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«Международный Открытый Колледж Современного
Управления
имени М.М. Абрекова» в Зеленчукском районе**

ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании Педагогического
совета ФПОУ «МОКСУ
им. М.М. Абрекова» в Зеленчукском
районе

Протокол № 1
от «23» июня 2023г.

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

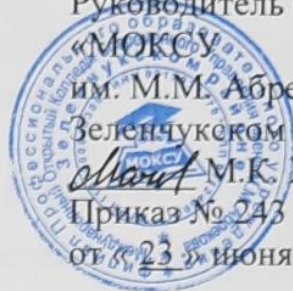
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«МОКСУ
им. М.М. Абрекова» в
Зеленчукском районе

М.К. Хубиева

Приказ № 243

от «23» июня 2023г.



**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
учебной дисциплины
«Иностранный язык»**

Специальность: *09.02.07. Информационные системы и программирование
(базовая подготовка)*

Квалификация выпускника: Программист

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I.ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1.Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

№ п/п	Наименование темы	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства Текущий контроль/ баллы
1	2	3	4
I курс			
1.	Тема 1. «My working day»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
2.	Тема 2. «About myself»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
3.	Тема 3. «My day off».	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с гlossарием
4.	Тема 4. «My friends».	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с glossарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
5.	Тема 5. «My best friend»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, тестовые задания, сообщение
6.	Тема 6. «My Family»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
7.	Тема 7. “Hobby”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
8.	Тема 8. «Sports»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с glossарием, сообщение
9.	Тема 9. «My favourite kind of sports»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с glossарием.
10.	Тема 10.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6.,	Сообщение, тестовые

	“Education in Russia”	ОК10, ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	задания, урок – конференция
11.	Тема 11. “The system of education in Great Britain”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
12.	Тема 12. “University education in Great Britain”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
13.	Тема 13. “Profession”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Теоретический опрос, работа с глоссарием, сообщение.
14.	Тема 14. «My future profession»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Теоретический опрос, работа с глоссарием, сообщение
15.	Тема 15. «My favourite holiday»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, тестовые задания, сообщение
16.	Тема 16. «Learning foreign language»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
17.	Тема 17. «My winter holidays»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
18.	Тема 18. “My summer holidays”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
19.	Тема 19. “Moscow”, «Kremlin”.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
20.	Тема 20. “The weekend”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
21.	Тема 21. «The seasons in Russia»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, тестовые задания, сообщение
22.	Тема 22. “Great Britain”.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10,ОК 11., ОК 13. ,	Групповая дискуссия, тестовые задания,

		ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	сообщение
23.	Тема 23. “London”.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
24.	Тема 24. Обобщение пройденного материала	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Выполнение заданий входного контроля, теоретический опрос.
25.	Тема 25. “Meals in England”.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, работа с глоссарием.
26.	Тема 26. “The United States of America”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение, ролевая игра.
27.	Тема 27. “Traditions of English speaking countries.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Урок - конференция, сообщение, тестовые задания.
28.	Тема 28. “Holidays in the USA”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, работа с глоссарием.
29.	Тема 29. “Travelling”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
30.	Тема 30. «Sightseeing»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
31.	Тема 31. “Culture”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, работа с глоссарием.
32.	Тема 32. «Seasons and weather»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
33.	Тема 33. “English weather”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
34.	Тема 34. “The protection of nature”	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4.,	Урок - конференция, сообщение, тестовые задания.

		ПК1.13	
35.	Тема 35. “Charles Darwin”	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, работа с глоссарием.
36.	Тема 36. “Arthur Conan Doyle”	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Выполнение заданий входного контроля, теоретический опрос.
37.	Тема 37. «Issak Newton», “Newton’s dinner”	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
38.	Тема 38. «What is a computer»	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения.
39.	Тема 39. «What is a hardware»	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Теоретический опрос, работа с глоссарием, сообщение.
40.	Тема 40. “Windows XP”	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
41.	Тема 41. “Types of data”.	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщения.
42.	Тема 42. “Types of software”.	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
43.	Тема 43. “Computer operations”.	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
44.	Тема 44. «The Internet»	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
45.	Тема 45. “Mass media”	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, мультимедийна я презентация.
46.	Тема 46. The System of Law in the UK/Legal Expert	ОК1.,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Урок - конференция, сообщение, тестовые задания.

47.	Тема 47. “Introduction to the www and the Internet”.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
48.	Тема 48. «We must protect our environment»	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
49.	Тема 49. «Books in our life».	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
50.	Тема 50. «At the Library».	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
51.	Тема 51. Sports in Great Britain	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, работа с глоссарием.
52.	Тема 52. The Olympic Games	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Выполнение заданий входного контроля, теоретический опрос.
53.	Тема 53. Visiting the bookshop	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Лексико-грамматические задания, сообщение.
54.	Тема 54. The manufactured goods shop	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико-грамматические задания.
55.	Тема 55. Our shopping day	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико-грамматические задания.
56.	Тема 56. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
57.	Тема 57. At the post-office	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико-грамматические задания.
58.	Тема 58. Travelling by sea	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико-грамматические задания.
59.	Тема 59.	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6.,	Работа с глоссарием,

	The Tate Gallery	ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
60.	Тема 60. The Tretyakov Gallery	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
61.	Тема 61. Music in our life	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
62.	Тема 62. Visiting theatres	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
63.	Тема 63. Charles Dickens	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Тестовые задания, работа с глоссарием, ролевая игра.
64.	Тема 64. Mikhail Lomonosov	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
65.	Тема 65. Wolfgang Mozart	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, тестовые задания, сообщение
66.	Тема 66. Russian Federation (Russia)	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
67.	Тема 67. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, сообщение.
68.	Тема 68. The United States of America	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Работа с глоссарием, сообщения, лексико- грамматические задания.
69.	Тема 69. New Zealand	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Групповая дискуссия, работа с глоссарием.
70.	Тема 70. The Commonwealth of Australia	ОК1. ,ОК 4.,ОК 5., ОК 6., ОК10.,ОК 11., ОК 13. , ПК 1.1. ,ПК 1.2. ,ПК 1.4., ПК1.13	Ролевая игра, работа с глоссарием, сообщение

2. Комплект материалов для оценки сформированности умений и знаний в ходе освоения учебной дисциплины

2.1. Комплект материалов для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Вариант 1

Раздел 1

Задание 1(1-5)

Прочитайте текст о Дэвиде Бекхеме. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1-5 соответствуют содержанию текста (1-True), какие не соответствуют (2-False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3-Not stated).

David Beckham says that he has always wanted to become a football player. He played football at school and in 1991 he joined Manchester United because he had always supported them and had always dreamed to play for them. Soon he became a top-scoring player.

His private life interests people more than his skills as a football player. He has had a haircut. He has had a tattoo... In short, he has become an idol.

David seldom gives interviews. Some people say it's because he has nothing to say for himself. Others, because he is stupid. None is true.

David is a private person. He talks only when he wants to talk. He tries to live as normal life as he can _with the camera up my back 24 hours a day'.

As for having nothing to say ... David's wife comments, 'He is always criticized. People say that he is silly, he is this, he is that. But someone who is England captain at 26 and has achieved as much as he has, simply can't be stupid.

1. David Beckham joined Manchester United in the 90th .

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. People would like to know his biography most of all.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. David Beckham often gives interviews.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. David Beckham is an unpleasant person.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. At 26 David has achieved as much as he has.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 2(6)

Прочитайте тексты 1-5 и установите соответствие между вопросами A—F. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний вопрос.

Children's rooms can tell you a lot about their likes and dislikes. Whose hobby is...?

A. watching TV

B. astronomy

C. cleaning the room

D. traveling

E. dreaming

F. sports

1. I've never been to Brazil but I'd like to go there when I'm older. I think this helped me to decorate my room. I decided to turn it into a rain forest. So far, I've painted trees, tigers and monkeys across the walls. My friends think my room is quite cool but others think it's strange. But I'm proud of it. It's my dream room – I wouldn't change anything about it.

2. I spend a lot of time in my room and do whatever I like to do there. It's a quiet, good place, because I don't share it with anybody. There are photos, pictures and souvenirs I've collected from my travels to Africa. These things mean a lot to me but not much to anyone else. I don't care!

3. There are dirty clothes, coffee cups, books and papers on the floor of my room. It doesn't look clean and tidy. I hate washing and cleaning it. My mother always does it for me because she hates all this mess. She saves (экономит) my time, which I can spend on cable TV. And what can be better than an interesting TV programme?

4. Football is an important part of my life, and I spend most of my time playing or watching it. I've put up photos and posters of my favourite players all over the walls. I sometimes think it's a bit too much, but I really like my room — except the days when our team loses the game.

5. My room is at the top of the house, and I get a really good view of the sky from the window. I've set up my telescope there, so I can study the stars whenever I want. I find looking at the stars much more interesting than watching TV with my parents, so I spend a lot of time in the evening up there. It's really peaceful and relaxing. I think my room is a great place to rest after school.

Раздел 2

Задание 1(7-16)

Дополните предложение, выбрав один ответ из трех предложенных вариантов.

7. The ... go to the Zoo every Sunday.

a) children b) childs c) childrens

8. Giraffe is the ... animal in the world.

a) more tall b) taller c) tallest

9. Tom ... my best friend.

a) is b) am c) are

10. We ... English in the college.

a) study b) studied c) will study

11. My sister ... now.

a) cooks b) cooked c) is cooking

12. He ... a letter from his father last week.

a) get b) got c) will get

13. The friends ... just ... a new film.

a) saw b) have seen c) see

14. The boys ... already ... football.

a) are playing b) have played c) will play

15. The children ... in the cinema yesterday.

- a) were b) will be c) is
16. ... she want to be a teacher?
a) Does b) Are c) Have

Задание 2 (17-21)

Задайте вопросы к предложениям.

17. My friend is good at many subjects.
18. Friends spend a lot of time together.
19. The Petrovs have been to many countries.
20. My mother went shopping yesterday.
21. Mary will go to the circus with her parents.

Раздел 3

Задание 1 (22-26)

Выберите лексическую единицу из трех предложенных, которая бы соответствовала содержанию предложения.

22. Alex is fond of sport. His ... sport is football.
a) well-known b) favorite c) famous
23. Oleg has received a ... of a mechanic.
a) specialty b) college c) education
24. People ... to see other countries.
a) spend b) discover c) travel
25. My friend and I ... a lot of time together.
a) quarrel b) spend c) respect
26. My brother ... the Institute last year.
a) decided b) returned c) entered

Задание 2 (27-31)

Соотносите лексические единицы с заданной тематикой.

27. friends a) to discover new things
28. biography b) to become famous
29. travelling c) to get up
30. education d) to have much in common
31. working day e) to pass exams

Раздел 4

Задание 1 (32-36)

Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных.

32. Hello! How are you?
a) I'm here. b) Here you are. c) Fine, thank you.
33. How old are you?
a) I'm eighteen. b) I don't like to read books. c) Oh, I'm lucky!
34. Today is my birthday.
a) It is the 2-nd of May. b) Happy birthday to you. c) It was a nice day yesterday.

35. Where are you from?

a) Well done. b) I am OK. Thank you. c) I'm from Tula.

36. What are you interested in?

a) I'm interested in art. b) It is interesting. c) It is an interesting book.

Задание 2 (37)

Восстановите (дополните) диалог предложенными фразами и словами.

A: Hello, Mike! ____1____.

B: Hello, Sam. How are you?

A: ____2____. And how are you?

B: ____3____. Not so bad. Can't complain.

A: Let's go somewhere together.

B: I don't mind, ____4____. Call me tomorrow. So long. I wish you success.

A: The same to you. Remember me ____5____. I hope we'll meet soon.

a) Nice to meet you.

b) but now I am in a hurry.

c) Thank you.

d) to your sister.

e) I'm fine, thanks.

Раздел 5

Задание 1 (38)

Расскажите о себе и своей семье. Используйте вопросы как план.

1. What is your full name?

2. How old are you? When is your birthday?

3. Where are you from? Where do you live?

4. Where do you study? What is your future profession?

5. What is your hobby? What are you interested in?

6. How do you spend your free time?

7. Have you got a family? What is your family like?

8. Have you got a friend? What do you respect him/her for?

Вариант 2

Раздел 1

Задание 1(1-5)

Прочитайте текст о возникновении английского национального блюда. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений 1-5 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated).

It all started more than a hundred years ago, when women in poor English families had to work in factories. They had no time to shop and cook so they bought fast food in the street, on the way back from work. The most popular was fried fish with a piece of bread.

Then the first chips came from France. The —chipped potatoes, as they were called, were also sold in the street and soon became very popular. But at first, nobody thought of selling fish and chips together.

The idea to sell fish and chips together first came to a Londoner, whose name was Joseph Malin. In 1860, he opened the first fish-and-chip shop. Soon such shops appeared everywhere in working-class areas. At first they put fish and chips in an old newspaper, with a lot of salt and vinegar on top.

Today, fish and chips are still very popular in Britain but now they are sold in clean white paper bags. You can eat them just in spot or you can take them home to eat, watching TV.

More than 250 million portions are eaten in Britain every year.

1. Poor women in Britain cooked fish and chips at home.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. The first chips appeared in France.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. At first fish and chips were bought by working people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. You can eat fish and chips wherever you want.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Now fish and chips are popular only in Britain.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Задание 2 (6)

Прочитайте тексты 1-5 и установите соответствие между вопросами А—F. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний вопрос.

Which of them has a job of a ... ?

A. journalist

B. doctor

C. driver

D. shop assistant

E. nurse

F. teacher

1. I think I am lucky to have my job because I like travelling. I travel a lot in my job: all over Europe. I carry goods to companies in different countries. Sometimes I'm away from home for three or four weeks. I spend all this time in my lorry and even sleep in it when I stop to have a rest.

2. I've always enjoyed working with children, though they can sometimes drive you crazy. They don't always learn as much as they should and I have to find new ways to make them listen to me and do their homework. I also have to be patient, because not all of my students learn quickly.

3. I'm very sociable and good at communicating with people. Besides I have always wanted a job in which I could use my knowledge of foreign languages. What I like best about my work is meeting interesting people and taking interviews. I have to work very quickly — tomorrow's newspaper won't wait!

4. Working with people is very interesting but also very difficult because you have always to be polite. I didn't study very well at school but I am good at numbers and I'm very sociable, so working in a big supermarket is a suitable job for me. Of course, I get tired in the evening, but in the morning I am ready to start my working day again.

5. Taking care of sick people needs a lot of patience and kindness. We don't get much money, but the most pleasant moment of my job is seeing a patient get well and leave the hospital. Often I have to work at night but I find time for my studies. My dream is to finish Medical Institute and become a doctor.

Раздел 2

Задание 1 (7-16)

Дополните предложение, выбрав один ответ из трех предложенных вариантов.

7. The ... are in the park.

- a) women b) womans c) woman

8. Alice ...not wash the floor yesterday.

- a) did b) do c) will

9. This text ... very difficult.

- a) am b) are c) is

10. We ...computer games every evening.

- a) played b) play c) will play

11. It is 6 o'clock now. The children ... TV.

- a) watch b) are watching c) watched

12. He ... that interesting novel many years ago.

- a) write b) wrote c) writes

13. My mother ... already ... dinner.

- a) cooks b) cooked c) has cooked

14. How many lessons ... you have on Mondays?

- a) did b) do c) is

15. He ... this work tomorrow.

- a) did b) do c) will do

16. They ... just finished their breakfast.

- a) has b) have c) did

Задание 2 (17-21)

Задайте вопросы к предложениям.

17. His grandparents are old people.

18. They often watch films in the evening.

19. Nick has already done his report.

20. We made a lot of mistakes in the test yesterday.

21. He will invite friends to his birthday next week.

Раздел 3

Задание 1 (22-26)

Выберите лексическую единицу из трех предложенных, которая бы соответствовала содержанию предложения.

22. Nick is fond of reading. His ... writer is J. London.

a) famous b) well-known c) favourite

23. People ... for pleasure.

a) wash b) travel c) make

24. The University was ... in the 18th century.

a) cleaned b) founded c) finished

25. People usually don't ... on Sundays.

a) go to work b) get up early c) have a rest

26. I ... a lot of time with my friends.

a) spend b) visit c) meet

Задание 2 (27-31)

Соотнесите лексические единицы с заданной тематикой.

27. college a) to invite friends

28. working day b) to be a scientist

29. travelling c) to get education

30. biography d) to clean teeth

31. flat e) to see different countries

Раздел 4

Задание 1 (32-36)

Выберите правильную ответную реплику из трех предложенных.

32. Where are you from?

a) He doesn't know. b) I study at school. c) I am from Russia.

33. What time is it now?

a) It's 5 o'clock. b) It's time to go. c) I've no time to do this work.

34. Good-bye, Nick.

a) You look great. b) See you soon. c) Don't forget it.

35. How are you? a) Very well, thank you. b) Yes, it is. c) I don't like it.

36. Let's go to the café.

a) So much the better. b) You don't say so. c) It is a good idea. I'm hungry.

Задание 2(37)

Восстановите (дополните) диалог предложенными фразами и словам).

A: ___1___. Nice to meet you.

B: Hello, Sam. ___2___.

A: I'm fine, thanks. And how are you?

B: Thank you. ___3___. Can't complain.

A: Let's go somewhere ___4___.

B: I don't mind, but now I am in a hurry. Call me tomorrow. So long. I wish you success.

A: ____5____. Remember me to your sister. I hope we'll meet soon.

- a) Hello, Mike!
- b) Not so bad.
- c) together
- d) The same to you.
- e) How are you?

Раздел 5

Задание 1 (38)

Расскажите о себе и своей семье. Используйте вопросы как план.

1. What is your full name?
2. How old are you? When is your birthday?
3. Where are you from? Where do you live?
4. Where do you study? What is your future profession?
5. What is your hobby? What are you interested in?
6. How do you spend your free time?
7. Have you got a family? What is your family like?
8. Have you got a friend? What do you respect him/her for?

4. Ключи

Вариант 1

Раздел 1.

Задание 1(1-5)

1 True 2 False 3 False 4 Not stated 5 True

Задание 2 (6)

1 E 2 D 3 C 4 F 5 B

Раздел 2

Задание 1(7-16)

7 a 8 c 9 a 10 a 11 c 12 b 13 b 14 b 15 a 16 a

Задание 2 (17-21)

- 17 Is my friend good at many subjects? What is my friend good at?
- 18 Do friends spend a lot of time together? Who spends a lot of time together?
- 19 The Petrovs have been to many countries, haven't they? Where have Petrovs have been?
- 20 Did my mother go shopping yesterday? Who went shopping yesterday?
- 21 Will Mary go to the circus with her parents? Who will Mary go to the circus with?

Раздел 3

Задание 1 (22-26)

22 b 23 a 24 c 25 b 26 c

Задание 2 (27-31)

27 d 28 b 29 a 30 e 31 c

Раздел 4

Задание 1 (32-36)

32 c 33 a 34 b 35 c 36 a

Задание 2 (37)

1 a 2 e 3 c 4 b 5 d

Вариант 2

Раздел 1.

Задание 1(1-5)

1 False 2 True 3 True 4 True 5 Not stated

Задание 2 (6)

1 C 2 F 3 A 4 D 5 E

Раздел 2

Задание 1(7-16)

7 a 8 a 9 c 10 b 11 b 12 b 13 c 14 b 15 c 16 b

Задание 2 (17-21)

17 His grandparents are old people, aren't they? Are his grandparents old people?

18 Do they often watch films in the evening? When do they often watch films?

19 Has Nick already done his report? What has Nick already done?

20 Did we make a lot of mistakes in the test yesterday? Where did we make a lot of mistakes?

21 Will he invite friends to his birthday next week? Who will invite friends to his birthday next week?

Раздел 3

Задание 1 (22-26)

22 c 23 b 24 b 25 a 26 a

Задание 2 (27-31)

27 c 28 d 29 e 30 b 31 a

Раздел 4

Задание 1 (32-36)

32 c 33 a 34 b 35 a 36 c

Задание 2 (37)

1 a 2 e 3 b 4 c 5 d

Проверочная работа № 1

Вариант 1

Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

Who is ...best player in your team?

I don't watch ...television very often.

Jane is ...interesting person. You must meet her.

Peter and Mary have...two children, ...boy and...girl. ... boy is six years old,...girl is three.

Who was ...first President of ...United States?

Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/them/it*).

I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like

George is a very nice man. I like

This jacket isn't very nice. I don't like

This is my new car. Do you like ...?

I'm talking to you. Please, listen to

Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

I know Mr. Watson but I don't know ...wife.

Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. ...son lives in Australia.

We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all ...friends.

Ann is going out with ...friends this evening.

This is a beautiful tree. ...leaves are of beautiful color.

Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Sarah ...a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.

They like animals. They ...two dogs and three cats.

Charles isn't happy. He ...a lot of problems.

...your father ...a car?

...you ...an umbrella?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Present Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

speak open read use watch like enjoy drink talk go

Margaret ...four languages.

In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.

I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.

Paul has a car but he ...it very often.

...you ...TV a lot?

...your brother ...football?

Julia always ...parties.

I never ...coffee.

Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.

How often ...you ...to the theatre?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Past Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

be clean start finish want do

We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room ...very small and it ... very clean.

I ...my teeth three times yesterday.

The concertat 7.30 and ...at 10 o'clock.

When I was a child, I ...to be a teacher.

'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How ...you ...that?'

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Future Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

sleep be win open stay

Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You

'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I ...ready in five minutes.'

I think we ...the game.

'It's very warm in the room.' '...I ...the window?'

...you ...at home tomorrow evening?

Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где необходимо.

Would you like ... tea? -- Yes, please.

When we were on holiday, we visited ... very interesting places.

I'm afraid there is ...coffee. Would you like ...tea?

I went out to buy ... milk but they didn't have ... in the shop.

I can do this job alone. I don't needhelp .

Употребите местоимения *something/somebody/anything/anybody/ nothing/nobody* там, где это необходимо.

She said ... to me but I didn't understand it.

..... has broken the window. I don't know whom.

There is ... in the bag. It's empty.

I'm looking for my keys. Has seen them?

Would you like ... to drink?

Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом *'to be'* в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyone. People who meet him always love him.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

Вариант 2

Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

`Is there ... bank near here?' `Yes, at ...end of ...street.'

... sky is very clear tonight. I can see all ...stars.

`Where are ... children?' `They're in ...garden.'

After ... dinner we watched ... television.

Julia is ...doctor. Her husband is ...art teacher.

Употребите верно личные местоимения в косвенном падеже (*me/us/him/her/them/it*).

I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know ...?

Where is Ann? I want to talk to

I want that book. Please, give it to

We're going to the conference. Are you going with ...?

Steve is gloomy today. What is the matter with ...?

Употребите верно притяжательные местоимения (*my/ our/ your/ his/ her/ their/ its*).

`Is that ...car?' `No, I haven't got a car.'

I'm going to wash ...hair before I go to the concert.

`What are the children doing?' `They are doing ...homework.'

It's very cold today. Put on ...coat when you go out.

Oxford is famous for ...University.

Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

Julia wants to go to the concert, but she ...a ticket.

He can't open the door. He ...a key.

Most cars ...six wheels.

...you ...a passport?

What kind of car...Julia ...?

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Present Indefinite.

boil cost see know mean go like wash use believe

Water ...at 100 degrees Celsius.

Shoes are expensive. They ...a lot of money.

Brian lives near us but we ...him very often.

I ...much about politics. I'm not interested in it.

What ...this word ...?

How often ...you ...to the library?

The children usually ...chocolate.

Peter ...his hair twice a week.

My car ...much petrol.

It is not true! I ...it.

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite. Обратите внимание на форму глагола.

be enjoy buy rain stay

Where ...you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?

We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We ...it.

Tim ...some new clothes yesterday - two shirts, a jacket and a pullover.

' ...yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.'

The party wasn't very good, so we ...long.

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Indefinite.

find open like arrive die

Helen ...the book you need.

The shops ...at noon today.

I think you ...the film. You don't like the films like this.

The train ...at three o' clock tomorrow.

The plant ...because of lack of sunshine.

Употребите местоимения *some/ any*, *no* там, где это необходимо.

Ann didn't take any photographs, but I took

`Where is your luggage?' `I don't have ...'.

The weather was cold but there was ...wind.

The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so I didn't buy

He's always alone. He has ...friends.

Употребите местоимения *something/somebody /anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где это необходимо.

That house is empty. There is ...in it.

Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember

Helen I heard a knock at the door but when I opened it there was ... there.

The museum is free. It doesn't cost ...to go there.

Would you like ...to eat?

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом `to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

At home with SUPERMAN

Dean Cain, the 28-year-old actor who plays reporter Clark Kent and Superman in the TV series ``The new adventures of Superman'', told us about his typical day.

'I wake up at 5.00 a.m. and ten minutes later I have breakfast, which is usually five or six eggs (for protein) with onions. I leave home at about 5.30 a.m. and drive to the studio - it's an hour's drive. When I get there, at 6.30 I have a shave. Then they do my hair and make-up and I learn my lines for that day - there's never any time to read them before that.

When I'm filming I always eat rice, chicken, and vegetables two or three times a day. I finish work at about 7.30 p.m., and get home an hour later. Then I look at my mail and check my answerphone for messages. I usually have meat and pasta for dinner. I go to

the gym for half an hour before I go to bed at 10.00 p.m. It isn't easy - I work hard, play hard, and sleep hard - you need discipline in my job.'

Вариант 3

Вставьте артикль *a/an* или *the* там, где необходимо.

...tennis is my favourite sport. I play once or twice ...week, but I'm not ...very good player.

I won't be home for dinner this evening. I'm meeting some friends after ...work and we're going to ...cinema.

...unemployment is very high at the moment and it's very difficult for ...people to find ...work.

Carol is ...economist. She used to work in ...investment department of ...Lloyds Bank. Now she works for ...American bank in ... United States.

I don't really like staying at ...hotels, but last summer we spent a few days at ...very nice hotel by ...sea.

Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями, соответствующими личным местоимениям, данным в скобках.

(He) ... composition is very interesting.

(We) . . . son goes to school.

(You) . . . sister is young.

(They) . . . knowledge of the subject is very poor.

(She) . . . friends often visit her.

Выберите нужную форму личных местоимений.

I often see (they, them) in the bus.

(We, us) always walk to school together.

I always speak to (he, him) in English.

He explains the lesson to (we, us) each morning.

I know (she, her) and her sister very well.

Употребите глагол *have got / has got* в нужной форме (Past or Present).

Why are you holding your face like that? ...you ...a toothache?

...a bicycle when you were a child?

When you did the exam, ...you ...time to answer all the questions?

I need a stamp for this letter. ...you ...one?

'It started to rain while I was walking home.' 'Did it? ...you ...an umbrella?'

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Present Indefinite.

make come take play rise eat translate flow cause

Bees ...honey.

Where ...(Marian) from? - She is Scottish.

It ...me an hour to get to work. How long ...(it) take you?

I ...the piano but I ...(not) very well.

The earth ...round the sun.

The sun ...in the east.

Vegetarians ...meat.

An interpreter ...from one language to another.

The River Amazon ...into the Atlantic Ocean.

Bad driving ...many accidents.

Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite.

I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb)

I was very tired, so I ...to bed early, (go)

The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well, (sleep)

Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything, (eat)

We went to Kate's house but she. ...at home, (be)

It was a funny situation but nobody ...(laugh)

The window was open and a bird ...into the room, (fly)

The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ...very much, (cost)

I was in a hurry, so I ...time to phone you. (have)

It was hard work carrying the bags. They...very heavy, (be)

Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Future Indefinite.

be get like look meet do

You must meet George sometime. I think you ...him.

It's raining. Don't go out. You ...wet.

They've invited me to their house. They ...offended if I don't go.

Goodbye. I expect we ...again before long.

I wonder what I ...20 years from now.

Употребите местоимения *some/ any, no* там, где необходимо.

I haven't got ...money. Can you lend me ...?

I couldn't make an omelet because there were ...eggs.

Can you give me ...information about places of interest in this town?

If there are ...words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on ...train you like.

Употребите местоимения *something /somebody/ anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где необходимо.

I was too surprised to say

Quick! Let's go. There is ...coming and I don't want ...to see us.

The situation is uncertain. ...could happen.

The accident looked serious but fortunately ...was injured.

'What did you buy?' `.... I couldn't buy ...I wanted.'

10. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом `to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Sir Anthony Hopkins

The actor Sir Anthony Hopkins was born in Wales on December 31st, 1937. He won an Oscar in 1988 for ***The Silence of the Lambs***. He lives in Chelsea, London, with his wife Jenni. They don't have any children.

Every day I get up at about 6.30 a.m., and I put on a tracksuit and go jogging for a couple of miles in the park. I go back home for breakfast. I have a grapefruit and an orange. I never use public transport in London, and I walk for miles, to meetings, to the dentist's - everywhere.

In the mornings, even when I'm not making a film, I always do something. I usually spend at least 90 minutes learning the script for my next film. I use a highlighter pen to mark each line. It helps me remember the words. I never read a newspaper or listen to the radio because it's all bad news.

I usually have a sandwich for lunch. I eat very fast - I don't really enjoy any meals because I'm always restless. I'm not good at relaxing. The only time I rest during the day is at about 3.00 every afternoon, when I have a 15-minute sleep.

After my sleep I read the new scripts that people send me. I usually know after ten pages if they're good or not. Sometimes I do some shopping. We have a little Renault car, but I prefer walking. I like buying clothes, especially suits, by Armani or Cerruti.

My wife Jenni cooks in the evening, just a light dinner. I'm a terrible cook. We go out perhaps once or twice a week. We usually meet a friend and his wife. We hardly ever watch TV. I have a small television but it's in a cupboard. When we don't go out I play the piano after dinner, or I listen to messages on my answer phone and call people back.'

I go to bed at about 10.30 p.m. and go to sleep quickly. But I often wake up at 4.00 in the morning, and listen to the noise of London and think about the next day.

2.2. Комплект материалов по оценке результатов самостоятельной работы

Тема 8. Sports

Написание эссе о своем любимом виде спорта.

Тема 14. «My future profession»

Подготовка презентации на тему «Моя будущая профессия». Написание эссе на тему «Моя будущая профессия»

Тема 19. “Moscow”, «Kremlin”.

Написание эссе на тему “My native town”. Чтение и перевод текста из адаптированной художественной литературы. Подготовка сообщения о Москве, докладов по истории России

Тема 44. «The Internet»

Подготовка сообщений на тему: «Интернет»

Тема 45. “Mass media”

Подготовка сообщений на темы: «СМИ»

ТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ДИСКУССИЙ

Тема 2. «About myself»

Работа с текстом: «About myself»

Тема 5. Legal skills

Работа с текстом «My best friend».

Тема 15. «My favourite holiday»

Работа с текстом «My favourite holiday»

Тема 18. “My summer holidays”

Работа с текстом “My summer holidays”

Тема 21. «The seasons in Russia»

Выполнение лексических упражнений по теме «The seasons in Russia»

Тема 25. “Meals in England”

Работа с текстом: “Meals in England”

Тема 28. “Holidays in the USA”

Техника перевода текста: “Holidays in the USA”.

Тема 35. “Charles Darwin”

Работа с текстом: “Charles Darwin”

Тема 36. “Arthur Conan Doyle”

Работа с текстом “Arthur Conan Doyle”

Тема 39. «What is a hardware»

Работа с текстом: «What is a hardware»

Тема 43. “Computer operations”.

Работа с текстом: “Computer operations”

Тема 44. «The Internet»

Работа с текстом «Internet»

Тема 51. Sports in Great Britain

Работа с текстом «Sports in Great Britain»

Тема 53. «Visiting the bookshop»

Работа с текстом «Visiting the bookshop»

Тема 54. The manufactured goods shop

Работа с текстом «The manufactured goods shop».

Тема 55. Our shopping day

Работа с текстом «Our shopping day»

Тема 60. The Tretyakov Gallery

Работа с текстом «The Tretyakov Gallery».

Тема 61. Music in our life

Работа с текстом «Music in our life».

Тема 62. Visiting theatres

Работа с текстом «Visiting theatres».

Tema 64. Mikhail Lomonosov

Работа с текстом «Mikhail Lomonosov

Tema 66. Russian Federation (Russia)

Работа с текстом «Russian Federation (Russia)».

Tema 68. The United States of America

Работа с текстом «The United States of America».

Tema 69. New Zealand

Работа с текстом «New Zealand».

Tema 70. The Commonwealth of Australia

Работа с текстом «The Commonwealth of Australia».

II. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

**Комплект материалов для промежуточной аттестации по результатам
освоения дисциплины**

**Профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Международный Открытый Колледж Современного
Управления имени М.М. Абрекова»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора по
учебно-методической работе

_____/Д.М. Каппушева/

«27» июня 2020 г.

Дисциплина Иностранный язык (английский)

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Nouns
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Learning Foreign Languages
3. Выполните перевод

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated off the Northwest coast of Europe. The UK consists of four parts. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK lies on the British Isles. There are some 5.5000 islands. The two main islands are: Great Britain and Ireland. They are separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. The area of the UK is some 244,100 km². Its population is over 57 million people.

English is the official language, but it is not the only language which people speak in the country.

Britain has been many centuries in the making. The Romans conquered most part of Britain, but were unable to subdue the independent tribes in the West and in the North. Other invaders were Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings and Normans. For many centuries this country was known simply as England. It had a strong army and navy. It waged numerous colonial wars. In the modern world England was the first country, where capitalism was established.

Geographically Great Britain is divided into Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises Southern and Eastern England. Highland Britain includes Scotland, Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. The highest mountain -- Ben Nevis -- is in Scotland. London is the capital of the UK. It was founded by the Romans. The population of London is over 8 million people. The largest cities of Great Britain besides London are: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Pronouns
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: About myself
3. Выполните перевод.

London

London was founded in the first century AD by the Romans. They left London in the 5th century and the city was largely abandoned. By the 8th century London was again a busy trading centre, and in the 11th century it became the capital of England. Edward the Confessor built a palace and an abbey at Westminster. The Norman period saw the construction of the Tower, old St. Paul's Cathedral and many churches and monasteries.

Medieval London grew in importance as a trading centre and in 1215 its citizens won the right to elect their own leader, or Lord of Mayor. London began to spread beyond the city walls during the Tudor and Stuart periods. The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed three-quarters of the city. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral and designed 51 churches. The rebuilding of London followed the medieval street plan, but the old wooden houses were replaced by buildings of brick to reduce the future fire risk.

During the 19th century London spread rapidly into the suburbs. As a result of it new forms of transport were developed, including the underground railway system. Britain was then at the height of her Imperial Powers and this is expressed in such buildings as the Houses of Parliament and St. Pancras Station.

Large areas of London were destroyed by bombs during World War II and the rebuilding that followed was of mixed quality.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 3

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Numerals
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: My Family
3. Выполните перевод.

London's Places Of Interest

There are a lot of places of interest in London. Among them are: Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, London Bridge, the Tower of London.

WESTMINSTER, now the political centre of London, was until the 11th century a sacred place. King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey church here. It was consecrated in 1065, but a week later the King died and was buried in the abbey. His tomb became a popular place of pilgrimage. It still can be found at the heart of the present Westminster Abbey. William the Conqueror was crowned in the Abbey and since then all Coronations have taken place here.

The present HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT were built after the old palace was burnt down in 1834. The building contains the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two chambers where parliamentary business is debated. On the corner next to Westminster bridge stands St. Stephens Tower, which houses the famous bell, Big Ben, which chimes the hours.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE is the Queen's official London residence. Built in 1702-5 for the Duke of Buckingham, it was sold in 1761 to George III. The palace was little used by royalty until Victoria's accession to the throne in 1837. London's most popular spectacle is Changing the Guard. It takes place in the forecourt and lasts about 30 minutes.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It stands at the top of Ludgate Hill on a site where a Christian Church has stood since the 7th century. The construction of the cathedral started in 1675 and was not finished

until 1709. The magnificent classical structure is crowned by the dome. Inside the dome are scenes from the life of St. Paul. Here too is the famous Whispering Gallery. There are many memorials in the cathedral including those to heroes such as Wellington and Nelson.

THE TOWER OF LONDON has been closely associated with many important events in English history. It has served as citadel, palace, prison, mint and menagerie. The White tower was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror to protect the city. The Tower is famous for its illustrious prisoners, such as Sir Thomas More and Guy Fawks. Many notable people lost their heads on the executioner's block. The Tower is guarded by the Yeoman Warders popularly known as 'Beefeaters'.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 4

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Adjectives
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: My Friends
3. Выполните перевод.

A day at school with Alice

Alice goes to Kingsland Secondary School in Bristol, England. This is a typical Tuesday...

'Our class teacher, Mrs Ghani, does the register at 9 o'clock. She's also our Maths teacher. She's nice, but she often gets angry about stupid little things, like uniform.

'Assembly is in the school hall. The head teacher, Mr Barry Simmons, talks to the whole school. He is sometimes very funny. We call him 'Big Barry'. And 'Mr. Simmons' of course, when we speak to him!

Tuesday is a good day. We have my two favourite subjects - Music and Art. The first period is music. Most of the class do singing in the hall, but I am in the band. So I play electric guitar in a special music studio. We play really loudly - it's great!

'Period 2 is Maths. I was good at Maths last year, but this year it's very difficult, and Mrs Ghani is impatient.

'After break we have two periods of English. The first half hour is boring - we always do spelling and punctuation (my spelling is terrible!). But then we do literature. At the moment we're doing Shakespeare's *The Tempest* - it's very interesting.

'From 2 o'clock to 3.30, we have Art. I love drawing and painting, and I'm the best in the class (I think!). The teacher, Miss Terry, is excellent. She wears beautiful colours -completely different from the other teachers!'

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 5

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Adverbs
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Hobbies
3. Выполните перевод.

Education In Britain

In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years of age. Before 5 some children attend Nursery Schools, while most children start their basic education in an Infant School, which is the first stage of Primary Education. From 7 to 11 they attend Junior Schools, the second stage of Primary Education. In Primary School children are taught the so-called 3R's -- reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as elementary science and information technology. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of eleven children transfer to Comprehensive Schools. These schools give general education and a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at 16. They also provide some vocational courses.

Before the 1960s there were two main kinds of state schools in Britain: "grammar" schools and "modern" schools. The grammar schools were for the most intelligent children and the secondary modern schools were for the less intelligent children. Children were selected for secondary education by means of an examination known as "eleven-plus" which they took at the age of 11. Many people thought that this system was unfair and now more than 80% of the state secondary schools in Britain are comprehensive (which are for children of all abilities).

Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain that comprise about 6% of the school population. Most of these Independent or Public Schools charge fees and there are boarding schools, where the children actually live in the school.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 6

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Modal Verbs
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Plans for the Future
3. Выполните перевод.

American Schooling

The American system of education differs somewhat from the systems of other countries. It has certain peculiarities of its own which are closely connected with the specific conditions of life in the New World and the history of American society. There are free, state-supported, public schools which the majority of American children attend. There are also a number of private elementary and secondary schools where a fee is charged for admission and children are accepted or rejected on the basis of an examination. These include many church-supported schools, usually Catholic, which also charge a fee. Most public schools are coeducational, that is, girls and boys study together, but a lot of the church-supported schools are for boys or girls only.

Under the United States Constitution the federal government has no power to make laws in the field of education. Thus, education remains primarily a function of the states. Each state has a Board of Education² (usually 3 to 9 members elected by the public or appointed by the governor), not subject to federal control. State laws determine the age of compulsory education, the length of the school year, the way in which teachers shall be certified and many of the courses that must be taught. With so much local control there is some degree of uniformity of education provided in different parts of the USA, because state and national accrediting agencies insist that certain standards be maintained and certain things be taught.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 7

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Prepositions
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: New Technology
3. Выполните перевод.

USA TODAY

Talented and gifted students in the USA aren't challenged, are bored and are often ill-prepared for the workforce, says an Education Department report out today.

Students lag behind those in other countries while the United States is "squandering one of its most precious resources", the report says.

The department's Pat O'Connell Ross told the National Association for Gifted Children conference in Atlanta Thursday that educators tend to focus most of their attention on the needs of average students or slow learners.

Little is done to accommodate the needs of gifted children, she said.

Talented and gifted children typically excel in math, writing, dance, history, athletics or any other intellectual or artistic endeavors that are complex, difficult and novel.

In 1990 38 states served more than 2 million gifted students at all levels.

The USA has an "ambivalence toward intellectual accomplishment", Ross says. "We have names for kids that we think are too smart" -- nerd or dweeb.

Fred Brown, principal of Boyer-town Elementary School in Pennsylvania, says gifted children often aren't seen as having special needs.

Also Brown says, "there is a problem with limited funds", with gifted programs often getting "leftovers".

Compared with top students in other countries, the report shows the USA's brightest students are undistinguished at best and poor at worst.

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Дисциплина Иностранный язык (английский)

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 8

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: Articles
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Countries
3. Выполните перевод.

BEFORE COLUMBUS

When Columbus arrived in the Caribbean in 1492, he thought he had landed in the East Indies in Asia, so he called the people there 'Indians'. In fact, they were Native Americans, who had arrived in the Americas over 40.000 years before him.

At that time, Native Americans lived all over North America. Many of them lived in small groups of about 20-50 people. Most of them were very peaceful people, while others lived by hunting and collecting food. Other Native Americans lived in small villages where they had farms. The Native Americans were the first people to cultivate many of the plants that we now eat: potatoes, beans, maize, tomatoes, pineapples, cacao and many more. There were thousands of different languages and tribes, each with its own culture.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEANS

When the Europeans arrived, they tried to take land away from the Native Americans and there were many wars. Millions of Native Americans also died from the diseases that the Europeans brought with them. As the Europeans took control over the eastern part of North America, the Native Americans had to move to the west in order to survive. After the United States became independent, white Americans moved further west into the lands where Native Americans lived, and there were many battles - as we can see in the 'cowboys and Indians' films. Then, starting in 1830, the US Government forced the Native Americans to move even further west into 'reservations'. The Native Americans fought against this, and for many years there were wars against the white Americans, ending with the massacre of Sioux men women and children at Wounded Knee in 1890.

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора по
учебно-методической работе

_____/Д.М. Каппушева/
«27» июня 2020 г.

Дисциплина Иностранный язык (английский)

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 9

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Present Indefinite Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Cities
3. Выполните перевод.

The First Australians

There were people in Australia long before Europeans 'discovered' the continent in the 1600s. The Aborigines arrived there about 12,000 years before from Southeast Asia.

They lived by collecting food and hunting with spears and boomerangs.

They didn't have metal or pottery, but they had very rich forms of art, painting, song, poetry and mythology. There were over 500 different languages and tribes, with complex systems of trade. The lives of the Aborigines stayed almost the same for thousands of years until the Europeans came to live in Australia in 1778.

In 1770, James Cook landed in eastern Australia and declared that it belonged to Britain. At this time, Britain was looking for a place to send its prisoners and criminals. Australia was the perfect place - far away from Britain.

Over time, many free people arrived from Britain and Europe. They built small towns and in the 1850s they discovered gold. Life was very difficult. There was very little water and the climate was very hard.

The Europeans suffered a lot in Australia but the Aborigines suffered a lot more. The Europeans stole their land and killed thousands of Aborigines. They also brought new diseases with them. In parts of Australia, not one Aborigine survived. Today, Aborigines continue to live in Australia but their culture is under threat. In 1770, there were about 300,000 Aborigines.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 10

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Past Indefinite Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: School
3. Выполните перевод.

The Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean are one of the natural wonders of the world. One thousand kilometres from the South American coast, the Galapagos are home to many rare animals, such as giant tortoises, sea birds and dolphins.

The islands first became famous in 1859 when Charles Darwin wrote about them in his book, The Origin of Species. When Darwin visited the islands, he found there a key to 'that great mystery of mysteries - the first appearance of new life on this earth'.

Today the islands belong to Ecuador, and 97% of the area is a national park. However, despite this protection, the park is in danger. The most serious threat comes from illegal fishing, which is slowly destroying marine life. Every day illegal nets trap and kill sharks, pelicans and dolphins.

Another threat comes from animals brought over by people who have come to live on the islands. Dogs and cats eat the sea birds, and rats and pigs eat turtle eggs. Getting these animals off the island is difficult and expensive.

Although tourism is seen as a positive thing, it too has caused problems. The population of Galapagos is growing fast, with people from the mainland looking for jobs. Unfortunately the islands' resources can't support this growth.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 11

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Future Indefinite. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Holidays
3. Выполните перевод.

Maria Montessori

Montessori, Maria (1870-1952), Italian educator and physician, best known for developing the Montessori method of teaching young children. She introduced the method in Rome in 1907, and it has since spread throughout the world. The Montessori method stresses the development of initiative and self-reliance by permitting children to do by themselves the things that interest them, within strictly disciplined limits.

Montessori believed that her methods would prove even more effective with children of normal intelligence. In 1907 she opened the first Montessori school, or Children's House, in a slum district of Rome. Within a year, observers came from around the world to see the progress made by Montessori's students. Before the age of five the children learned to read and write, they preferred work to play, and they displayed sustained mental concentration without fatigue.

Montessori based her educational method on giving children freedom in a specially prepared environment, under the guidance of a trained director. She stressed that leaders of the classroom be called directors rather than teachers because their main work was to direct the interests of children and advance their development. Montessori was convinced that universal adoption of her teaching method would be of immense value in bringing about world peace, and she stressed the importance of education as the "armament of peace." A Roman Catholic, she also worked extensively to apply her principles to the teaching of religion.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 12

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Present Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Traditions
3. Выполните перевод.

**Thomas Alva Edison
(1847-1931)**

Thomas Alva Edison first went to school at the age of eight and a half. But after only three months his teacher called him 'stupid', and he came home crying. From then on, his mother taught him at home, and he read science books by himself.

At the age of twelve he had a job selling newspapers. He made money in a clever but simple way. He checked the news stories first. When the news was interesting, he took a lot of papers; when it was boring, he took only a few.

He got a job sending telegraph messages. Then he started inventing things. He saw ways to make the telegraph system quicker. Later he made a better microphone for Bell's invention, the telephone.

In 1877 he made a 'phonograph' - the first ever sound recorder. The following year he invented the light bulb. In 1889 he made a 'kinetoscope' - a moving picture machine. He also made films for his new machine. In 1903 he made *The Great Train Robbery*, at that time the world's longest film. (It was ten minutes long!)

After more than one thousand inventions, Edison died at the age of eighty-four. In his honour, they switched off the lights all over America.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 13

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Past Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Seasons
3. Выполните перевод.

**Charles Robert Darwin
(1809 - 1892)**

Charles Robert Darwin was born in Sherbury in 1809. He was the grandson of the famous naturalist-physician Erasmus Darwin.

Charles had a lifelong passion for biology. As a boy, he loved to walk in the countryside collecting insects, flowers and minerals. On his father's wish he spent three years at Cambridge studying medicine. But Charles did not like this. He spent a lot of time with a zoologist friend, watching birds and other animals.

Shortly after his graduation, Darwin received an invitation to become a naturalist on a survey voyage of "Beagle". He went to South America in 1831 and returned in 1836. In this voyage round the world he looked carefully at thousands of living things in the sea and on land and came to very important conclusions. After his return he married his cousin, a rich woman, whose money allowed him to devote the rest of his life to scientific research.

His most important work on natural physiology, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection", was published in 1859. His "Descent of Man" followed in 1871 and his "Autobiography" in 1887. In his works Darwin showed the evolution of the living creatures from the point of view of science and put an end to the legend that plants and animals had always been the same, as created by a mysterious power.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 14

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Future Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Culture
3. Выполните перевод.

It's All In Your Genes

What colour hair have you got? Is it straight, wavy or curly? What colour are your eyes? Why are some people tall and slim while others are short and stocky? It's all in your genes. Each person on this planet is unique, because everyone has got a different combination of genes. These are contained in the DNA structure. Your genes determine your general shape and size, the colour of your skin, eyes and hair, the shape of your face, nose, ears, mouth and teeth.

For every part of your body you have got two genes. You inherit one from your mother and one from your father. One of the two genes is dominant, but you can pass either gene on to your children. Look at this couple, for example. The man and the woman both carry a gene for blue eyes and a gene for brown eyes, which they have inherited from their own parents, but they have both got brown eyes, because the brown gene is always dominant.

In this ideal example the couple have two sons and two daughters and each one has received one of the four possible combinations of the parents' genes. As we can see, one of them is blue-eyed and the other three have got brown eyes, but three of them carry a blue gene.

A gene can stay hidden in a family for generations. For example, the second daughter is married. Her husband's eyes are brown, but he also carries a blue gene. This couple has got four children and each child has got a different combination of the parents' genes. So one child has got blue eyes, although her parents and grandparents have all got brown eyes.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 15

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Present Perfect Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Travelling
3. Выполните перевод.

The Americans And Computers

This new servant of man is only about twenty-five years old, but it has already changed the lives of more than 200 million Americans. Wherever the citizen turns, he finds a computer working. It helps him make long-distance and local telephone calls.

Computers are also used when one reserves space on an airplane. Walk into airline office. Before selling you a ticket, the reservation clerk uses machine to record information about where you want to go and the flight number of the plane that will take you to your destination. This information is sent instantly to a central computer that may be many kilometres away from the airline office. Within seconds, the computer informs the clerk whether or not there is space for you on that plane.

Such reservation systems are now in increasing use. They are also employed by hotels, by companies that rent cars, and by offices that sell tickets to theatres and sport events. The computer not only determines what seats are available at what prices, but it also prints the tickets at the same time.

In education, as in business and industry, science and medicine, computers play an important part in almost every type of operation. The future will bring major advances in computer technology and applications, which will aid man in his efforts to improve his world.

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1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Past Perfect Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Mass-Media
3. Выполните перевод.

Plastic Money

Plastic money is the name given to all types of plastic money, which are used in place of cash. There are different names for these cards but in general they have two main purposes: to enable people to obtain cash; or to make payments without using cash or cheques.

Banks now make available to their customers a single card which does three things: it guarantees cheques; it obtains cash from automatic machines, and it pays for goods. The fourth use of the plastic card is to give customers credit when they purchase goods or services.

Credit cards are issued by credit card companies such as Access, MasterCard, Visa, American Express. Some others are owned by banks. There are debit cards and credit cards.

The latest development of the plastic money is the Smart Card.

Cash dispenser, automatic teller machine, are some of the names given to machines from which customers can withdraw money from their bank accounts, using their cash cards. They can do this at any branch of their bank and the branches of other banks that are linked to their bank.

With the cash card, customers also receive a PIN or a personal identification number which they should memorize. When using the dispenser, customers insert their card and key the PIN number in it. By following a clear set of instructions which appear on video screen, they can withdraw cash up to a certain limit, check the balance of their account or deposit money.

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1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Future Perfect Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Young People in Modern Society
3. Выполните перевод.

The Day the Birds Died

Mexico City is the oldest and most historical capital city in North America. It's an exciting, beautiful, and magical city, which for the past few years has been fighting against serious environmental problems. It has a population of over 22 million people and it's getting bigger all the time. It's more than three times bigger than New York City and it's the largest city in the world. Every day, thousands of people move in from the country to look for work, but there aren't enough jobs for all of them, and the result is extremely high unemployment and over-population.

The city is situated at a height of 2,255 metres above sea level and is surrounded by snow-capped volcanoes. For the Aztecs, who first built the city, it was a beautiful, sunny capital, but today Mexico City is almost always covered by an enormous brown cloud of smog which is caused by the pollution coming from hundreds of factories around the city and from over three million cars waiting in endless traffic jams. Just breathing the air is the same as smoking 40 cigarettes a day! One day in the 1980s, the level of pollution in the air in one part of the city was so high that thousands of birds fell from the sky and died.

Since then, the Mexican government and private organizations have worked very hard to clean the air and control the levels of pollution, and the situation is improving. But the problem of over-population is more difficult to solve - by the year 2010, over 30 million people will live in Mexico City.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 18

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Shopping
3. Выполните перевод.

The History Of The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were originally an ancient Greek religious festival in honour of Zeus, held in Olympia near Mount Olympus, the mythical home of the gods. An athletic festival with competitions in music and poetry was held every four years on the island of Peplos in Southern Greece. The period between the games was called an Olympiad.

The initial date for the beginning of the Games was 776 B.C. They were held every four years, in the middle of the summer, and lasted five days; the main condition of the festival was that there should be peace throughout Greece. The festival became a symbol of peace and friendship.

The ceremonies included contests in oratory, poetry, music and art, as well as in athletic skills like wrestling, boxing, horse and chariot racing, throwing the javelin and running.

The Olympic Games were an exclusively male festival, open to young men from all the Greek cities. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympic Games, or even to attend and watch them, though there are legends of girls having done so in disguise. The winners were given laurel wreaths in the temple of Zeus. To be a victor in the classical Olympic Games was a great honour not only for the athlete but for his *city* too.

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1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Sports
3. Выполните перевод.

Sports In Great Britain

Whenever you strike up a conversation in Britain maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects -- the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament.

English people are fond of all kinds of sports. England is a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized competitive sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favourite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation and others.

The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, and darts.

Winter sports such as ice-hockey, skiing and ice-skating are generally impossible in Britain (except in Scotland) because of the climate, they have no great following because of the lack of ice and snow, but many people spend winter holidays on the Continent in order to take part in them.

Englishmen like **all kinds of racing**. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The interest in such sports as horse-racing and dog-racing can be explained by the Englishman's fondness for gambling. Anyway, most Englishmen have some interest in at least one kind of sport.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 20

1. Дать определение и привести примеры на тему: The Future Continuous Tense. Affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
2. Составьте монологическое высказывание на тему: Environment
3. Выполните перевод

Air Jordan

Michael Jordan is one of the most talented athletes in history. He's won six NBA titles, he's had sports shoes named after him, he's even starred in a Hollywood movie. Jordan is an international superstar. But success for Michael Jordan was never a matter of luck. It was always a matter of talent and hard work.

Michael Jordan was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1963. He was the fourth of five children, so he learned to compete young. As a child, Michael was very athletic. He played baseball, basketball and football, but his favourite sport was baseball. However, this soon changed when he started playing basketball with his older and taller brother Larry. Larry kept on beating Michael when they played one-to-one. Unsurprisingly, Michael didn't like losing, so he worked hard to become a better player.

Jordan's basketball gradually improved, but in 1978 he suffered a big disappointment. He was dropped from his High School basketball team! However Michael didn't give up. Instead he trained harder and longer, and as a result was soon playing again. 'The better I got, the better I wanted to become,' he said later. Nobody knew then that Jordan would become the greatest player of all time.

Today Michael Jordan has scored over 30,000 points in basketball games all over the world. Over 50% of American children have voted him their idol. However it's not just his basketball skills that have made Jordan popular; it's his courage, determination and positive approach to life. 'I can accept failure,' he once said, 'but I can't accept not trying.'

**Структурными элементами фонда оценочных средств по
профессиональному модулю являются:**

- 1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств**
- 2. Комплект материалов для текущего контроля**
- 3. Комплект материалов для промежуточной аттестации**
- 4. Контрольно-оценочные средства для экзамена (квалификационного)**