной реакции на критику.

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, компонентов следующих профессиональных компетенций, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций: ОК 10.

Таблица 1.

Результаты обучения: умения, знания, профессиональные и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:		
<p>У 1. вести беседу на иностранном языке в стандартных ситуациях общения, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета, опираясь на изученную тематику и усвоенный лексико-грамматический материал</p> <p>У 2. рассказывать о себе, своей семье, друзьях, своих интересах и планах на будущее, сообщать краткие сведения о своей стране и стране изучаемого языка на иностранном языке;</p>	<p>- логично и связно вести беседу; -соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами; -давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника; -умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: (переспрос, уточнение);</p> <p>-владеть точными знаниями о своей стране и стране изучаемого языка на иностранном языке; логично и кратко излагать информацию.</p>	<p>Устный опрос</p> <p>Письменный опрос</p> <p>Собеседование</p>
<p>У 3. делать краткие сообщения, описывать события/явления (в рамках пройденных тем), передавать основное содержание, основную мысль прочитанного или услышанного, выражать свое отношение к прочитанному/услышанному, кратко характеризовать персонаж на иностранном языке.</p>	<p>-соблюдать объем высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости.</p>	<p>Устный опрос</p> <p>Письменный опрос</p>
<p>У 4. понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных текстов на иностранном языке, относящихся к разным коммуникативным типам речи (сообщение, рассказ), уметь определять тему текста, выделять главные факты в тексте.</p> <p>У 5. читать аутентичные тексты на иностранном языке разных жанров с пониманием основного содержания, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов текста).</p>	<p>-выделять основные мысли и факты; - находить логические связи; - отвечать на вопросы.</p> <p>-предвосхищать содержание текста с помощью заголовка, схемы, комментария, иллюстрированного материала с опорой на наводящие слова -применять языковую догадку, прогнозировать события и факты</p>	<p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Письменный опрос</p> <p>Устный опрос</p>

<p>У 6. используя различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ, выборочный перевод), оценивать полученную информацию, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке.</p> <p>У 7. читать текст на иностранном языке с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации.</p>	<p>- воспроизводить прочитанное; -извлекать нужный факт или событие; -делить текст на смысловые части; -выделять в них главное, отвечать на вопросы; -извлекать необходимую информацию читаемого текста определенного характера в определенное время.</p>	<p>Устный опрос Фронтальный опрос</p>
<p>У 8. ориентироваться в иноязычном письменном и аудиотексте: определять его содержание по заголовку, выделять основную информацию;</p>	<p>-выписывать из текста ключевые слова, опорные предложения -делать записи для обсуждения темы, проблемы, - отвечать на вопросы -вовлекаться в беседу по прослушанному материалу</p>	<p>Письменный опрос Устный опрос</p>
<p>У 9. использовать двуязычный словарь;</p>	<p>-переводить тексты со словарем</p>	<p>Одноязычный или двуязычный опрос Словарный диктант</p>
<p>У 10. использовать переспрос, перифраз, синонимичные средства, языковую догадку в процессе устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке;</p> <p>ОК 10. Использовать умения и знания учебных дисциплин федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования в профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>- логично и связно вести устную беседу - грамотно излагать свои мысли в письменной форме -умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: (переспрос, уточнение);</p>	<p>Письменный опрос Устный опрос</p>
<p>Знать:</p>		
<p>З 1. основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний); основные способы словообразования в иностранном языке;</p>	<p>-владеть и использовать лексические единицы в коммуникативно-ориентированных ситуациях межличностного общения</p>	<p>Письменный опрос Устный опрос</p>
<p>З 2. основные нормы речевого этикета, принятые в стране</p>	<p>- писать деловые письма, письма личного характера, резюме,</p>	<p>Письменный опрос</p>

изучаемого языка;	биографию, употребляя нужные формы речевого этикета	
3 3. признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке;	-использовать разнообразные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку	Контрольная работа Тестирование
3 4. особенности структуры и интонации различных коммуникативных типов простых и сложных предложений изучаемого иностранного языка;	-владеть основными фонетическим и средствами интонации: мелодия, фразовое ударение, паузы, темп речи, громкость речи и тембр.	Письменный опрос Устный опрос
3 5. о роли владения иностранными языками в современном мире, особенностях образа жизни, быта, культуры стран изучаемого языка	-владеть информацией об иностранных языках в современном мире, особенностях образа жизни, быта, культуры стран изучаемого языка - применять знания на практике	Письменный опрос Устный опрос

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

Личностные результаты реализации программы воспитания	Показатели оценки результатов	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов
ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • участвует в проектах; • подводит итоги выполненного задания. 	Форма контроля: персонифицированная, качественная. Метод наблюдения, анализа продукта деятельности.
ЛР 11. Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • самооценка события; • подводит итоги выполненного задания. 	Форма контроля: персонифицированная, качественная. Метод наблюдения.
ЛР 13. Развивающий творческие способности, способный креативно мыслить.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • выполняет творческие задания. 	Форма контроля: персонифицированная, качественная. Метод наблюдения.
ЛР 14. Готовый к профессиональной конкуренции и	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • воспроизводит ситуации; 	Форма контроля: персонифицированная, качественная.

конструктивной реакции на критику.	• самооценка события.	Метод наблюдения.
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3. Оценка освоения учебного предмета (*текущий контроль*):

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по предмету «Иностранный язык», направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Контроль и оценка текущих результатов освоения учебного предмета осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения (устного, письменного опроса, диктантов, контрольных работ, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, творческих заданий, как в рамках аудиторной, так и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы)

Контроль и оценка освоения учебного предмета по темам (разделам)

Таблица 2

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Текущий /Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ПК, ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ПК, ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ПК, ОК, У, З
Раздел 1. <i>Вводно- коррективный курс</i>			<i>Контрольная работа №1</i>	<i>У1,У2,У3,У6,У7, У9, З 1, 33, ОК 10</i>	<i>Д/зачет</i>	<i>У1,У2,У3,У4,У5, У6,У7,У9,З 1, 32, 33, ОК 10</i>
Тема 1.1 <i>Роль английского языка в современном мире</i>	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У1, У2, З 1, 33 ОК 10</i>				
Раздел 2. <i>Основной курс</i>			<i>Контрольная работа №2</i>	<i>У1, У2,У4, У5,У6, У8 З 1, 32, 33, 34 Ок 10</i>		
Тема 2.1. <i>Межличностные отношения</i>	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У1, У4, У6 34, ОК 10</i>				
Тема 2.2. <i>Повседневная жизнь</i>	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Письменный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У4,У5, У6,У8 31 ОК 10</i>				
Тема 2.3. <i>Человек, здоровье, спорт</i>	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>У1, У2, З 1, 32, 33, Ок 10</i>				

<p>Тема 2.4. <i>Наша страна. Государственное устройство. Обычаи, традиции.</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>У1, У2, 3 1, 32, 33, Ок 10</i></p>				
<p>Тема 2.5. <i>Краеведение. Родной город (деревня). Инфраструктура.</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>У4, У6,У9, 3 1, 34 ОК 10</i></p>				
<p>Тема 2.6. <i>Страны изучаемого языка. Государственное устройство. Обычаи, традиции.</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос, диктант Письменный опрос Защита творческих работ</i></p>	<p><i>У4, У6, 3 1, 33, ОК 10</i></p>				
<p>Тема 2.7. <i>Система образования. Образовательные учреждения в России и за рубежом. Моя будущая профессия.</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос, диктант Письменный опрос Защита творческих работ Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>У4, У6, 3 1, 33, ОК 10</i></p>				
<p>Тема 2.8. <i>Природа и человек</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>У1, У2, 3 1, 33, Ок10</i></p>				
<p>Тема 2.9. <i>Окружающий мир. Экология.</i></p>	<p><i>Устный опрос, диктант Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i></p>	<p><i>У4, У8, 31,33, ОК 10</i></p>				

Раздел 3. Профессионально-направленный курс	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У6,У7,У8 31,33 ОК 10	Контрольная работа №5	У1, У2,У4,У6,У9 3 1, 32, 33, ОК 10	Д/зачет	У1, У2,У3,У4, У6,У9 3 1, 32, 33, ОК 10
Тема 3.1. Описание людей	Устный опрос, диктант Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У4, У8, 31,33, ОК 10				ОК 10
Тема 3.2. Планирование времени. Досуг	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1, У2, 3 1,33, Ок10				
Тема 3.3. Межличностные отношения	Устный опрос Защита творческих работ Самостоятельная работа	У6, У7,У8,У9 3 1, 33, Ок 10				
Тема 3.4. Условия проживания. Система социальной помощи.	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У8, У6,У9, 3 1, 33				
Тема 3.5. Профессии и профессиональные качества, профессиональный рост, карьера.	Устный опрос Защита творческих работ Самостоятельная работа	У6, У7,У8,У9 3 1, 33, Ок 10				
Тема 3.6. Научно-технический прогресс. СМИ. Реклама.	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У8, У6,У9, 3 1, 33 ОК 10				
Тема 3.7. Искусство, музыка, литература, авторы	Устный опрос, диктант	У1, У2,				

<i>произведений.</i>	<i>Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа</i>	<i>31, 32, 33, Ок10</i>				
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3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебного предмета

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний З1, З3, умений У6, У7, У9, ОК10, ЛР 8, ЛР 11, ЛР 13, ЛР 14. (текущий, рубежный контроль)

Задание для оценки знаний З1

1) **Fill in: do, plump, keeping up with, hanging out, moody, vain, the cold shoulder, chat, send**

Заполнить пропуски следующими лексическими единицами и перевести предложения

- 1) A: How do you spend your free time?
B: I like to ... online.
- 2) A: I have to call my mum and ask her if I can go.
B: Why don't you ... her a text message?
- 3) A: How do you spend your weekend?
B: I ... a lot of voluntary work at the hospital.
- 4) They gave me ... when I entered the room.
- 5) Meg was sixteen and very pretty, being ... and fair, with large eyes brown hair and white hands of which she was rather
- 6) One minute she is happy and the next she is sad. She is quite
- 7) Amy loves ... all the latest trends.
- 8) Most teens enjoy ... with friends.

Максимальное количество баллов – 16

Задание для оценки знаний З3

2) **Put the verbs in the correct present form**

Употребить глаголы в нужной форме

- 1) I ... (save) my money for three weeks now. I have almost got enough.
- 2) ... (you/see) the new *King Kong* film yet?
- 3) Hurry up, Tom! The film (start) in half an hour!
- 4) Luke, do you have any special plans for tonight?
(you/go) out with your friends?
- 5) Helen is a very loyal friend. I ... (know) her for 10 years.
- 6) Ann often ... (listen) to jazz music.
- 7) Tom is away. He ... (go) to Italy.
- 8) Now he ... (watch) documentaries.

Максимальное количество баллов – 8

Задание для оценки умений У6, У7, У9, ОК10

3) **Read, translate the text and answer the questions**

Прочитать, перевести текст и ответить на вопросы

The problems of teenagers

Our age is so strange. We know that we are on the way to become adults. But this way is so hard. And we teenagers usually stay alone with our thoughts; because nobody even we ourselves understand what is happening around us. There are a lot of problems – that is what we know exactly. And problems are everywhere and we cannot expect why and where they come from. This is very difficult time though some people think that it is the best time. And what is more it's hard to stay quiet and calm. Every young generation has more complicated problems than previous. And maybe nowadays teenagers have more problems than other generations. And this difference awakes misunderstandings with parents. Sometimes it seems that our parents are too tiresome and dull in their demands. And also they often interfere into our life. Parents always say that we are lazy and can't do anything except rest. Moreover they give not much money, and we hardly can find a job because in our age we cannot be responsible for money of firm or do some kinds of job. And there is a great problem: parents also always doubt in our independence. Our age

– is time of making a choice what we will be in future, what we want to do and how. So we have to choose the university to have better education and future profession. If you have a good education you'll be always perfect at your profession and of course you'll earn more money, make your life better. And the best way to prepare is to study better at school. The school ages are also very difficult. We do a lot of homework and even have no time to go for a walk or do whatever we want. Another problem in school – marks. And we try to do our best to have good marks. But our parents never like them. And for boys there is such problem like conscription. And nowadays it's also nowadays a problem of drugs is very actual. A lot of teenagers have drug addiction. And sometimes they use drugs not because of that they want. And it often leads to bad ends. Moreover, you may have problems with health. Emotional problems for young people can be far more difficult than financial ones. The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me". Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is of course wonderful but as it is widely known that first love often has an unhappy end. This also increases young people's problems. Even friends cannot always stay friends when young people begin to understand themselves a little bit better old friends sometimes just grow apart. And sometimes you have problems in communicating with each other and you even stay alone. So as you see it's very difficult to be young nowadays as indeed it always was. But you only can be young ones and some wonderful things can happen to you only when you're young. So it's better to enjoy youth while it lasts

Questions:

- 1) Why is it hard to become the adults?
- 2) What kind of problems have teenagers nowadays?
- 3) Why has every young generation more complicated problems than previous?
- 4) What is the typical teenager problem?
- 5) How can teenagers solve these problems?

Максимальное количество баллов – 15 (10 баллов – перевод, 5 баллов – вопросы)

Критерии оценки

- 1) Знать основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний);
- 2) Знать признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке (правила употребления и образования времен английского глагола)
- 3) Уметь читать текст на иностранном языке, использовать различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ), оценивать полученную информацию, переводить текст, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке, использовать двуязычный словарь;

Критерии оценивания заданий

- 1) За верное выполнение каждого задания обучающийся получает 1 балл (умение сформировано).
- 2) За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов (умение не сформировано).

Соответственно:

39 – 35 баллов - оценка «5»

34 - 29 баллов – оценка «4»

28- 21 баллов – оценка «3»

Меньше 28 баллов – «2»

3.2.2. Типовые задания для оценки знаний 31, 32,33, 34, умений У1,У2,У3 У7, У9, ОК10, ЛР 8, ЛР 11, ЛР 13, ЛР 14. (текущий, рубежный контроль)

Прочитать, перевести текст, ответить на вопросы и составить сообщение о своем отдыхе, виде путешествий с опорой на вопросы (см.ниже)

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

Questions:

- 1) What do people travel for?
- 2) How do people living in the country spend their holidays?
- 3) what do city dwellers usually like?
- 4) What do most travellers and holiday makers take a camera with them for?
- 5) Why do people choose different means of travel?

Vocabulary

ruins [ˈruːɪnz] — руины, развалины
ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] — древний
to enjoy — наслаждаться
picturesque — живописный
change of scene [sɪːn] — перемена обстановки to
discover — открывать rhythm — ритм
art gallery — картинная галерея
exotic [ɪgˈzɒtɪk] — экзотический
city-dweller [ˈdweɪl] — горожанин

Travelling

Let's talk about traveling

Questions:

- 1) Whom do some people like to travel with?
- alone - with friends - with parents - with grandparents Some

people like to travel with

- 2) Why do people travel?
- on business - for pleasure - in search of adventures - to see the beauty of the world

People usually travel

- 3) What do people like to do when they travel?
- go shopping - meet new people - make new friends -go sightseeing
- learn traditions of other countries -learn more about the history and culture of the

country -to visit museums - to buy souvenirs

When they travel they like to

4) Where can people get all the necessary information about travelling?

- on TV and radio - from tourist guides and travel leaflets - in the net and travel agencies

We can get all the necessary information about travelling

5) How do people travel now?

- by plane - by train - by bus - by ship - by car - on foot - by bicycle .

Now people travel

6) What things do you need when you are going to travel abroad?

- a passport -a visa - a ticket -a health insurance -money -a camera

When we are going to travel abroad we need

7) What does traveling give people?

-broadens our outlook -gives us life experience -leaves impressions -helps us

explore the world

-allows us to understand other people better

Travelling ...

3.2.3. Типовые задания текущих контрольных работ по разделам для оценки освоения умений и усвоения знаний

Раздел 10 – Who are you? – Кто ты?

1) Заполнить пропуски подходящими лексическими единицами

Fill in: boom, squats, rough, vicious circle, roof, abandoned, toss, posh, fixed address,

B&B, your dignity, foster

1) Many people would be happy just to have a... over their heads.

2) Jasmine had to sleep in a cheap ... for a few nights.

3) I ran away from my ... home.

4) You can lose your identity, ... , everything, on the streets.

5) Newcastle was a ... town in the 19th century because of the mining industry.

6) She feels ... because no-one helps her.

7) He tried to find a job, but nobody would take him without a

8) Some people ... a few coins or buy me a sandwich or a hot drink.

9) There are many ... around the city centre.

10) My friend lives in a ... house in the suburbs.

11) Homelessness is a ... that is very difficult to break out of.

12) Unfortunately, lots of people sleep ... in many cities.

Максимальное количество баллов – 12

2) Circle the odd word-вычеркнуть лишнее слово

1) ancient, exotic, medieval, well-preserved **ruins**

- 2) five-star, luxury, package, prestigious **hotel**
- 3) sandy, shaded, deserted, crowded **beaches**
- 4) rocky, packed, snow-capped, high **mountains**
- 5) traditional, local, healthy, nasty **cuisine**
- 6) homely, modern, dirty, crowded **streets**
- 7) open-air, indoor, hotel, exotic **swimming pool**
- 8) trendy, expensive, hired, souvenir **shops**

Максимальное количество баллов – 8

3) Заполните пропуски подходящими модальными глаголами

Fill in: can, must, may, could, shouldn't, had to, don't have to

- 1) You ... turn off the light when you leave the room .
- 2) I couldn't come out last night because I ... finish writing an essay.
- 3) You ... go out in the rain – you'll get ill!
- 4) I ... speak French from the age of ten.
- 5) It's a public holiday tomorrow, so I ... go to work.
- 6) We ... try to save energy at home and at work.
- 7) ... I use your phone, please?
- 8) He ... play the violin.

Максимальное количество баллов – 8

4) Прочитать, перевести текст, заполнить пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами
An unusual Mobile Home

A yurt is the 1)..... home of nomadic people from Mongolia, Siberia, China and Central Asia. The word 'yurt' or 'yurta' 2)..... comes from the Turkish word meaning 'dwelling place.' It is 3) in shape and is easy to assemble, take down and transport. Made of a 4)..... frame and covered with felt, it is a popular place to live in the summer months. You will sometimes find it used in other countries too, as it is an 5)form of temporary housing. In Europe, 6)..... on Mongolian and Central Asian-styled yurts are made using other materials, such as local hardwoods. Yurts are used for all sorts of different purposes, from permanent housing to school rooms.

Tradition, wood, origin, circle, expensive, vary

Максимальное количество баллов –16 (10 – перевод, 6 – заполнение пропусков)

Критерии оценки

- 1) Знать основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний);
- 2) Знать признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке (правила употребления и образования времен английского глагола)
- 3) Уметь читать текст на иностранном языке, использовать различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ), оценивать полученную информацию
- 4) Уметь читать текст на иностранном языке с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации
- 5) Уметь переводить текст, выделять основные мысли и факты, находить логические связи, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке, использовать двуязычный словарь

39 - 44 балла – «5»;

38 – 33 балла – «4»;

32 – 26 баллов - «3»

Менее 26 баллов – «2»

· Раздел 3 - EARTH ALERT! – ОХРАНА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

1) Заполнить пропуски подходящими лексическими единицами

Fill in: wrapped, switch, encourage, cut down, swap, reduce, create, campaign, rubbish, repair

1. One man's ... is another man's treasure.
2. Try to ... your stereo before you buy a new one.
3. We can save energy if we ... off lights when we leave a room.
4. He ... her birthday present in recycled paper.
5. Try to ... on the amount of paper you use.
6. My friend likes to ... comics with his friends.
7. We should ... energy consumption.
8. I have started a recycling ... school.
9. Our teachers ... us to use recycled paper.
10. Emails messages don't ... paper waste.

Максимальное количество баллов – 10

2) Соедините слова, образуя логически связанные выражения

Fill in: an adoption, climate, global, wildlife, environmental 1...

warming

2... change

3... habitat

4... protection

5... certificate

Максимальное количество баллов – 5

3) Заполните пропуски подходящими модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами Fill in: can, must, may, could, shouldn't, had to, don't have to

- 1) You ... turn off the light when you leave the room .
- 2) I couldn't come out last night because I ... finish writing an essay.
- 3) You ... go out in the rain – you'll get ill!
- 4) I ... speak French from the age of ten.
- 5) It's a public holiday tomorrow, so I ... go to work .
- 6) We ... try to save energy at home and at work.
- 7) ... I use your phone, please?
- 8) He ... play the violin.

Максимальное количество баллов – 8

4) Прочитать текст и ответить письменно на вопросы

Read the text and answer the questions

Environmental Problems

Economists have long thought of the environment as an unlimited source of resources. They have thought that the atmosphere, forests, rivers and seas are capable of absorbing all the rubbish the economy throws into them. In fact, the economy and the environment are closely related. The environment supplies the economy with all its resources, such as water, timber, minerals and oil. The environment has to absorb all its waste products.

Nevertheless, some economists have always argued that pollution damages the resources. For example, pumping waste gases from a power station does not get rid of them. The waste gases cause acid rain; this leads to forest damage and therefore reduces the resources of forestry industry.

There are many consequences of damaging the environment. One of them is acid rain. Another one is water shortage resulting from abuse of arable lands in agriculture. The third one is destroying the ozone layer of the Earth through pollution from factories and plants. The fourth problem is damage to

water and soils. The fifth one is damage to wildlife: numerous species of animals and plants can disappear. Lastly, the most serious danger arising from damaging the environment is the result of the above-mentioned consequences. This is the danger for the life and health of the man.

The territories of the former Soviet Union are suffering many environmental problems. Many of these problems have been caused by economic activities. Apart from the effect of the Chernobyl disaster, the worst problem is probably in the area around the Aral Sea. Cotton growing in the region has used huge quantities of water, and the sea's level has fallen by 14 yards. This destroyed fishing industry and led to a damage in soils, crops and wildlife. Many forests in the north of European Russia and the Far East are under threat. A system of dams on the Volga has caused damage to fish.

If we are unable to learn to use the environment carefully and protect it from damage caused by man's activities, very soon we'll have no world to live in.

Words:

an unlimited source of resources – неисчерпаемый источник ресурсов waste

products - отходы

to cause acid rain – вызвать кислотный дождь destroying the

ozone layer – разрушение озонового слоя damage to water and

soils – вред водам и почве

the effect of the Chernobyl – последствия Чернобыльской катастрофы to be under

threat – быть под угрозой

Questions:

- 1) What have many economists thought of the environment?
- 2) Why do some economists think that pollution damages the resources?
- 3) What are the consequences of damaging the environment?
- 4) What environmental problems do the territories of the former Soviet Union suffer?
- 5) What could happen if we don't learn to use the environment carefully?

Максимальное количество баллов – 5

Критерии оценки

- 1) Знать основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний);
- 2) Знать признаки изученных грамматических явлений в иностранном языке (правила употребления и образования времен английского глагола)
- 3) Уметь читать текст на иностранном языке, использовать различные приемы смысловой переработки текста (языковую догадку, анализ), оценивать полученную информацию
- 4) Уметь читать текст на иностранном языке с выборочным пониманием нужной или интересующей информации
- 5) Уметь переводить текст, выделять основные мысли и факты, находить логические связи, отвечать письменно на вопросы, выражать свое мнение на иностранном языке, использовать двуязычный словарь

28 - 25 балла – «5»;

24 – 21 балла – «4»;

20 – 17 баллов - «3»

Менее 17 баллов – «2»

Grammar and Vocabulary. Tests. Control Works.

Pronouns 1.

Task: Choose the right pronoun.

1. Have you brought ... in the shop?

a) somebody; b) anybody; c) nobody; d) anything.

2. Are you waiting for ...?

a) somebody; b) anybody; c) something; d) anything.

3. We have ... new friends. Have you ...?
a) any- some; b) some- any; c) any- any.
4. ... has phoned me last night.
a) anybody; b) anything; c) somebody.
5. ... advises me to stay at home.
a) everybody; b) everything; c) somebody.
6. Do you know ... here?
a) anybody; b) any; c) somebody.
7. ... of them were dancing, others were playing cards.
a) no; b) some; c) nothing.
8. There is always ... I don't understand.
a) someone; b) something; c) anyone.
9. ... every interests him.
a) anything; b) any; c) nothing.
10. I take ... sugar with my tea.
a) any; b) no; c) nowhere.
11. 'Can you help us?' '... problem.'
a) no; b) none; c) nothing.

Pronouns 2.

Task: Fill in the correct pronouns.

5. Who is that woman ? Why are you looking at ... ?
6. Do you know that man ? I work with
7. I'm talking to you. Please listen to
8. He likes that camera. He's going to buy
9. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of
10. Where is he ? I want to talk to
11. We're going shopping. Do you want to go with ... ?
12. The man put ... hand into ... pocket.
13. He cut ... finger this evening.
14. Ann is married. ... husband works in a bank.
15. They have two children but I don't remember ... names.
16. Do you like ... job ?
17. He invited Ann with ... parents.
18. The girl decorated the room
19. He was asked to behave ... at school.

To be, to have

Task: Fill in is /are /was / were / have / has/

- 9) My brother ... ten years old.
- 10) There ... any flowers in the garden.
- 11) My sister ... three children.
- 12) Tom never sees new films because there ... a cinema in his town.
- 13) He ... a good job in a bank.
- 14) ... there a stadium near here ?
- 15) How much ... the ice-creams?
- 16) Can I ... a cup of coffee, please ?
- 17) My house ... a garden and a balcony.
- 18) There ... lots of good shops in this city.
- 19) Where ... you born ?
- 20) Cheese ... made from milk.

Plural Form of Nouns.

Task: Choose the right variant.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a baby
a) <i>babys</i>
b) <i>babies</i> | 2. a pencil
a) <i>penciles</i>
b) <i>pencils</i> |
| 3. man
a) <i>man</i>
b) <i>men</i>
c) <i>mans</i> | 4. an umbrella
a) <i>umbrellas</i>
b) <i>umbrellas</i>
c) <i>umbrella</i> |
| 5. a boy
a) <i>boys</i>
b) <i>boies</i>
c) <i>boyes</i> | 6. a city
a) <i>citys</i>
b) <i>cities</i>
c) <i>cityes</i> |
| 7. a mouse
a) <i>mouses</i>
b) <i>mice</i>
c) <i>mouss</i> | 8. a postman
a) <i>postmans</i>
b) <i>postsman</i>
c) <i>postmen</i> |
| 9. a fox
a) <i>fox</i>
b) <i>foxes</i>
c) <i>foxs</i> | 10. money
a) <i>moneys</i>
b) –
c) <i>moneies</i> |
| 11. a fish
a) <i>fish</i>
b) <i>fishes</i>
c) <i>fishs</i> | 12. a knife
a) <i>knifes</i>
b) <i>knifs</i>
c) <i>knives</i> |
| 13. a watch
a) <i>watches</i>
b) <i>watchs</i>
c) <i>watch</i> | 14. a child
a) <i>childs</i>
b) <i>childes</i>
c) <i>children</i> |
| 15. a foot
a) <i>foots</i>
b) <i>footes</i> | 16. a photo
a) <i>photoes</i>
b) <i>photos</i> |

- c) *feet*
17. a roof
 a) *roofs*
 b) *rooves*
 c) *roofes*
19. advice
 a) *advices*
 b) *advises*
 c) -

- c) *photos*
18. a boy-friend
 a) *boys-friends*
 b) *boy-friends*
 c) *boys friend*
20. news
 a) *newses*
 b) *news*
 c) -

Possessive S' / 'S.

Task: Choose the right variant:

- 5) Liz / the text-book.
Liz's text-book
The text-book of Liz
the Liz's text-book
- 6) the roof / the house
the house's roof
the roof of the house
- 7) the rabbits / the cage
the rabbits's cage
the rabbits' cage
the cage of the rabbits
- 8) our dog / a new kennel
our dog's new kennel
a new kennel of our dog
- 9) The Smiths / the car
the Smiths' car
the Smiths's car
the car of the Smiths
- 10) Charles / the book
Charles' book
The book of Charles
Charles's book
- 11) a bird / a nest
a nest of a bird
a bird's nest
- 12) those men / the umbrellas
those men' umbrellas
those men's umbrellas
the umbrellas of those men
- 13) my parents / the friends
the friends of my parents
my parents's friends
my parents' friends
- 14) Tom and Alice / the car
Tom's and Alice's car
Tom and Alice's car
the car of Tom and Alice

Articles

Task: Choose the right variant:

A the B a C an D -

1. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast.
2. Pushkin is ... outstanding Russian poet/
3. Can you play ... piano ?
4. Will you play ... chess with me ?
5. At ... night I had ... terrible headache after I had drunk ... lot of coffee in ... evening.
6. We often go to ... theatre and to ... cinema.
7. What ... pity they haven't come !
8. Are you going to ... country on ... Saturday ?
9. "Do this exercise at ... school and that one at ... home," said our teacher
In ... loud voice.
10. – Could you tell me ... time, please ?
– It's ... quarter past four.
11. ... Thames flows through ... London.
12. ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
13. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre ?
14. Does ... Mark speak ... English ?
15. ... Volga flows into ... Caspian Sea.

Modal Verb and Their Equivalents 1

Task: Choose the right answer.

- 3) Actors ... learn a lot of dialogue.
 - 3) *have to*
 - 4) *may*
 - 5) *are allowed to*

- 4) Mr Smith is deaf so you ... speak slowly and clearly.
 - 9) *can*
 - 10) *might*
 - 11) *have to*

3. We ... pay dearly for our mistake.
 - a) *could*
 - b) *had to*
 - c) *were allowed to*

4. I ... understand why he's always complaining about everything.
 - a) *am not able to*
 - b) *can't*
 - c) *couldn't*

5. You ... ask for your money back before the agreed date.
 - a) *cannot*
 - b) *needn't*
 - c) *aren't able to*

6. When he left school at 16, he ... read or write.
 - a) *wasn't able to*
 - b) *couldn't*
 - c) *can't*

7. They haven't seen each other for six years; he ... be interested in her any more.
a) *needn't*
b) *might not*
c) *mustn't*
8. I ... get up early on Mondays.
a) *am able* c) *must*
b) *have to* d) *may*
9. The policeman told the woman she ... worry.
a) *needn't* c) *couldn't*
b) *needn't to* d) *mustn't*
10. Little children like books with large print. They ... read them more easily.
a) *should* c) *can*
b) *must* d) *have to*

Modal Verbs and Their Equivalentes 2

Task: fill in is, are, was, were

1. There ... three people in the photo.
2. There ... a woman, a man and their child in our garden now.
3. There ... an exhibition in our town last month.
4. I didn't like the hotel because there ... a lot of furniture in the room.
5. He was thirsty but there ... no drinks in the fridge.
6. The furniture was very old, there ... two chairs and a table in the room.
7. She is at her office now. There ... a lot of people waiting to see her.
8. Today there ... a lot of snow on the ground.
9. There ... some chicken and fish in the fridge now.
10. ... there any furniture in the room ?
11. There ... somebody in the kitchen now.
12. There ... no one on the roof of the house at the moment.
13. There ... no flowers in our garden last summer.
14. There ... a sports centre near our house.
15. There ... 26 letters in the English alphabet.

Prepositions

Task: choose the right answer.

Вариант 1.

1. The banks close ... 7 o'clock ... the evening
2. He usually leaves home early ... the morning and comes back late ... night.
3. He became famous only ... his death.
4. The play begins ... half past seven.
5. We arrived ... London ... the 13th ... April and left ... Oxford only ... June.
6. Shakespeare died ... 1616.
7. Bye, see you ... Tuesday !
8. Bob is going to play tennis ... next Sunday.
9. ... last summer we spent our holiday in France.
10. She got married ... the age ...19.

Вариант 2.

1. He lives ... Chicago.
2. Let's go ... the cinema.
3. My sister isn't ... home, she is ...school.
4. – Is it far ... here ... the market?
- No. it's not. The market is opposite ... that house.
5. My sister is always angry ... me when I am late.
6. Aline is fond ... ballet.
7. Young people all over the world like to listen ... music everywhere they go.
8. I can't open the door, I'm looking ... the key.
9. Who are you waiting ...?
10. Don't laugh ... my little sister!

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

1. She (*still/hesitate*) whether to continue the experiments or not.
a) is hesitating b) hesitates
2. Usually she (*paint*) pictures in the living-room.
a) is painting b) paints
3. What languages ... you (*speak*) ?
a) are ... speaking b) do ... speak
4. My mother (*do*) a lot of work every day.
a) is doing b) does
5. ... you (*tell*) a lie now ?
a) Are ... telling b) Do ... tell.
6. What ... they usually (*have*) for supper ?
a) do ... have b) are ... having

7. Who ... (*listen*) to the radio now ?
 a) listens b) is listening
8. As a rule, she (*wear*) beautiful clothes.
 a) wears b) is wearing
9. How ... you (*feel*) at that moment ?
 a) do ... feel b) are ... feeling
10. Usually I (*play*) the violin but now I (*play*) the piano.
 a) play; am playing b) am playing / play

Past Simple or Past Continuous ?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

- 4) I (*walk*) home after the party yesterday.
 a) walked b) was walking
2. He (*drive*) along the highway.
 a) drove b) was driving
3. When I (*arrive*) my son (*have*) dinner.
 a) was arriving; had b) arrived; was having
4. Our team (*fly*) to London for football game last night.
 a) flew b) was flying
5. Mr. Grey (*not/understand*) what I (*sing*).
 a) wasn't understanding; sang b) didn't understand; was singing
6. While we (*work*) my dog (*hurt*) its leg.
 a) were working; hurt b) worked; was hurting
7. Kelly (*enjoy*) the evening but I (*want*) to go home.
 a) enjoyed; was wanting b) was enjoying; wanted
8. When ... it (*happen*) ?
 a) did ... happen b) was ... happening
9. He (*sit*) in the garden when Tom (*com*) .
 a) sat; was coming b) was sitting; came
10. When my mother (*cook*) the telephone (*ring*).
 a) cooked; was ringing b) was cooking; rang

Past Perfect or Past Simple?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

1. Jack (*lose*) his key. He can't get into the house.
 a) has lost; b) lost
2. I (*do*) a lot of work today.
 a) did; b) have done.
3. What (*do*) last weekend?

a) did ... do; b) have...done.

4. ... you (*see*) Ann yesterday?

a) Have ... seen; b) Did... see.

5. It's the most interesting film I (*ever see*).

a) saw; b) have seen.

6. ... you (*eat*) many fruit today?

a) Have ... eaten; b) Did ...eat.

7. I (*get*) a message from Lily last Saturday.

a) have got; b) got.

8. When ... you (*buy*) the new car?

a) did... buy; b) have ... brought.

9. They never (*play*) rugby this year.

a) played; b) have played.

10. What ... you (*do*) since I last (*meet*) you?

a) have ... done; met; b) did ... do; have met.

Future Simple or Present Simple ?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

1. What ... we (*do*) if she (*be*) late ?

a) do ... do; will be; b) shall ... do; is

2. She (*sing*) for us if we (*ask*) her to.

a) will sing; ask b) sings; shall ask

3. Stop talking before I (*take*) your daybook.

a) shall take b) take

4. I (*stay*) with your baby if you (*decide*) to go to the office.

a) shall stay; decide b) stay; will decide

5. Tell me if your father (*come*) home.

a) will come b) comes

6. If you (*be*) the first to get there, wait for me.

a) will be b) are

7. I (*speak*) to him before you (*return*).

a) shall speak; return b) speak; will return

8. If I (*find*) it, I (*tell*) you.

a) find; shall tell b) shall find; tell

9. I think he (*know*) when the train (*leave*).

a) will know; leaves b) knows; will leave

10. If we (*catch*) the 10.30 train, we (*arrive*) too early.

a) catch; shall arrive b) shall catch; arrive

Future Simple or Future-in-the-Past ?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

- 4) ... you (*be*) here this time next year ?
a) Will ... be b) Would ... be

2. We (*go*) to Scotland for our holiday.
a) shall go b) should go

3. I insisted that we (*have*) dinner together.
a) should have b) shall have

4. She was afraid that I (*not pass*) my exam.
a) shall not pass b) should not pass

5. ... you (*come*) if I ask you for ?
a) Would ... come b) Will ... come

6. Do you know when they (*come*) ?
a) would come b) will come

7. Jane suggested that he (*buy*) a new car.
a) would buy b) will buy

8. I think we ... (*ask*) him again to understand his opinion.
a) should ask b) shall ask

9. My husband promised he (*send*) me a telegram.
a) will send b) would send

10. I am sure there (*be*) a disco tonight.
a) will be b) would be

Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive ?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

3. The room (*clean*) every day.
a) was cleaned b) is cleaned

2. ... my suit (*clean*) yesterday ?
a) was ... cleaned b) is ... cleaned

3. By whom ... you (*invite*) yesterday ?
a) were ... invited b) are ... invited

4. Most of the Earth surface (*cover*) with water.
a) was covered b) is covered

5. When ... the telephone (*invent*)?
a) is ... invented b) was ... invented

6. This house (*build*) in the XVIIth century.
a) was built b) is built

7. Every year the seas (*poison*) on our planet.
 a) were poisoned b) are poisoned
8. My money (*steal*) from the hotel last month.
 a) was stolen b) is stolen
9. Many people (*employ*) by the company last week.
 a) are employed b) were employed
10. The road (*not/use*) by the company last year.
 a) isn't used b) wasn't used

Passive.

Task: choose the right variant of the verb in brackets.

1. The day before yesterday we (invited) to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.
 a) *are invited*
 b) *were invited*
 c) *invite.*
2. Look! The bridge (repair).
 a) *is being repaired*
 b) *is been repaired*
 c) *has being repaired.*
3. The letter and the parcel (post) tomorrow.
 a) *will be post*
 b) *will have been posted*
 c) *will be posted.*
4. Margaret (know) to be a very industrious person.
 a) *has been known.*
 b) *is known*
 c) *is been known.*
5. In Greece the Olympic Games (hold) once in four years.
 a) *were held*
 b) *are being held*
 c) *are held.*
6. The problem (study) for three years, but they haven't got any results.
 a) *has been studied*
 b) *has being studied*
 c) *was studied*
7. This book (republish) by the end of September.
 a) *would been republished*
 b) *will have been republished*
 c) *will been republished*
8. The doctor said that Tommy's leg (X-rayed) the following day.
 a) *will be X-rayed*
 b) *would be X-rayed*
 c) *will have been X-rayed*

9. A police car came when the injured man (carry off) the road.

- a) was being carried off
- b) was been carrying off
- c) has been carried off

10. I (bear) in a small Russian town not far from Samara.

- a) was borne
- b) am born
- c) was born.

Active or Passive ?

Task: choose the right variant of the main verb.

- 1) Somebody (*ask*) me on the phone every evening.
a) asks b) is asked
- 2. I (*lose*) my exercise-book last week.
a) was lost b) lost
- 3. We (*advise*) not to go out alone by the policeman yesterday.
a) were advised b) advised
- 4. Our teacher (*postpone*) the meeting.
a) has postponed b) has been postponed
- 5. Who (*use*) my new car at the moment ?
a) is being used b) is using
- 6. I (*ask*) many questions by my friends after the lesson.
a) will ask b) will be asked
- 7. The children (*take*) to the museums next week.
a) will be taken b) will take
- 8. The man (*ask*) what language I was speaking.
a) was asked b) asked
- 9. ... these questions (*discuss*) yet?
a) Have ... been discussed b) Have ... discussed
- 10. I think he (*find*) the address already.
a) has found b) has been found

Degrees of Comparison 1.

Task: choose the right form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Pluto is (*cold*) of all the planets.

- A the coldest
- B a coldest
- C a colder

2. My (*old*) sister doesn't live with us.

- A older
- B elder

3. This house is (*old*) of all the houses in the street.

- A as old as
- B older
- C the oldest

4. The problem was (*serious*) we expected.

- A seriouser than
- B more serious than

5. Moscow is (*large*) city in Russia.

- A the largest
- B largest
- C larger

6. Let's go by train. It's much (*cheap*).

- A cheap
- B cheaper
- C the cheapest

7. Is Alan (*tall*) than Jim ?

- A taller
- B tall
- C as tall as

8. I earn (*little*) money than he does.

- A littler
- B more little
- C less

9. He has ... time than me.

- A bigger
- B much
- C more

10. (*Old*) I get, (*happy*) I am.

- A The oldest, the happiest
- B Older, happier
- C The older, the happier

Degrees of Comparison 2.

Task: choose the right form of the adjective in brackets.

1. I met my (good) friend yesterday.

- A *goodest*
- B *better*
- C *best*

2. Dorothy is (young) in her family.

- A *the youngest*
- B *the younger*
- C *young*

3. Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob.

- A *so strong as*
- B *strong as*
- C *stronger*

4. –It isn't very warm today, is it ?

- No, it was (warm) yesterday.

- A *more warm*
- B *warmer*
- C *the warmest*

5. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today.

- A *more happy*
- B *happier*
- C *happy as*

6. Where is (near) post-office, please ?

- A *the nearest*
- B *the next*
- C *nearer*

7. That's (good) film I've ever seen

- A *a good*
- B *the goodest*
- C *the best*

8. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe.

- A *the expensivest*
- B *the most expensive*
- C *more expensive*

9. The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year.

- A *the short*
- B *the shorter*
- C *the shortest*

10. This is (old) theatre in London.

- A *an older*
- B *the oldest*
- C *the eldest*

Sequence of Tenses.

Task: choose the right form of the verb in brackets.

1. At last I decided that Tom (*come*) at 7.

- a) *will come*
- b) *would come*
- c) *came*

2. He said he (*send*) a telegram if he (*not hear*) from me.

- a) *would send; didn't hear;*
- b) *sent; doesn't hear;*
- c) *will send; won't hear.*

3. She told me everything because she (*trust*) me.

- a) *had trusted*
- b) *trusted*

- c) *would trust*
4. Didn't you know that I (*go*) to Paris?
 a) *went*
 b) *will go*
 c) *had gone*
5. Joy hoped that her mother (*let*) her go to the disco.
 a) *let*
 b) *will let*
 c) *would let*
6. Didn't you know that it (*be*) a very difficult task?
 a) *is*
 b) *was*
 c) *had been*
7. Mary said that her husband (*be*) still in hospital and that she (*go*) to see him.
 a) *was; would go*
 b) *is; will go*
 c) *had been; goes*
8. She knew they usually (*have*) supper at 7 p.m.
 a) *had*
 b) *have*
 c) *had had*
9. We decided he (*be*) free and (*be able*) to see us.
 a) *is; will be able*
 b) *had been; had been able*
 c) *was; would be able*
10. I didn't know you (*be fond*) of music.
 a) *was fond*
 b) *are fond*
 c) *were fond*

REPORTED SPEECH

Task: choose the right variant.

1. John said, "I'm sorry to disturb you, Eliza".
 A *John told that he was sorry to disturb Eliza.*
 B *John told Eliza he was sorry to disturb her.*
 C *John said to Eliza he had been sorry to disturb her.*
2. He said, 'Where is Jill going?'
 A *He asked where was Jill going.*
 B *He asked where Jill went.*
 C *He asked where Jill was going.*
3. Sally said, 'I would like to buy it'.
 A *Sally said that she would like to buy it.*
 B *Sally said she would have liked to buy it.*
 C *Sally said that she liked to buy it.*
4. The doctor asked, 'How do you feel?'
 A *The doctor asked how did I feel.*
 B *The doctor asked how I felt.*
 C *The doctor asked how I had felt.*
5. 'Will you be free tomorrow?' Colin asked Richard.

- A *Richard asked would Colin be free the next day.*
- B *Colin asked Richard if he would be free the following day.*
- C *Colin asked if Richard will be free tomorrow.*

6. 'Don't open the door or answer the phone,' said her parents.

- A *Her parents said to her not to open the door or answer the phone.*
- B *Her parents told her not to open the door and to answer the phone.*
- C *Her parents told her neither to open the door nor to answer the phone.*

7. The students said, 'We wish our exams were over'.

- A *The students said they wished their exams had been over.*
- B *The students said that they wished their exams have been over.*
- C *The students said they wished their exams were over.*

8. 'Where is the nearest bus stop?' the old man addressed a policeman.

- A *The old man asked where was the nearest bus stop.*
- B *The old man asked a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.*
- C *The old man told a policeman where the nearest bus stop was.*

9. The teacher said to us, 'Be quiet, please.'

- A *The teacher asked us be quiet.*
- B *The teacher told us be quiet.*
- C *The teacher said us be quiet.*

10. 'Don't swim too far, dear,' asked Dad.

- A *Dad asked him/ her not to swim too far.*
- B *Dad asked him/ her don't to swim too far.*
- C *Dad asked him/ her if he/she wouldn't swim too far.*

Numerals

Task: use the ordinal numbers.

This is page one. This is the ... page.

This is flat five. This is the flat.

Where is chapter ten ? Where is the ... chapter ?

He doesn't remember page 20. He doesn't remember the ... page.

Book two is about traveling. The ... book is about traveling.

He doesn't understand lesson nine. He doesn't understand
the ... lesson.

What picture is on page 21 ? What picture is on the ...page ?

She lives on floor eleven. She lives on the ... floor.

Let's talk about chapter eight. Let's talk about the ...chapter.

What is the date on page one hundred and one ? What is
the date on the ... page ?

Complex Sentences.

Task: choose the right answer.

\endash The money ... was in my pocket has been stolen.

- where*
whose
that
 \endash Cambridge is the place ... Denis went to university.
when
where
which
 \endash That's the woman ... going to rent this flat.
who's
whose
which
 \endash At that time he didn't know ... college he wanted to go to.
that
which
what
 \endash We will visit Robert ... we have enough free time.
in case
if
unless
 \endash ... it was Saturday, he woke up late.
However
Since
Though
 \endash She was the woman ... I didn't like at all.
whose
which
whom
 \endash This happened in 1989, ... I was still a baby.
because
but
when
 \endash I didn't know ... to say to her.
that
which
what
 \endash I was in such a panic ... I didn't know what to do.
although
as if
that
 \endash He looked ... he hadn't slept for some days.
as if
so that
as

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles.

Task: choose the correct form of the verb.

5) I was the first (*finish*) the test-paper

B: *to finish*

C: *finishing*

6) He tried to avoid (*drink*) water for a while.

B: *drinking*

C: *to drink*

7) He was sorry (*interrupt*) you. Forgive him.

B: *having interrupted*

C: *to have interrupte*

8) I want (*send*) instead of Kelly. Is it possible?

B: *being sent*

C: *to be sent*

9) Have you given up (*smoke*) ?

B: *to smoke*

C: *smoking*

10) The teacher made me (*do*) this exercise.

B: *doing*

C: *do*

D: *to do*

11) Sorry to keep you (*wait*) so long.

B: *to wait*

C: *waiting*

12) Go on (*read*), please.

B: *to read*

C: *reading*

13) Do you remember (*phone*) Mr Black ?

B: *phoning*

C: *to phone*

14) They asked me (*open*) the window.

B: *to open*

C: *opening*

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles

Task: Gerund or Participle ?

a) Gerund

b) Participle

1. *Watching* the animals in the Zoo was great fun for my sister.
2. This is a picture *painted* by Joseph Turner.
3. *Arriving* at the station I decided to buy a ticket and wait for the train.
4. *Having completed* our work we went shopping.
5. The children continued *watching* TV.
6. We were tired of *walking* in the town.
7. The lady *standing* in the corner of the room was his mother.
8. Go on *reading* and translating the text.
9. *Entering* the room I saw him.
10. The question *discussed* at the meeting was very interesting and useful.
11. He entered the room without *seeing* me.

12. I am fond of *collecting* coins.
13. I watched the *playing* children with great interest.
14. Your dress wants *cleaning*.
15. I have finished *writing* the dictation.

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles

Task: choose the right variant of the participles in brackets.

- 2) Be careful while (*переходя*) the bridge. It's dangerous.
crossing
having crossed
- 3) (*Прождав*) outside the office for some time we decided to visit the café.
Having waited
Waiting
- 4) (*Схватив*) the knife he began to threaten.
Catching
Having caught
- 5) They saw some men (*едущих на велосипедах*) towards the church.
riding bikes
having ridden bike
- 6) (*Прожив*) abroad for a long time she forgot her native language.
Having lived
Living
- 7) The woman was found (*читающей*) in her bed.
having read
reading
- 8) (*Подготовившись*) well for the speech she had a success.
Preparing
Having prepared
- 9) (*Прогуливаясь*) in the town they visited many shops.
Walking
Having walked
- 10) (*Проработав*) the whole month he got tired.
Working
Having worked
- 11) She stood near the shelf, (*просматривая*) a book.
having looked through
looking through

Complex Subject.

Task: choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. He was considered ... a skilled doctor.
a) to have been

- b) *to be*
c) *that he was*
2. She is said ... on a very important project at present.
a) *to work*
b) *to be working*
c) *to have worked*
3. The students were expected ... to class on time.
a) *to come*
b) *to have come*
c) *to be coming*
4. Tokyo is said ... a very expensive city to live in.
a) *that it is*
b) *to be*
c) *to have been*
5. The world's climate is claimed ... warmer and warmer.
a) *to get*
b) *to have got*
c) *to be getting*
6. Joan ... to have forgotten my birthday.
a) *seems*
b) *is seeming*
c) *is seemed*
7. He is expected ... a report by the end of the month/
a) *to make*
b) *that he will have made*
c) *to be making*
8. I happened ... this news on TV.
a) *to be hearing*
b) *to hear*
c) *to have heard*
9. The problem ... to be extremely difficult.
a) *is proved*
b) *was proved*
c) *proved*
10. The car appears ... on the way home.
a) *to break down*
b) *to have broken down*
c) *broken down*

Complex Object.

Task: choose the right form of the verb.

1. Teddy's words made me (feel) uncomfortable.
a) *to feel*
b) *feeling*
c) *feel.*
2. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).
a) *to type*
b) *type*
c) *typed*
3. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight.
a) *played*
b) *playing*
c) *to play*
4. Granny didn't want my Mom (marry) my Dad.

- a) *marry*
 - b) *to marry*
 - c) *married*
5. Our English teacher told us (not/feel) shy and speak English as much as possible.
- a) *not to feel*
 - b) *not feel*
 - c) *felt*
6. I have to get my photograph (take) for a new passport.
- a) *took*
 - b) *take*
 - c) *taken*
7. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl (cross) the road.
- a) *crossed*
 - b) *cross*
 - c) *to cross*
8. I have never heard Helen (sing).
- a) *sang*
 - b) *sings*
 - c) *singing*
9. Mary would like her brother (avoid) Tom's company.
- a) *to avoid*
 - b) *avoid*
 - c) *avoided*
10. We expected the Harrisons (arrive) later than usual.
- a) *to arrive*
 - b) *arrive*
 - c) *arrived*
11. What makes you (do) such rash actions?
- a) *do*
 - b) *to do*
 - c) *doing.*

Complex Object.

Task: choose the right form of the verb.

1. It was dark but I could see the man ... the bridge.
- a) *cross*
 - b) *to cross*
 - c) *crossing*
2. At first I didn't hear somebody... .
- a) *speak*
 - b) *to speak*
 - c) *speaking*
3. Did you notice him ... in ?
- a) *to come*
 - b) *coming*
 - c) *come*
4. My mother didn't want me ... Jack.
- a) *marry*
 - b) *to marry*
 - c) *married*
5. I feel you ... with me.
- a) *agree*
 - b) *to agree*
 - c) *agreed*

6. Did anybody notice Nick ... to sleep ?

a) *to go*

b) *going*

c) *go*

7. We saw him ... along the road.

a) *going*

b) *to go*

c) *go*

8. We'd like you ... his friendship.

a) *avoid*

b) *avoided*

c) *to avoid*

9. They heard somebody ... at the window.

a) *to knock*

b) *knocking*

c) *knock*

10. What made him ... such things ?

a) *do*

b) *to do*

c) *doing*

The Subjunctive Mood after *as if (as though)*

Task: choose the right form of the verb in brackets.

- I feel as if I (eat) too much/

ate

eat

had eaten

- It looks as if it (begin) to rain.

begin

beginning

began

- He spoke as though he (know) about it.

know

knew

known

- She behaves, as if she (be) happy.

was

were

is

- She cried, as though she (lose) her temper.

lost

looses

had lost

- They speak English, as if it (be) their native language.

was

were

is

- It looks as if there (be) an accident.

was

had been

were

- There was horror in her eyes, as though she (hear) bad news.

had heard

heard

- They walked along the dusty road, as if it (be) an avenue.
were
was
had been
- You looked, as if you (do) something useful.
did
do
had done

Conditional Sentences.

Task: choose the right answer.

Вариант 1.

1. If everything ... tomorrow, let me know.
a) will clear up
b) clear up
c) clears up
2. The teacher ... him a good mark if he made any progress in English.
a) will give
b) would give
c) give
3. If I ... you, I would go to the seaside this summer.
a) am
b) were
c) will be
4. If you ... phone me first, I'll phone you myself.
a) don't
b) won't
c) didn't
5. What ... you do if you were in my shoes ?
a) will
b) would
c) do
6. If the train ... late, I can take you there by car.
a) was
b) will be
c) is
7. He will call you if he ... you.
a) will need
b) need
c) needs
8. If he had passed the exams, he ... to university.
a) might have gone
b) might go
c) would go
9. If you ... to England, you will need a visa.
a) are going
b) will go
c) went
10. If I had known him better, she ... him.
a) would never marry
b) would never have married
c) had never married

Вариант 2.

1. Plants die if you (*not/water*) them.

- a) won't water
- b) don't water
- c) wouldn't water

2. What a pity my husband is away! If he (*be*) here he (*help*) us.

- a) were
- b) would be here
- c) is
- d) will help
- e) would help
- f) helps

3. If I (*get up*) early tomorrow morning, I (*go*) jogging.

- a) will get up
- b) get up
- c) got up
- d) go
- e) am going to go
- f) will go

4. You look tired. If I (*be*) you, I (*take*) a holiday.

- a) be
- b) were
- c) have been
- d) will take
- e) would take
- f) take

5. If the water (*be heated*) to 100°C, it (*boil*).

- a) will be heated
- b) would be heated
- c) is heated
- d) would boil
- e) boil
- f) boil

6. If pigs (*have*) wings, they (*fly*).

- a) had
- b) have
- c) would have
- d) will fly
- e) fly
- f) would fly

7. I (*do*) the same if I (*be*) in your shoes.

- a) would do
- b) will do
- c) would have done
- d) am
- e) were
- f) will be

8. If I (*see*) her, I speak to her. But I didn't see her and speak to her.

- a) saw
- b) had seen
- c) would have seen
- d) would have spoken
- e) spoke
- f) would speak

9. Hurry up! We (*not/get*) good seats if we (*arrive*) late.

- a) don't get
- b) won't get
- c) didn't get
- d) arrived
- e) will arrive
- f) arrive

10. If I (*know*) that you were coming, I (*meet*) you at the airport. I had a lot of time to do that.

- a) had known
- b) knew
- c) would have known
- d) would meet
- e) would have met
- f) will meet

4. Family and Friends

Task: choose the right answer.

1. Your ... is a girl or a woman who has the same parents as you.

- a) *sister*
- b) *cousin*
- c) *aunt*

2. Your ... is the brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt.

- a) *cousin*
- b) *uncle*
- c) *nephew*

3. He ... his wife Jane 37 years ago.

- a) *married*
- b) *got married*
- c) *married with*

4. What is the secret of a happy ... ?
 a) *wedding* b) *marrying* c) *marriage*
5. You should ... children to be generous, not selfish.
 a) *bring up* b) *grow up* c) *raise*
6. He is very much a ... man and needs to be close to those he loves.
 a) *marriage* b) *married* c) *family*
7. The marriage ... took place in a small country church.
 a) *event* b) *ceremony* c) *affair*
8. ... is someone who you know well and like, but who is not related to you.
 a) *Relative* b) *Friend* c) *Acquaintance*
9. Your ... are your brothers or sisters.
 a) *relatives* b) *siblings* c) *cousins*
10. Both parents should ... their children.
 a) *take care* b) *take care of* c) *take care for*
11. When she was on holiday, she ... a lot of new friends.
 a) *made* b) *did* c) *met*
12. They are ... each other.
 a) *with love to* b) *in love with* c) *in love to*

5. School Life

Task: choose the right answer.

1. Mathematics is a ... subject at school/
 a) *forced* b) *compulsory* c) *required*
2. They ... me a lot at school.
 a) *taught* b) *studied* c) *learned*
3. I'm ... my final exam next Monday.
 a) *passing* b) *taking* c) *making*
4. "Have you ... homework?" Pat's mother asked her.
 a) *made* b) *done* c) *wrote*
5. I'm ... English and French classes.
 a) *following* b) *attending* c) *visiting*
6. ... is my favorite subject.
 a) *Historic* b) *History* c) *Story*
7. I'm not ... Geography and Physics.
 a) *well with* b) *good with* c) *good at*
8. These pupils are waiting for their teacher in the
 a) *classroom* b) *lesson* c) *class*
9. Every one of their children ... well at school.

a) *did* b) *succeeded* c) *managed*

10. When schools close, the children are on

a) *leave* b) *holiday* c) *break*

11. The function of a school is to ... children.

a) *bring up* b) *educate* c) *encourage*

12. After ... you can go to university.

a) *gymnasium* b) *junior school* c) *secondary school*

Career Prospects

Task: choose the right answer.

1. Jack makes his ... working as a mechanic.

a) *work* b) *business* c) *living*

2. There are still nearly two million ... people.

a) *unemployed* b) *workless* c) *not employed*

3. Liz has a very good ... in an international company.

a) *work* b) *job* c) *activity*

4. I can't go out tonight. I've got too much ... to do.

a) *job* b) *occupation* c) *work*

5. For a job ... you should wear the right clothes.

a) *interview* b) *talk* c) *conversation*

6. Susan ... over \$ 50,000 a year.

a) *earns* b) *gains* c) *wins*

7. To find a job you should regularly check local newspapers for

a) *vacancies* b) *places* c) *posts*

8. When you start looking for a job, make sure that your ... is up-to-date.

a) *biography* b) *curriculum vitae* c) *self-advertisement*

9. She has a pleasant personality but hasn't got the right ... for a job of this kind.

a) *abilities* b) *qualifications* c) *qualities*

10. I think that in that job I could get a higher ... and better conditions of employment.

a) *salary* b) *money* c) *fees*

Free- Time Entertainment and the Arts.

Task: choose the right answer.

1. Would you like to go ... cinema with us next week ?

a) *to* b) *to the* c) *in the*

2. I've got some tickets ... ballet. Shall we go ?

a) *for the* b) *for* c) *for a*

3. Monica is a great
a) *arts lover* b) *art lover* c) *lover of the art*
4. The audience enjoyed the play and they for fifteen minutes.
a) *screamed* b) *applauded* c) *saluted*
5. The average ... watches television for about 15 hours a week.
a) *viewer* b) *spectator* c) *observer*
6. A lot of people enjoy watching soap ... on television.
a) *films* b) *operas* c) *series*
7. Who's ... the orchestra tonight ?
a) *conducting* b) *directing* c) *managing*
8. How long have you been ... this play ?
a) *repeating* b) *practicing* c) *rehearsing*
9. It was her first visit ... the theatre and she was very excited.
a) *in* b) *for* c) *to*
10. The government doesn't give enough money to
a) *art* b) *the art* c) *the arts*
11. What's ... at the cinema next week ?
a) *on* b) *-* c) *going*
12. We went to see a new production of *Hamlet* last night. The ... were realistic and the ... were wonderful.
a) *sets ... costumes* b) *scenes ... outfits* c) *decorations ... dresses*
13. I'm fond of English
a) *poetic literature* b) *poems* c) *poetry*

«The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

How Much Do We Know About Britain?

You already know a lot about Britain and its people.

Let's brush up our knowledge of the country.

- 4) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated ...
a) *on the continent* b) *on the British Isles* c) *on the islands of Hawaii*
2. The total area is about ... square kilometers.
a) *17 million* b) *9,809,000* c) *244,000* d) *150,000*
3. The population is about ... million people.
a) *58* b) *250* c) *140* d) *7*
4. The UK consists of ... countries.
a) *6* b) *50* c) *4* d) *3*
5. The capital of the country is ...
a) *Canberra* b) *Belfast* c) *London* d) *Cardiff*

6. The climate of the UK is ...
a) mild b) subtropical c) moderate d) arctic
7. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is ...
a) a republic b) a parliamentary monarchy c) a federal state
8. The Union Jack is ...
a) the flag of the UK b) the part of the UK c) the flag of England
9. Great Britain is separated from the continent by ...
a) the Pacific Ocean b) the Irish Sea c) the Bristol Channel d) the English Channel
10. The British prime Minister lives and works at ...
a) 12 Whitehall b) 10 Downing Street c) 7 Russel Street d) 15 Oxford Street
11. The Great Fire of London broke out in ...
a) 1066 b) 1766 c) 1106 d) 1666
12. Sir Christopher Wren built ...
a) Buckingham Palace b) Westminster Abbey c) St Paul's Cathedral d) the Tower of London
13. The National Gallery is in ...
a) Piccadilly Circus b) Parliament Square c) Trafalgar Square d) Leicester Square
14. Westminster is a ... centre of London.
a) cultural b) political c) business d) industrial
15. The head of State in Britain is ...
a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Queen d) the Speaker
16. The real power in the country belongs to ...
a) the Queen b) the Parliament c) the Congress d) the Federal Assembly
17. 650 Members of the House of Commons are elected every ... years.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
18. London is the world's ... biggest city.
a) fifth b) seventh c) tenth d) twelfth
19. One of the remarkable historic places in the UK which is located in the Southwest is ...
a) Stonehenge b) Big Ben c) Eiffel Tower d) Kremlin
20. ... is an English general and politician who was a leader of the army against king Charles I in the Civil War.
a) Oliver Cromwell b) Peter Pen c) Robin Hood d) Cherrhill
21. Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of great ...
a) Robert Burns b) Jane Austen c) Robert Stevenson d) William Shakespeare
22. ... is old English University City.
a) London b) Oxford c) Windsor d) Manchester
23. The British Parliament consists of ...

- a) *the House of Lords and the House of Commons* b) *the Senate and the House of Representatives* c) *the Council of Federation and the State Duma*

24. In Wales people celebrate St. David's Day on ...

- a) *April, 23rd* b) *March, 1st* c) *December, 31st* d) *May, 1st*

25. ... is the most popular game in Britain.

- a) *football* b) *hockey* c) *tennis* d) *volleyball*

26. The official royal residence is ...

- a) *Westminster Abbey* b) *Holyrood House* c) *Buckingham Palace* d) *the Tower of London*

27. ... is on the British throne now.

- a) *Queen Victoria* b) *King Henry VIII* c) *Prince Charles* d) *Queen Elizabeth II*

6. Control Work № 1

Темы: 1.1; 2.1. Местоимения и их разряды; «to be», «to have». Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to be» :

1) I ... in the 10th grade.

- a) *is*
b) *are*
c) *am*
d) *were*

2) He ... at the theatre yesterday.

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

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола «to have»:

Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he ... a lot of work.

- a) *has*
b) *have*
c) *will have*
d) *had*.

3. Укажите предложение, в котором окончание «-s» является показателем притяжательного падежа:

- a) *My mother's friend lives not far from her.*
b) *She reads a lot.*
c) *The car's stopped.*
d) *The Browns are my neighbours.*

4. Выберите правильную форму существительного:

1) The ... comes every morning.

- a) *postman*
b) *postmen*

2) How many ... high is this house ?

- a) *feet*
b) *foot*

5. Выберите нужное местоимение:

1) I invited my friend to ... place.

- a) *me*

- b) *his*
- c) *my*
- d) *mine*

2) It's easy, you can do it

- a) *you*
- b) *your*
- c) *yours*
- d) *yourself*

6. Выберите правильное местоимение:

1) Make ... a cup of coffee.

- a) *your*
- b) *yourself*

2) Take ... cup of coffee.

- a) *your*
- b) *yourself*

3) Look behind ... !

- a) *your*
- b) *yourself*

4) You don't have to worry. He can take care of

- a) *him*
- b) *himself*

Control Work № 2

Темы 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.5; 2.6. Артикли дни недели, месяцы. Обозначение времени «Some, any, no» и их производные; there is (are). Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Типы вопросительных предложений. Предлоги места и времени. Времена английского глагола в действительном залоге.

1. Укажите правильный артикль:

1) He was born in ... small Russian town.

- a
- an*
- the*
-

2) ... Petrovs are our neighbours.

- a) *a*
- b) *an*
- c) *the*
- d) —

3) ... ice-cream is made of milk and sugar.

- a) *a*
- b) *an*
- c) *the*
- d) —

2. Выберите правильный вариант:

1) The shortest month of the year is

- a) *January*
- b) *February*
- c) *March*

2) The school year begins in

- a) *January*
- b) *June*
- c) *September*

3) April comes before

- a) *March*
- b) *May*
- c) *June*

3. Выберите правильное местоимение :

1) She wanted to tell me ... interesting.

- a) *somebody*
- b) *something*
- c) *some*
- d) *somewhere*

2) I think we have met her

- a) *somebody*
- b) *something*
- c) *some*
- d) *somewhere*

4. Укажите правильные варианты перевода:

1) The flowers are in the vase.

- a) *Цветы в вазе.*
- b) *В вазе цветы.*

2) There is no telephone in the room.

- a) *Телефона нет в комнате.*
- b) *В комнате нет телефона.*

5. Поставьте прилагательные в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1) Modern London is (*big*) than London of the past centuries.

2) London is one of the (*large*) seaports in Europe.

3) You can find (*fine*) theatres, cinemas and (*good*) concert halls and shops in West End.

4) In a few years Moscow will be one of the (*beautiful*) cities of the world.

5) The fight for peace is (*important*) thing now.

6) He tried to go (*far*) but he could not as he was very tired.

7) Which is (*poor*) part of London?

the

6. Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант:

1) This is my school, ...?

- a) *doesn't it*
- b) *hasn't it*
- c) *isn't it*

2) We usually have dinner at 3, ...?

- a) *don't we*
- b) *haven't we*
- c) *aren't we*

3) My father travels a lot, ...?

- a) *doesn't he*
- b) *hasn't he*
- c) *isn't he*

7. Выберите правильный предлог:

1) I was looking ... the gloves everywhere but couldn't find them.

- a) *out*
- b) *at*
- c) *for*
- d) *after*

2) You must put ... your coat, it's cold outside.

- a) *out*
- b) *at*
- c) *on*
- d) *off*

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- 1) They ... their parents every weekend.
 - a) *visit*
 - b) *visits*
 - c) *shall visit*
- 2) We ... them next weekend.
 - a) *visited*
 - b) *visit*
 - c) *shall visit*
 - d) *had to visit.*

Control Work № 3

Темы: 2.7; 2.8; 2.9; 3.1. Времена английского глагола в страдательном залоге. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Согласование времен. Прямая косвенная речь. Числительные количественные и порядковые.

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- 1) This bag ... for all occasions.
 - a) *is used*
 - b) *used*
 - c) *is using*
- 2) Newspapers ... only in the evening today.
 - a) *are brought*
 - b) *will be brought*
 - c) *have brought*
- 3) The shop ... at 6 in the morning yesterday.
 - a) *is opened*
 - b) *was opened*
 - c) *will be opened*

2. Отметьте правильный вариант:

- 1) The Volga is longer ... the Thames.
 - a) *as*
 - b) *than*
 - c) *from*
- 2) She is the ... beautiful girl in our class.
 - a) *more*
 - b) *most*
 - c) *much*

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- 1) We hoped that the weather ... fine.
 - a) *will be*
 - b) *was*
 - c) *would be*
- 2) I didn't know that it
 - a) *is raining*
 - b) *was raining*
 - c) *will be raining*
- 3) She said her friend ... English fluently.
 - a) *speaks*
 - b) *spoke*
 - c) *is speaking*
- 4) They told us that they ... to a new flat.
 - a) *move*
 - b) *moved*
 - c) *had moved*

4. Выберите правильный глагол:

- 1) He ... he wanted to post a letter.
 - a) *said*
 - b) *told*
- 2) Will you ... her to come at 6 p.m. ?
 - a) *say*
 - b) *tell*
- 3) She ... to him: "Please, open the window".
 - a) *said*
 - b) *told*
- 4) Who ... you that?
 - a) *said*
 - b) *told*

5. Соотнесите две части предложения:

- 1) I told him ...
- 2) We asked
- 3) She wanted to know ...
 - 1) *.... if they enjoyed the concert.*
 - 2) *.... he would find my house easily.*
 - 3) *... who would meet her at the station.*

7. Выберите правильный вариант:

- 1) Our class in English will take place in room
 - a) *the first*
 - b) *one.*
- 2) We leave for London on ... of January.
 - a) *the tenth*
 - b) *ten*
- 3) My watch is ... minutes fast.
 - a) *the fifth*
 - b) *five.*

Control Work № 4

Темы: 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 3.6; 3.7. ССП, БСП. Неличные формы глаголы: инфинитив, герундий, причастия I, II. Инфинитивные обороты. Сложные подлежащие, сложные дополнения.

Сослагательное наклонение: условные предложения.

1. Соотнесите предложения с русскими вариантами:

- 1) I want you to invite him to the concert.
 - a) *Я хочу пригласить его на концерт.*
 - b) *Я хочу пригласить тебя с ним на концерт.*
 - c) *Я хочу, чтобы ты пригласила его на концерт.*
- 2) I saw her working in the garden.
 - a) *Я видела, что она работала в саду.*
 - b) *Я видела ее работающей в саду.*
 - c) *Я видела, как она работала в саду.*

2. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

- 1) If I knew English well, I... take this job.
 - a) *shall*
 - b) *will*
 - c) *should*
- 2) If he were rich he ... buy a car.
 - a) *shall*
 - b) *will*
 - c) *would*

3) If she asked me I ... help her.

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

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1) If ... you I shouldn't do it.

- a) *were*
- b) *had been*

2) If they ... a taxi they wouldn't have missed the train.

- a) *took*
- b) *had took*

3) If you ... my advice you would have bought it.

- a) *followed*
- b) *had followed.*

4. Соотнесите главные предложения с придаточными:

1) I shall not return the book

2) We don't know

3) No one could say

4) We wondered

5) I thought

- 1) *if the weather will change for the better.*
- 2) *where he lived*
- 3) *before I have read it*
- 4) *that you knew it*
- 5) *who had made her change her mind.*

5. Задайте вопросы к следующим ответам:

1) She was born in 1980. (*When?*)

2) Steve's house is made of brick. (*What?*)

3) She decided to buy that beautiful dress. (*Why?*)

4) We enjoyed learning English. (*Who?*)

6. Выберите правильную форму инфинитива:

1) We expect them ... us this summer.

- a) *to visit*
- b) *to have visited*

2) We are glad ... the summer in the Crimea.

- a) *to spend*
- b) *to have spend*

3) It seems ... outside.

- a) *to rain*
- b) *to be raining*

4) She likes ... tennis.

- a) *to play*
- b) *to be played*

7. Выберите правильную форму причастия:

1) The vase ... into pieces was carefully wrapped in paper.

- a) *breaking*
- b) *broken*

2) She sat on the bank ... the setting sun.

- a) *watching*
- b) *watched*

3) It was so hot in the ... bus.

- a) *crowding*
b) *crowded.*

Ключи к тестам.

Pronouns 1.

Keys: 1.d; 2.b; 3.b; 4. c; 5.a; 6.a; 7. b; 8. b; 9.c; 10. b; 11.a.

Pronouns 2.

Keys: 1. her; 2. him; 3. me; 4. it; 5. them; 6. him; 7. us; 8. his, his; 9. his; 10. her; 11. their; 12. your; 13. her; 14. herself; 15. himself.

To be, to have

Keys: 1. is; 2. aren't; 3. has (got); 4. isn't; 5. has (got); 6. Is; 7. are; 8. have; 9. has (got); 10. are /aren't; 11. were; 12. is.

Plural Form of Nouns.

Keys: 1.b; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6.b; 7. b; 8. c; 9. b; 10. b; 11. a; 12. c; 13. a; 14.c; 15. c; 16.b; 17. a; 18. b; 19. c; 20. c.

Possessive S' / 'S.

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

Articles

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

Modal Verb and Their Equivalents 1

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

Modal Verbs and Their Equivalents 2

Keys: 1. are; 2. is; 3. was; 4. was; 5. were; 6. were; 7. are; 8. is; 9. is; 10. is; 11. is; 12. is; 13. were; 14. is; 15. are.

Prepositions Вариант 1.

Keys: 1. at, in; 2. in, at; 3. after; 4. at; 5. in, on, of, for, in; 6. in; 7. on; 8. -; 9.-; 10.at, of.

Вариант 2.

Keys: 1. in; 2. to; 3. at, at; 4. from, to, -; 5. with; 6. to; 7. for; 8. at; 9. at; 10. at.

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

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

Past Simple or Past Continuous ?

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

Past Perfect or Past Simple?

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

Future Simple or Present Simple ?

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

Future Simple or Future-in-the-Past ?

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

Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive ?

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

Passive.

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

Active or Passive ?

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

Degrees of Comparison 1.

Keys: 1.A; 2.B; 3.C; 4.B; 5.A; 6.B; 7.A; 8.C; 9.C; 10.C

Degrees of Comparison 2.

Keys: 1.C; 2. A; 3.A; 4.B; 5.B; 6.A; 7.C; 8.B; 9.C; 10.B

Sequence of Tenses.

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

REPORTED SPEECH

Keys: 1B; 2C; 3A; 4B; 5B; 6C; 7C; ; 8B; 9B; 10A.

Numerals

Keys: 1. first; 2. fifth; 3. tenth; 4. twentieth; 5. second; 6. ninth; 7. twenty-first; 8. eleventh; 9. eighth; 10. ont hundred and first.

Complex Sentences.

Keys: 1a; 2c; 3c; 4b;5a; 6c; 7c; 8c; 9c; 10c; 11a.

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles.

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

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles**Task: Gerund or Participle ?**

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

Gerund, Infinitive, Participles**Task: choose the right variant of the participles in brackets.**

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

Complex Subject.**Task: choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.**

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

Complex Object.**Task: choose the right form of the verb.**

Keys: 1c; 2c; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6c; 7b; 8c; 9a; 10a; 11a.

Complex Object.**Task: choose the right form of the verb.**

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

The Subjunctive Mood after *as if (as though)*

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

Conditional Sentences. Вариант 1.

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

Вариант 2. **Keys:** 1b; 2a,e; 3b, f; 4b, e; 5c,e; 6a,f; 7a,e; 8b,d; 9b,f; 10a,e.

7. Family and Friends

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

9. School Life

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

Career Prospects

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

Free- Time Entertainment and the Arts.

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

«The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland»

Keys: 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c; 5. c; 6. a; 7. b; 8. c; 9. d; 10. b; 11. a; 12. c; 13. c ; 14. b; 15. a; 16. a; 17.c; 18.b; 19. c; 20. a; 21. b; 22. a; 23. a; 24. c; 25. d.

10. Control Work N 1

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

11. Control Work N 2

1. 1) – a 2) – c 3) - d
2. 1) – b 2) - c 3) – b
3. 1) – b 2) – d
4. 1) – a 2) – b
5. 1) – bigger 2) – the largest 3) – the finest, the best 4) – the most beautiful
5) – the most important 6) – farther 7) the poorest
6. 1) – c 2) – a 3) – a
7. 1) – c 2) - c
8. 1) –a 2) – c

12. Control Work N 3

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

13. Control Work N 4

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

5. 1) When was she born ? 2) What is Steve's house made of ?
3) Why did she decide to buy that beautiful dress ?
4) Who enjoyed learning English ?
6. 1) – a 2) – b 3) – b 4) – a
7. 1) – b 2) – a 3) – b

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: дифференцированного зачета

Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает использование 5 балльной системы

4.1. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебного предмета 31, 32, 33, умений У1, У2, У3, У6, У7 У8, У9, ОК 10 (промежуточная аттестация)

Дифференцированный зачет по иностранному языку проводится в два этапа: контрольная письменная работа и устный зачет

Письменный этап:

1) лексико-грамматический тест, включающий в себя задания, направленные на проверку пройденного лексического и грамматического материала изученного в течение года

Устный этап

- 1) Чтение текста общего содержания, научно-популярной или страноведческой тематики объемом 1000-1200 печатных знаков (содержание текста и объем печатных знаков зависит от курса обучения); выразительное чтение вслух и устный перевод отмеченного отрывка; ответы на вопросы
2) Беседа с преподавателем на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.

Задачами дифференцированного зачета является проверка следующих умений и знаний:

Знания:

- значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с пройденными темами - знание изученных грамматических явлений

Умения:

- участвовать в беседе на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.
- выражать свои мысли с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил, в рамках определенной лексики;
- читать, переводить со словарем тексты общенаучного характера и тематически связанные с профессией студента.

Критерии оценки

1) Прочность знаний, ранее изученных лексических и грамматических тем Воспроизводить прочитанный текст, извлекать нужный факт или событие, делить текст на смысловые части, выделять в них главное, переводить отрывок, отвечать на вопросы

2) Логично и связно вести беседу - соблюдать очередность при обмене репликами, -давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника

4) Соблюдать объем высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости

1) Лексико-грамматический тест для письменной части зачета

Test

- 1) She ... a student.
a) are b) is c) am
- 2) ... are they? They are doctors.
a) Who b) What c) When d) Where
- 3) He ... lectures every day.
a) attend b) attended c) attends
- 4) My friend studies at ... Oxford University.
a) - b) the c) an
- 5) ... he go to the cinema every week?
a) Do b) Does c) Has
- 6) Where ...today?
a) has you been b) did you be c) have you been d) did you were
- 7) I am ... first – year student at university.
a) a b) the c) an
- 8) I was sure that all his novels ... into Russian.
a) had been translated b) will have been translated c) have been translated
- 9) What does the word *chick* mean in Black English?
a) Dull b) Improvise c) Girl
- 10) When I came home, my sister already (to make) dinner.
a) made b) has made c) had made
- 11) I prefer travelling ... ship.
a) on b) in c) by
- 12) The parents ... take care of their children.
a) must b) can c) may
- 13) The story “A Christmas Carol” was by ... written.
a) Oscar Wilde b) Jeffrey Archer c) Charles Dickens
- 14) My friend lives not far from us, but I (not/to see) him often.
a) not see b) doesn't see c) don't see
- 15) All British students get grants ... Local Educati on Authority.
a) in b) for c) from

Максимальное количество баллов – 15

2) Прочитайте текст, переведите выделенный отрывок и ответьте на вопросы

The Swan of Avon

In April fifteen sixty-four a son was born to John and Mary Shakespeare at Henley Street, Stratford –upon-Avon. His mother was the daughter of Robert Arden, an important farmer in Warwickshire. His father was a rich citizen whose business was making and selling leather gloves. The parents did not guess that their son, William, was going to be a such an important figure in English poetry and drama, and that his plays would still be acted four hundred years later – not only in England.

While still a teenager of nineteen, William married Anne Hathaway, n farmer's daughter some years older than himself. We don't know how he earned his living these early years. He may have helped his father in the family business or he may have been a country schoolmaster for a time. During these years his three children were born: Susannah, the eldest, then twins — a son, Hamnet (not Hamlet) and another girl, Judith. In 1587, Shakespeare went to work in London, leaving Anne

and the children at home. One story says this is because he killed some deer which belonged to a rich landowner nearby, and that he had to run away from the law.

Shakespeare soon began to act and write plays. By 1592 he was an important member of a well-known acting company, and in 1599 the famous *Globe* theatre was built on the south bank of the river Thames. It was in this theatre that most of his plays were performed and, like all Elizabethan theatres, it was a round building with the stage in the centre' open to the sky. If it rained, the actors got wet! If the weather was too bad, there was no performance.

By 1603, the year when Queen Elizabeth I died, Shakespeare was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time. He continued to write for the next ten years, but in 1613 he finally stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in 1616. He is buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Shakespeare is considered the greatest dramatist. His plays written in blank verse with some prose, can be broadly divided into lyric plays, including *Romeo and Juliet*; comedies, including *The Comedy of Errors*; historical plays, such as *Henry VI*; and tragedies, such as *Hamlet*.

Ben Jonson, who lived from 1572 to 1637, and who was also a famous writer of plays, called Shakespeare *Sweet Swan of Avon*. Shakespeare has been known as the 'Swan of Avon' ever since.

Do you know these words?

Swan - лебедь

leather - кожа; **leather gloves** кожаные перчатки; **there is**

nothing like

leather всяк кулик свое болото хвалит

deer - олень

to be buried ['bend] быть

blank verse - белый стих; **in blank verse** белым стихом **sweet** сладкий, любимый, милый; *sup.* **dear, charming**

Read the text and answer these questions:

1) Who were William Shakespeare's parents?

2) At what age did William Shakespeare get married?

How many children did he have?

3) Under what circumstances did he become an actor, poet and playwright?

4) What types of plays did this man of genius write?

5) In what theatre were most of his plays performed in the sixteenth century?

6) When and where did William Shakespeare die?

Максимальное количество баллов – 25 (10 – чтение отрывка, 10 – перевод, 5 – вопросы)

3) Устная беседа преподавателем на иностранном языке по одной из тем, пройденных в течение учебного года.

Темы: 1) Различные виды хобби 2) Мой любимый актер/актриса 3) Моя учеба в музыкальном колледже 4) Наука и ученые 5) Телевидение 6) Английский театр

Максимальное количество баллов – 40

Устная беседа (говорение)		Лексико- грамматически й тест	Чтение Текста (отрывок)	Перевод отрывка	Вопросы
Грамматическая правильность речи	10 бал.				
Лексическое	10	задания –	Задания по чтению	эквивалент и	.Ответы

наполнение	бал.	предполагают	текста. Понимание	аналог;	на
Решение коммуникативной задачи	10 бал.	один правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос	основного содержания текста, соблюдение фонетической транскрипции, правил чтения, словесного ударения, интонации	переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов.	вопросы.
Выражение собственного мнения	10 бал.				
Итого: 100 баллов	40 баллов	15 баллов	10 баллов	10 баллов	5 баллов
Итого:	80 баллов	5 (отлично)			

5. Приложения. Задания для оценки освоения учебного предмета

Приложение 1

Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету по учебному предмету Иностранный язык (Английский язык) 1 курс

Темы для устного ответа (этап) на дифференцированном зачете:

- 1) Жизнь подростков
- 2) Защита окружающей среды
- 3) Путешествие
- 4) Диета и здоровье
- 5) Высокотехнические новинки

Темы для письменного ответа (этап)

- 1) Неопределенные местоимения some, any, a few, many, much, most и их производные
- 2) Определенный и неопределенный артикль
- 3) Настоящие времена Present (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect continuous);
- 4) Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты
- 5) Разные способы выражения будущего времени (времена Future, to be going, Present Simple, Present continuous)

Приложение 2

Примерный перечень оценочных средств

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
1	2	3	4
1	Дифференцированный зачет	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
2	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам
3	Разноуровневые задачи и задания	Различают задачи и задания: а) ознакомительного, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать знание фактического материала (базовые понятия, алгоритмы, факты) и умение правильно использовать специальные термины и понятия, узнавание объектов изучения в рамках определенного раздела дисциплины; б) репродуктивного уровня,	Комплект разноуровневых задач и заданий

		<p>позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать фактический и теоретический материал с формулированием конкретных выводов, установлением причинно-следственных связей;</p> <p>в) продуктивного уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения, выполнять проблемные задания.</p>	
4	Задания для самостоятельной работы	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания по заранее определенной методике для решения задач или заданий по модулю или дисциплине в целом.	Комплект заданий
5	Доклад, сообщение	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по представлению полученных результатов решения определенной	Темы докладов, сообщений
		учебно-практической, учебно-исследовательской или научной темы	
6	Собеседование	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме, проблеме и т.п.	Вопросы по темам/разделам дисциплины
7	Творческое задание	Частично регламентированное задание, имеющее нестандартное решение и позволяющее диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся.	Темы групповых и/или индивидуальных творческих заданий
8	Тест	Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающегося.	Фонд тестовых заданий

Оформление комплекта заданий по видам работ

Комплект заданий для выполнения
самостоятельной работыпо учебному предмету *Иностранный язык (Английский язык)*

Задание 1

Грамматические упражнения

1) Fill in: can, must, may, could, shouldn't, had to, don't have to

- 1) You ... turn off the light when you leave the room .
- 2) I couldn't come out last night because I ... finish writing an essay.
- 3) You ... go out in the rain – you'll get ill!
- 4) I ... speak French from the age of ten.
- 5) It's a public holiday tomorrow, so I ... go to work.
- 6) We ... try to save energy at home and at work.
- 7) ... I use your phone, please?
- 8) He ... play the violin.

2) Передайте предложения в Perfect Tenses in the Passive Voice

- 1) By 6 o'clock they had finished the work.
- 2) They have forgotten the story.
- 3) I had cooked dinner by 2 o'clock yesterday.
- 4) I haven't yet translated the article.
- 5) We'll have written this letter by 7 o'clock tomorrow.
- 6) The teacher has explained it to us.
- 7) They haven't brought back my skates.
- 8) The students had read the book by 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 9) He will have finished this article by three o'clock.
- 10) The children have scattered a lot of things.

3) Present Simple

- 1) My friend (go) clubbing every month.
- 2) How often ... (you/chat) online?
- 3) We (play) computer games every evening.
- 4) Ann (not/do) extreme sports.
- 5) I often (send) emails.
- 6) ... (most teenagers/enjoy) hanging out with friends?
- 7) She (look) so sweet and caring.
- 8) Sometimes she (miss) lessons.
- 9) He (drive) me crazy. He is in pain in the neck.

Present Continuous

- 1) We (watch) TV now.
- 2) Nowadays many teenagers (listen) to jazz music.
- 3) The singer (not/appear) tonight.
- 4) What ... (you/do) at the moment?
- 5) She (work) as a shop assistant now.

Present Perfect Simple

- 1) Kate just (do) her housework.
- 2) ... ever (you/be) to Spain?
- 3) She (be) to the gym this week.
- 4) He (do) the shopping today.
- 5) I (not/write) for ages.
- 6) He (not/see) her since 2009.
- 7) I (not/be) to the beach since last summer.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки.
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если имеется две, три грамматические ошибки.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если допущено более 3 грамматических ошибок

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он показывает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого грамматического материала Процента выполненных заданий

100 – 95% – «5»

94 – 75% - «4»

74 – 60% - «3»

Менее 60% - «2»

Задание 2

Лексические упражнения

1) Fill in: boom, squats, rough, vicious circle, roof, abandoned, toss, posh, fixed address, B&B, your dignity, foster

- 1) Many people would be happy just to have a... over their heads.
- 2) Jasmine had to sleep in a cheap ... for a few nights.
- 3) I ran away from my ... home.
- 4) You can lose your identity, ... , everything, on the streets.
- 5) Newcastle was a ... town in the 19th century because of the mining industry.
- 6) She feels ... because no-one helps her.
- 7) He tried to find a job, but nobody would take him without a
- 8) Some people ... a few coins or buy me a sandwich or a hot drink.
- 9) There are many ... around the city centre.
- 10) My friend lives in a ... house in the suburbs.
- 11) Homelessness is a ... that is very difficult to break out of.
- 12) Unfortunately, lots of people sleep ... in many cities.

2) Fill in: human race, send communication signals, extraterrestrial life, radio waves, establish communication, technologically advanced

- 1) A major part of the science of biology is the study of the
- 2) Are other planets inhabited by ... ?
- 3) Some of the most ... companies are located in the USA.
- 4) Some people believe that aliens have tried to
- 5) My job at the Aeronautical Agency is to ... through the radar.
- 6) ... transmit information over millions of miles.

3) Circle the odd word

- 1) ancient, exotic, medieval, well-preserved **ruins**
- 2) five-star, luxury, package, prestigious **hotel**
- 3) sandy, shaded, deserted, crowded **beaches**
- 4) rocky, packed, snow-capped, high **mountains**
- 5) traditional, local, healthy, nasty **cuisine**
- 6) homely, modern, dirty, crowded **streets**
- 7) open-air, indoor, hotel, exotic **swimming pool**
- 8) trendy, expensive, hired, souvenir **shops**

4) Match the words to form phrases.

1	delayed	a) scenery
2	cracked	b) festival

3	trekking	c) mirror
4	hired	d) procession
5	spectacul	e) flight
6	local	f) (a) guide
7	candlelit	g) town
8	travel	h) excursion
9	annual	i) dishes
10	ancient	j) brochure

5) Match the art styles with definitions. (Pair Work)

1. Impressionism

2. Cubism

3. Abstract painting

4. Realistic style

5. Pop art

a) It's the art that doesn't represent recognizable objects.

b) It promotes accurate, detailed depiction of nature or contemporary life. It rejects imaginative idealization in favour of close observation.

c) It's the conception of art as imitation of nature. Its subject included landscapes, trees, houses, street scenes. The artists paid attention to effects of light and movement.

d) The key concept of this style is that essence of the object can only be shown from different points of view at once. Its works reject perspective in favour of geometric forms.

e) The art in which common objects (such as comic strips, soup cans, road signs, and hamburgers) were used as subject matter.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если используются лексические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически отсутствуют нарушения в использовании лексики.

- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если имеется две, три лексические ошибки.

- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если допущено более 3 лексических ошибок

- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он показывает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого лексического материала. Процент выполненных заданий

100 – 95% – «5»

94 – 75% - «4»

74 – 60% - «3»

Менее 60% - «2»

**Оформление тем для эссе
(рефератов, докладов, сообщений)**

Темы сообщений

**по учебному предмету
Иностранный язык (Английский язык)**

1. Проблемы и жалобы во время путешествия
2. Диета и здоровье
3. Семья
4. Электроприборы и проблемы
5. Стресс
6. Семья

Критерии оценки:

Оценка “5” выставляется, если полно излагается изученный материал, дается правильное определение предметных понятий; обнаруживается понимание материала, обосновываются суждения, студент демонстрирует способность применить полученные знания на практике, излагает материал последовательно с точки зрения логики предмета и норм литературного языка.

Оценка “4” выставляется, если студент дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки “5”, но допускаются 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочета в последовательности и языковом оформлении материала.

Оценка “3” выставляется, если студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данной темы, но: излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, понятий; не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки в языковом оформлении излагаемого.

Оценка “2” выставляется, если студент обнаруживает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажает их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал. Оценка “2” отмечает такие недостатки в подготовке студента, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.