

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ БИЗНЕСА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности
19.02.03 «Технология хлеба кондитерских и макаронных изделий»

Санкт-Петербург

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1. ПАСПОРТ

комплекта КОС по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

1.1. Общие положения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме¹ - экзамена и дифференцированного зачета.

КОС разработаны в соответствии с:

образовательной программой СПО по специальности 19.02.03. Технология хлеба, кондитерских и макаронных изделий и

программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

1.2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

| Результаты обучения ² (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания) | Наименование элемента умений/знаний |
|---|---|
| У1 | Устное и письменное общение на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы. Использование речевых образцов учебно-трудовой сферы. |
| У2 | Перевод со словарем иностранных текстов общей и профессиональной направленности. Воспроизведение текста, оценка важности информации, определение своего отношения к ней. Чтение аутентичных текстов разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи. |
| У3 | Пополнение словарного запаса, использование речевых образцов для совершенствования устной речи. |
| У4 | Использование приобретенных навыков письма в практической и профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни. |
| У5 | Понимание основного содержания аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, извлечение из них необходимой информации. Воспроизведение диалога в полном соответствии с заданной темой. Демонстрация правильного подбора речевых профессиональных клише. |
| У6 | Распознавание в тексте новых видовременных форм, их систематизация. |
| З1 | Лексический минимум (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимый для чтения и перевода со |

| | |
|------|---|
| | словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности |
| 32 | Грамматический минимум по каждой теме УД. |
| 33 | Характерные особенности фонетики английского языка |
| 34 | Лингвострановедческая, страноведческая и социокультурная информация, расширенная за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения |
| 35 | Тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО |
| ОК1. | Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес. |
| ОК2. | Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество. |
| ОК3 | Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность. |
| ОК4 | Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. |
| ОК5 | Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. |
| ОК6 | Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями. |
| ОК7 | Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий. |
| ОК8 | Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. |
| ОК9 | Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности. |

1.3. Распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля

| Код и наименование элемента умений или знаний | Виды аттестации | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | Текущий контроль | Промежуточная аттестация |
| <p>У1. Устно и письменно общаться на английском языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.</p> <p>ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК9.Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| <p>У2Переводить со словарем иностранные тексты общей и профессиональной направленности.</p> <p>ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК9.Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| <p>У3Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p>ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК9.Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p> | Самостоятельная работа. Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| У4Понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля | Экзамен и дифференцированный |

| | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <p>из них необходимую информацию. Понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения</p> <p>ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК9.Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p> | устная, опрос индивидуальный | зачет |
| <p>У5. Читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи</p> <p>ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК9.Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| <p>З 1. Лексический минимум (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный. Задания, сообщения | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| <p>З 2. Грамматический минимум по каждой теме УД.</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный. Сообщения. | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| <p>З 3. Характерные особенности фонетики английского языка</p> | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | Самостоятельная работа. | |
| 3 4. Лингвострановедческая, страноведческая и социокультурная информация, расширенная за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный. Доклады, сообщения | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |
| 3 5. Тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО | Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный | Экзамен и дифференцированный зачет |

1.4. Распределение типов оценочных средств по элементам знаний и умений текущего контроля

| Содержание учебного материала по программе УД | У1 ³ | У2 | У3 | У4 | У5 | У6 | У7 | З1 | З2 | З3 | З4 | З5 | З6 | З7 |
|---|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Тема 1 Язык, который мы изучаем | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | 3,9 | | 3 | | | |
| Тема 2. Моя повседневная жизнь | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|----------|--------|----------|---|--------|
| Тема 3. Питание | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Тема 4 Обобщение тем | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Тема 5. Досуг | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 3,1 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Тема 6. Научно-технический прогресс | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Тема 7. Проблемы выбора будущей профессии | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3,1 2 | 3 | | | |
| Тема 8. Оборудование, механизмы, детали. Рецепты. Инструкции руководства. | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | 3,1 2 | 3 | | | |
| Тема 9. Обобщение тем и грамматического материала | 3 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 2 | | | 3 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Тема 10. Совершенствование навыков профессиональной речи | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Тема 11. Совершенствование навыков профессиональной речи. Грамматика. | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Тема 12. Развитие навыков чтения литературы по специальности. Грамматика | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Тема 13. Работа с текстами по специальности с использованием различных аспектов речи и письма. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1.5. Распределение типов оценочных средств по элементам знаний и умений контролируемых на промежуточной аттестации

| Содержание учебного материала по программе УД | Тип контрольного задания | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | У1 ⁴ | У2 | У3 | У4 | У5 | У6 | У7 | З1 | З2 | З3 | З4 | З5 | З6 | З7 |
| Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Раздел 2 Развивающий курс | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Раздел 3. Профессионально-направленный модуль. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |

2. СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

2.1. Назначение

Спецификацией устанавливаются требования к содержанию и оформлению вариантов оценочного средства практическая работа, контрольная работа, тестовые задания, вопросы для самопроверки, аудирование, устный опрос.

2.2. Контингент аттестуемых: *обучающиеся 2 курса на базе основного общего образования*

2.3. Форма и условия аттестации: текущий контроль проходит в виде выполнения самостоятельных заданий, практической работы, контрольной работы, тестовых заданий, вопросов для самопроверки.

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме экзамена и дифференцированного зачета по завершению освоения учебного материала учебной дисциплины, при положительных результатах текущего контроля.

2.4.Время выполнения:

Подготовка -15 мин;
выполнение - 1 час;
оформление и сдача- 15мин.
всего - 1 час, 30 мин.

2.5.Рекомендуемая литература для разработки оценочных средств и подготовки обучающихся к аттестации:

1. И. П. Агабекян издание 8-ое «2014» PlanetofEnglish.М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2012;В.Л.Каушанская. A Grammar of the English Language. М. АйрисПресс, 2008г. ;English Grammar in Use. Murphy R.Cambridge University Press, 2012;.Headway. Liz and John Soars. Oxford, 2012;СолововаЕ.Н., JohnParsons ЕГЭ 2015. Английский язык. Тематические тестовые задания. М.: Центр изучения английского языка Елены Солововой, 2014. – 159 с.; Колесникова Н. Н и др. Английский язык для менеджеров : учебник – М. : Изд.центр. «Академия»,2014-302с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

www.twirpx.com/file/40784/;

www.ro-to.ru/books/1804823.shtml

www.macmillan.ru

2.6. Перечень материалов, оборудования и информационных источников.

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий: плакаты, учебники;

Технические средства обучения:

- видео-аудио материалы;
- мультимедиа.

3. ВАРИАНТЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Conditionals – Условные предложения

1. If I ____ my entrance exams I ____ the happiest man in the world.

A) shall pass / would be

B) passed / am

C) passed / would have been

D) will pass / be

E) pass / shall be

2. What ____ you ____ if the train ____ in time?

A) will be / doing / come

B) did / will not come

C) do / didn't / come

D) have / done / came

E) will / do / doesn't come

3. If you ____ tickets we ____ Paris.

A) will buy / shall visit

B) bought / visit

C) buys / visited

D) were buying / should visit

E) buy / shall visit

4. If you are free, watch the film they ____ on TV.

A) shows

B) showed

C) are showing

D) had showed

E) have showed

5. If my friend ____ to our town next year I ____ him the sights of the city.

A) shall come / show

B) comes / shall show

C) has come / is showing

D) is coming / will show

E) come / shows

6. If he ____ in Tokyo he ____ us.

A) was / will visit

B) were / would visit

C) will be / will visit

D) is / would visit

E) are / will visit

7. What would you do if a millionaire ____ you a lot of money.

A) gave

B) give

C) will give

D) giving

E) gives

8. If I ____ the car myself I ____ you use it.

A) needed / would let

B) don't need / would let

C) didn't need / wouldn't let

D) didn't need / would let

E) doesn't need / would let

9. If I ____ you I ____ never her.

A) am / shall forgive

B) was / don't forgive

C) were / would forgive

D) had been / forgave

E) shall be / would have forgiven

10. Many people would be out of work if that factory ____ down.

A) had been closed

B) were closed

C) was closing

D) is closed

E) will be closed

11. The boy ___ at home an hour before, if he ___ his school at one o'clock last Monday.

A) would be / had left

B) was / would leave

C) had been / had left

D) has been / left

E) would have been / had left

12. If you ___ him yesterday he ___ you everything.

A) asked / told

B) has asked / will tell

C) asked / would tell

D) had asked / would have told

E) would ask / would have told

13. If you ___ to me yesterday, we ___ this article.

A) came / shall translate

B) would come / should translate

C) had come / should have translated

D) come / having translated

E) were coming / should be translating

14. She ___ if she ___ that she was ill.

- A) won't go out / knows
- B) didn't go out / knew
- C) hasn't gone out / has known
- D) wouldn't have gone out / had known
- E) doesn't go out / knows

15. "I ____ my work if you ____ me then. Thank you."

- A) shan't finish / don't help.
- B) haven't finished / don't help.
- C) shouldn't have finished / hadn't helped.
- D) don't finish / won't help.
- E) didn't finish / helped.

Ответы:

1 – E, 2 – E, 3 – E, 4 – C, 5 – B, 6 – B, 7 – A, 8 – D, 9 – C, 10 – B, 11 – E, 12 – D, 13 – C, 14 – D, 15 – C.

Past Simple или Past Continuous?

1. He _____ some new shoes last month.

- A) bought
- B) buying
- C) buy
- D) buys

2. A: _____ did she _____ a job?

B: In the car factory.

A) When / get

B) Where / got

C) Who / get

D) Where / get

3. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.

A) go out / stayed

B) go out / stay

C) went out / stayed

D) went out / stay

4. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____ .

A) * / saw / didn't

B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't

D) Did / see / did

5. Geoffrey _____ French before, but he _____ at university now.

A) study didn't / studies

B) didn't study / study

C) did not study / studies

D) didn't studied / studies

6. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping

A) was meeting / did

B) met / was doing

C) meet / do

D) met / did

7. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name.

A) paid / was hearing

B) pay / heard

C) was paying / hear

D) was paying / heard

8. While we _____ a drink, a waiter _____ a pile of plates.

A) had / was dropping

B) have / dropped

C) have / drop

D) were having / dropped

9. While the waiter _____ up the broken plates, he _____ his finger.

A) picked / was cutting

B) was picking / cut

C) pick / cut

D) picks / cut

10. While I _____ this morning, I _____ my money. I don't know how.

- A) shopped / lose
- B) was shopping / lost
- C) shopped / was losing
- D) shop / lose

Отвѣты: 1-A, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-D, 8-D, 9-B, 10-B

Present Simple или Past Simple?

1. _____ a good time last night?

- A) Did you have
- B) Were you having
- C) Will you have
- D) Are you having

2. Where _____ on holidays?

- A) you go
- B) do you go

C) do you going

D) are you go

3. We all _____ a terrible shock.

A) were getting

B) gets

C) getting

D) got

4. I _____ lots of books every year.

A) will read

B) am reading

C) read

D) am going to read

5. I _____ a new flat a few months ago.

A) bought

B) have been buying

C) have bought

D) buy

6. Nurses _____ after people in hospital.

A) looks

B) is looking

C) will look

D) look

7. _____ to go out tonight?

A) Do you want

B) Are you wanting

C) Is you want

D) Would you want

8. He _____ some new shoes last month.

A) bought

B) buying

C) buy

D) buys

9. I _____ four languages.

A) am speaking

B) speak

C) speaks

D) am speak

10. Every morning Tessa _____ at 7.30.

A) is getting up

B) got up

C) get up

D) gets up

11. The sun _____ in the day time.

A) shine

B) shone

C) is shining

D) shines

12. I _____ a very good program on TV last night.

A) was seeing

B) see

C) am seeing

D) saw

13. In Britain people _____ on the right.

A) are driving

B) drives

C) drive

D) drove

14. Jack's a policeman but he _____ a uniform.

A) doesn't wear

B) isn't wearing

C) no wear

D) wears

15. How many children _____?

A) are you having

B) do you have

C) do you have got

D) are you have

16. We _____ to have a cup of coffee.

A) decided

B) were deciding

C) decides

D) will deciding

17. How _____ your finger?

A) are you cutting

B) were you cutting

C) did you cut

D) you cut

18. I _____ the champion last week.

A) saw

B) have seen

C) see

D) seen

19. The Flash's concert _____ fantastic 3 years ago.

A) was

B) has been

C) have been

D) are

20. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____ .

A) * / saw / didn't

B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't

D) Did / see / did

Ответы:

1 – A, 2 – B, 3 – D, 4 – C, 5 – A, 6 – D, 7 – A, 8 – A, 9 – B, 10 – D, 11 – D, 12 – D, 13 – C, 14 – A, 15 – B, 16 – A, 17 – C, 18 – A, 19 – A, 20 – B

The Gerund – Герундий

1. Do you like_____ football on TV?

A) watch

B) watched

C) watches

D) watching

2. Thank you for_____ me.

A) helping

B) help

C) to help

D) helped

3. I'm afraid of _____ mistakes.

A) to make

B) made

C) make

D) making

4. It is important _____.

A) to win

B) winning

C) win

D) won

5. A: This problem is too difficult. I can't solve it.

B: Is it really too difficult for you _____?

A) solving

B) solve

C) to solve

D) solved

6. Have you got anything _____?

A) reading

B) to read

C) read

D) reads

7. She is good at _____.

A) to swim

B) swimming

C) swims

D) swum

8. My father does the _____ himself.

A) ironing

B) irons

C) to iron

D) iron

9. My mother does all the _____.

A) cleaning

B) to clean

C) cleans

D) clean

10. The boy _____ in the dentist's chair has got toothache.

A) sitting

B) sat

C) sit

D) sits

Ответы

1-D, 2-A, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A.

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Объект оценивания «Умение аудировать»

Практическое задание №1

Вариант 1

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один

раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.

2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.

3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.

4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий A B C D E F G

Утверждение

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You

can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of

my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm

brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living

in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says what language he/she wants to learn and why.
2. The speaker talks about language education in his/her country.
3. The speaker explains what language he/she finds difficult to learn.
4. The speaker explains how to learn a foreign language quickly.
5. The speaker talks about the most popular language in the world.
6. The speaker explains how to teach a foreign language to children.

Говорящий А В С D E F G

Утверждение

Speaker A

I've always been very good at languages. I can speak English and French and it helps a lot as I'm in the export business. When we worked on some contracts with Russian companies, I decided to learn Russian. I take lessons regularly and I've learned a lot of words, but there are very difficult grammar rules in Russian, and there are so many exceptions! I'm not sure I'll ever be able to speak it.

Speaker B

My friends don't think that learning foreign languages is important – English is understood everywhere. I don't agree with them. I want to start learning Italian. It's a lovely language and it sounds beautiful. I've got a pen-pal Mario, who lives in Italy, and I want to go there next year. I think Mario will appreciate my speaking Italian. And travelling is more enjoyable when you can communicate with the locals in their language.

Speaker C

English is my native language and I don't have any problems when I travel – people can speak English everywhere. That's why I don't feel motivated to learn foreign languages at school. But according to the curriculum, I must learn two foreign languages. We start learning the first one at the age of seven. Usually it's French or German. At the age of 13 or 14 we choose the second language - Italian, Spanish, Chinese or others.

Speaker D

Languages are very important in modern life. But learning languages is very difficult and time consuming. The quickest way to learn a language is to go the country where it's spoken. It works, however, only if you communicate outside the classroom a lot. Watching the news, reading newspapers and writing notes and emails helps a lot too. But the most important thing is not to speak your native language to anyone.

Speaker E

Lots of adults want to learn foreign languages but have no time for it. Children, on the other hand, have enough time but they lack motivation. The easiest way to get children to speak a foreign language is to use it in a game. Young children are not able to understand language rules, but they can easily imitate their teacher. Pictures and toys work very well too – children pick up new words for toys very quickly.

Практическое задание №2

Вариант 1

Выбор правильного ответа. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A4 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A1 Sophie remembers the boy's name very well.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Sophie is keen on aerobics classes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ray is fond of computers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Sophie enjoys playing computer games.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

R: Hi, your name is Sophie, isn't it? Do you remember me?

S: Yes, I think so. I saw you at our welcome party at the college. You are a second year student in this college, aren't you?

R: Right, I was the guy who talked about the sports facilities in our campus. And I bet you don't remember my name, do you?

S: Don't prompt. You are Rudolf...?

R: No.

S: Rupert?

R: No. But you are on the right track, my name starts with the letter R.

S: Richmond?

R: Enough, it's not a name-game, and I'm pretty disappointed that I failed to impress the newcomers.

S: Oh no, it's not that!

R: It's ok. And my name's Raymond. Ray for friends... and for people who can't remember long names.

S: I-I'm sorry.

R: Never mind. Do you remember at least what I was talking about?

S: Oh, yes! You gave us lots of information about the college sports centre, and about facilities you have here for doing sports. I'm particularly interested in aerobics classes and in the swimming pool.

R: Yes, aerobics is very popular among girls. Aerobics classes are the earliest ones. We run them from seven am.

S: So early?!

R: Yes, and if you want to book a more convenient time, run to the coach right now and ask what time's still available.

S: I will, thanks... And the swimming pool? What time does it open?

R: From half past seven. But there are not too many people in the pool usually. Most people prefer cycling, football and basketball to swimming. We've got a very good football pitch and a tennis court here.

S: You must be very good at all these sports. Where can I see you next time – on the football pitch or in the gym-hall?

R: I'm afraid neither. I don't go there very often.

S: Don't you? I thought you spent all your time there.

R: Not there. I'm a computer geek, not an athlete. You are much more likely to see me in our computer club. Browsing the internet, making web pages, chatting in forums. See you there then.

Вариант 2

Выбор правильного ответа Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях A1–A6 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Sally said that

- 1) three people were injured in the accident.**
- 2) three vehicles were damaged in the accident.**
- 3) the bus was damaged in the accident.**

A2 At the time of the accident Sally was

- 1) in one of the cars. 2) in a city bus. 3) crossing the road.**

A3 The accident happened when Sally was going

- 1) to her morning class. 2) home after school. 3) to the city centre.**

A4 When Sally told her classmates about the accident, they felt

- 1) scared. 2) indifferent. 3) curious.**

A5 Sally says that the accident happened because

- 1) the weather conditions were bad.**
- 2) one of the drivers was talking on the phone.**

3) one of the drivers was driving too fast.

A6 Sally thinks that drivers should be punished if while driving they

1) smoke. 2) listen to music. 3) talk to passengers.

Sally: Hi, Adam! Have you heard the news? There was an accident near our school this morning.

Adam: Oh, Sally! Was anybody injured?

Sally: Fortunately not. But three cars were seriously damaged.

Adam: Gosh!

Sally: Yes, a lorry and two small cars.

Adam: Oh!

Sally: The lorry started to slow down before the crossroads, but the driver of the Peugeot 307 didn't notice and crashed into it. And a second later, a Mini Cooper smashed into the back of it.

Adam: Awful! And you saw it all, did you?

Sally: Yes, I did. I saw it from the bus window. I was just on my way to school when it happened. The road was completely blocked because of the accident. I had to get off the city bus and run to school so as not to be late for my first class.

Adam: You must have been very scared by the accident.

Sally: No, not really. It's funny, but I became more popular with my schoolmates. Everyone wanted to talk to me to find out more details.

Adam: Hm. And why did it all happen? Slippery road, fog or rain?

Sally: No. It was nice and clear. There wasn't much traffic on the roads. And nobody exceeded the speed limit.

Adam: What was it then?

Sally: I think it was totally the Peugeot driver's fault. He was talking on his mobile phone at the time. He definitely couldn't concentrate on driving.

Adam: Using a phone is very risky while driving. Everyone knows that.

Sally: Yeah. There are lots of things that may distract a driver. Smoking, for example, or talking with the passengers. Even the stereo system may do harm. When you listen to loud music, it affects how you drive. But I believe smoking while driving is the worst. The police should stop

smoking drivers and fine them.

Adam: Yeah, I agree with that. But smokers will object to your idea, I'm afraid.

Sally: Never mind. All sensible people will support it. It would reduce the number of accidents I'm sure.

Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

Практическое задание №3

Составить монолог по теме:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы»

«Аннотация книги, которая очень понравилась»

«Новые технологии в образовании»

«Виды перевозки грузов»

Практическое задание №4

Составить диалог по теме:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы»

«Электричество»

«Электроника. Её роль в обществе».

«Электронная техника»

«Электро машины»

«Тенденция развития туризма в мире»

«Виды туров»

«Туристические маршруты по СПб и Ленинградской области»

Объект оценивания «Умение читать»

Практическое задание №5

Вариант 1

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–Е. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок

1. Food Industry 2. Home-cooked Food

3. We are What We Eat 4. Definition of Food

5. Food in Britain 6. Fast Food

7. A Sweet Tooth 8. Food in the USA

A. Food is any substance or materials eaten or drunk to provide nutritional support for the body and/or for pleasure. It usually consists of plant or animal origin that contains essential ingredients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and is ingested and assimilated by an organism to produce energy, stimulate growth and maintain life. The right to food is a human

right derived from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

B. Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging and transportation. This mainly involved salting, drying, pickling, curdling, fermentation and smoking. Food manufacturing arose during the industrial revolution in the 19th century. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology such as milling, preservation, packaging, labeling and transportation.

C. People who have busy work or social schedules don't have much time for cooking at home. Takeout meals from restaurants, pizza parlors and delicatessens have become a regular part of everyday life. Food can be picked up at a café, or people call in orders by phone and the takeaway meal is delivered to their homes. Ready-to-eat and instant

processed foods that are quick to prepare are very popular. Snacks and junk food like doughnuts, popcorn, cookies, or potato chips are also easy to prepare.

D. The expression “as American as an apple pie” means something that is typically American, but even apple pie came from somewhere else. The only true American foods are those that the Native Americans gave the first settlers, including corn, squash, pumpkin, turkey, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie which are still eaten at Thanksgiving. Immigrants have brought all kinds of dishes with them from their home countries. A typical family may eat tacos (originally from Mexico), pizza (from Italy), or apple pie (from England).

E. How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy-nine? The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat 25 cows, 40 sheep, 35 pigs, 1200 chickens, 2.07 tones of fish, 5.05 tones of potatoes, 13 000 eggs, 50 000 loaves of bread, 1.37 tones of apples, 768 kg of oranges, 430 bags of carrots, 720 kg of tomatoes, 1300 lettuces, hundreds of packages of coffee,

sugar, spaghetti, and 8 kg of dirt. How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already?

F. Although Britain is quite a small country, it offers a wide choice of food and drink. The types of food people eat have changed a lot over the years for several reasons. People have come to Britain from different parts of the world, bringing their favourite food with them and often opening restaurants. In Britain you can find traditional food like roast beef or fish and chips and vegetarian food for those who do not eat meat. As well as foods from different parts of Britain, you can buy Italian, Mexican and West Indian food.

G. Cakes, chocolate ice-cream... The British love them all. A meal is not a meal without some kind of dessert and sweet things are very popular as a snack too. Chocolate is the most popular sweet snack and the British eat more than 8 kg per person per year of it. Chocolate is almost eaten anywhere, any time but is very popular at Christmas and Easter. Ice-cream is eaten as a snack, a dessert, or with another dessert (like a piece of hot apple pie).

Тексты A B C D E F G

Заголовки

Вариант 2

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A. Geographical position B. Education C. The famous town

D. State holiday E. Pages of history F. Sights

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand's population are Britons or Europeans.

That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the "Fourth of July". It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and, in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British

Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

Тексты A B C D E F G

Заголовки

Практическое задание №6

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 1

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated in the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren (1632s 1723 4-234?) who was not only an architect but also one of the best geometers of his day, a mathematician and astronomer. It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral which is the greatest of English Churches. It is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

The Cathedral is 515 ft long and 180 ft wide. Its famous dome is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's in Rome. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are classic Renaissance. In one of the twin baroque towers there is one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighting 17, 5 tons.

Inside there is a wonderful mixture of architectural work, paintings, mosaics and statues which are monuments to generals and admirals who are buried there and among them admiral Nelson and the Duke of Wellington (under his command the army of the allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).

When Christopher Wren was 90 he was carried here once a year so that he could see his beautiful work. He himself is buried in the Cathedral. There is no monument to Christopher Wren but on his tomb in the centre of the Cathedral there is an inscription which reads: "If you seek a monument, look around". The inscription is in Latin.

St. Paul's Cathedral was partly destroyed in 1941 by a direct hit from bombs. After the war it was restored.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.**
- 2) Sir Christopher Wren.**
- 3) Renaissance architecture.**
- 4) Christopher Wren's masterpiece.**

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

In one of the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral one can see ...

- 1. one of the largest bells in the world.**
- 2. the monument to Christopher Wren.**
- 3. the tombs of Nelson and Wellington.**
- 4. the largest church dome in the world.**

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1. St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren who was not only an architect but also one of the best writers of his day.**
- 2. The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's.**
- 3. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are baroque and classic Renaissance.**
- 4. Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where there is a beautiful monument to him with an inscription in Latin.**

IV. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Christopher Wren was carried here once a year.**
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral was restored after World War II.**
- 3) It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral.**
- 4) Great Paul weight about 17, 5 tons.**

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 2

The City

The City occupies a site which was Norman London. It is a very small part of London (only one square mile). About ten thousand people live in the City but about 500,000 of them work there.

The City can still show the remains of its defensive wall and some other signs of the Roman time. In other parts of the City almost every stone, every wall, every house is Saxon or Norman or connected with some famous man, book or historical event.

The City of London was described by a Roman historian as a “busy emporium for trade and traders” and this description could have been applied to it at any time since then. The City still remains one of the most important commercial centres in the world.

All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City, which is represented by three buildings: the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor lives. This is a big house built in 1739s53 which reminds us of Greek temple. The Lord Mayor also receives the guests of London there.

The Bank of England or as the Londoners call it “The Old Lady” is 250 years old and is a huge building seven storeys high. It is one of the most important banks in the world.

The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire and three times rebuilt. It is a place of business and public meetings.

There are also a lot of insurance companies, offices and churches in the City.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) historical and business importance of the City.**
- 2) Lord Mayor's residence.**
- 3) principal business buildings of the City.**
- 4) the territory and the population of the City.**

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

The City is a commercial and business part of London as ...

- 1) about ten thousand people live there.**
- 2) all the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.**
- 3) it is an area with a long history.**
- 4) many offices, insurance companies, banks are concentrated there.**

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) The City is a recently built part of London where one can't see any signs of ancient time.**
- 2) The Mansion House reminds us of a Greek temple.**
- 3) Many people live in the City but only a few of them work there.**
- 4) Londoners call the Royal Exchange "The Old Lady" because it is a huge building seven storeys high.**

IV. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) The Mansion House is a residence of Lord Mayor.**
- 2) The Lord Mayor receives the guests of London in the Mansion House.**
- 3) The Mansion House was built in the eighteenth century.**
- 4) There are a lot of insurance companies and offices in the Mansion House.**

V. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) The City of London was described by a Roman historian.**
- 2) In the City one can see many signs of the Roman time.**
- 3) The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire.**
- 4) All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.**

1) 4, 1, 2, 3 2) 2, 1, 4, 3 3) 4, 2, 3, 1 4) 1, 2, 4, 3

Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

Практическое задание №7

Вариант 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.

What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?

With love, Mary.

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100 — 120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Практическое задание №8

Вариант 1

Write a short composition about summer jobs for teenagers.

Remember to say:

- **why teenagers do summer jobs**

- whether any of your friends/brothers/sisters do summer jobs; what jobs are they
- whether you would like to do summer job or not, why.

Вариант 2

Write a short composition about your plans for the future. Remember to say:

- if you are going to continue your education, why
- what subject would you like to specialize in
- if your friends support you in your choice, why/why not.

Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»

Практическое задание №9

оценка «5» ставится при выполнении задания более чем на 80%, оценка «4» - более чем на 60%, оценка «3» - более чем на 40%, оценка «2» - менее чем на 40%.

Уровень различия

Прослушайте следующие слова. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если вы услышите долгий звук, и знак «-», если вы услышите краткий звук.

Образец: 1) it 1)- 2) Pete 2) + 3) meet 3)+

Тест 1

Предъявление слова в исполнении преподавателя, либо в записи.

1) In, 2) live, 3) tree, 4) little, 5) read, 6) please, 7) this, 8) sit, 9) thin, 10) milk, 11) arm, 12) park, 13) come, 14) father, 15) bus, do, 16) book, 17) soup, 18) two, 19) fall, 20) form, 21) not, 22) door, 23) box, 24) fork

Тест 2

1) speak, 2) field, 3) spring, 4) eat, 5) sheep, 6) season, 7) which, 8) six, 9) ship, 10) these, 11) clean, 12) cup, 13) mother, 14) shut, 15) large, 16) wool, 17) look, 18) good, 19) shoe, 20) boot, 21) clock, 22) hot, 23) wall, 24) short, 25) fork

Уровень различия

Задание: прослушайте следующие пары слов. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если в паре содержатся слова с одинаковым звуком [æ] или [e], и знак «-», если в паре составляют с разными звуками.

Образец: 1) bed – bad 1) - 2) flag – flat 2) +

Тест 3

Пары слов:

1) head - hat, 2) back - black, 3) lamp - left, 4) flat - friend, 5) shelf - twelve, 6) man - men, 7) bread - red, 8) desk - dress, 9) stand - sell, 10) lad – led.

Уровень узнавания

Задание: на листе ответа перед вами семь рядов слов. В каждом ряду выберите то слово, которое произносит диктор, и напишите букву, обозначающую это слово, на листе ответа около номера соответствующего ряда.

Образец:

Учащиеся видят:

A b c 1) what 2) water 3) wall

они слышат: water. Они отмечают на листе ответа: 1)b

Тест 4

Учащиеся видят:

A b c 1) sheep she ship 2) task path ask 3) took true two

4) watch what wall 5) doll draw door 6) still eat ill

они слышат: 1) ship, 2) path, 3) two, 4) watch, 5) draw, 6) ill, 7) stood

Уровень различия

Задание: прослушайте следующие пары слов. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если в паре содержатся слова с одинаковым звуком [æ] или [e], и знак «-», если в паре составляют с разными звуками.

Образец: 1) bed – bad 1)- 2) flag – flat 2) +

Пары слов:

1) head- hat, 2) back -black ,3) lamp - left, 4) flat -friend, 5) shelf - twelve, 6) man - men, 7) bread - red, 8) desk - dress, 9) stand - sell, 10) lad – led.

Объект оценивания «Знание грамматики»

Практическое задание №10

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Flower man language country address

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола: Build lose give drive forget

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Old happy interesting good

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

1) ... she in the park yesterday? (were, is was)

2) Mike and Nick ... at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (are, were, will be)

3) Did you ... English last week? (has, have, had)

4) They ... 5 lessons tomorrow. (had, have, will have)

5) The teacher ... us at the next lesson. (asked, asks, will ask)

6) Usually our lesson ... at 8.30. (will begin, begins, begin)

7) He ... this book when he was a child. (has, have, had)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

1) Нас спрашивают на каждом уроке.

- 2) Наш город был основан в 1838 году.
- 3) Завтра он будет приглашен на вечеринку.
- 4) Меня попросили помочь ему.
- 5) Деревья красят каждую весну.

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Child person family umbrella bus

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола:

Come take catch go cost

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Cold pretty important bad

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) We ... not in the fourth last summer. (was, were, will be)
- 2) Where ... they now? (are, am, were)
- 3) ... he got a car? (will have, has, have)
- 4) We ... a new flat next year. (have, will have, had)
- 5) They ... to the radio yesterday morning. (listening, listened, listen)
- 6) I ... tennis tomorrow. (will play, played, play)
- 7) She always ... to the shop on Sunday. (go, goes, went)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

- 1) Фильм показывают каждый день.
- 2) Этот дом был разрушен в 1944 году.
- 3) Завтра меня спросят на уроке истории.
- 4) Его выслушали очень внимательно.

Практическое задание №11

Вариант 1

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Mike is looking for ... job. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me. a) they b) them c) those d) these
3. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave. a) must b) had c) have to d) had to
4. If I don't know a word I ... in my dictionary. a) look b) look for c) look up d) look at
5. How much money do you spend ... food each month? a) on b) at c) for d) to
6. You should ... alone at night. a) not drive b) not to drive c) don't drive d) not driven
7. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties. a) which b) who c) whom d) where
8. Tom ... study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.
a) use b) didn't use to c) used d) used to
9. Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.
a) was being b) had been c) have been d) was
10. He was supposed ... after the matter. a) to look b) look c) looked d) looking
11. Before you ..., don't forget to turn off the TV set.
a) will leave b) left c) leave d) have left
12. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
a) somebody b) nobody c) anyone d) anything
13. Why is Mike late? He has ... missed the nine o'clock train or something really serious has happened to him. a) either b) neither c) both d) so
14. Will you give me two ... stamps? a) else b) still c) more d) another
15. Can you tell us ... amusing story? a) another b) other c) else d) more

Вариант 2

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Could you close ... window, please. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. We are going for a walk. You can go with a) we b) us c) our nd) ours
3. It was a through train so we ... change trains.
a) mustn't b) hadn't c) didn't have to d) had not to
4. If I want to buy a jacket I always a) try it on b) try on it c) try it d) it try on
5. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here. a) about b) against c) at d) from
6. You'd better ... out alone at night. a) not to go b) don't go c) not go d) didn't go
7. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat. a) whom b) who c) which d) whose
8. When Tom was a child he ... ice-cream, but he doesn't like it now.
a) use to eat b) used eat c) use eat d) used to eat
9. It was raining when Kate ... the bus.
a) waits b) was expecting c) expected d) was waiting for
10. They were supposed ... with us till Monday. a) stayed b) stay c) to stay d) had stayed
11. I will give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.
a) find b) will find c) found d) have found
12. We don't know ... about car engines.
a) nothing b) something c) anything d) everything
13. I ... like the film nor the novel it's based on. a) both b) neither c) so d) either
14. Is the baby ... crying? a) still b) yet c) else d) more
15. You needn't say anything a) yet b) other c) else d) still

Практическое задание №12

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I want to become a teacher _____.
- A. when I will leave school B. when I leave school
- C. when I am leaving school D. when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

A. the hottest B. hottest C. the most hot D. the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.

A. about B. in C. for D. over

4. I am sure we _____ before.

A. have never met B. haven't never met

C. didn't met D. had met

5. I don't know _____.

A. where this museum B. where is this museum

C. where this museum is D. this museum is this

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?

A. were they B. isn't it C. didn't they D. weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?

A. had already had dinner B. have already had dinner

C. have been having dinner D. had dinner

8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

A. more less B. more little C. less D. little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

A. At the age of 33 B. At 33 years

C. At the age of 33 years D. At the age of 33 years

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

A. rose B. raised C. picked up D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

A. you meeting me B. that you meet me C. you to meet me D. you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

A. the rainy weather B. a rainy weather C. rainy weathers D. rainy weather

13. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?

A. want B. does want C. wants D. is wanting

14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

A. was I ready B. if I was ready C. if was I ready D. that I was ready

15. I think that John Lennon is _____ musicians in the world.

A. greatest one of B. the greatest C. one of greatest D. one of the greatest

Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. saw not

2. I _____ get up very early now.

A. must to B. have to C. should to D. ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

A. costs it B. it costs C. does cost D. does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

A. for B. at C. about D. in

5. When did you discover that your car _____?

A. was disappeared B. had been disappeared C. had disappeared D. disappearing

6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

A. doesn't work B. won't work C. hadn't work D. wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

A. last B. previous C. latest D. latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

A. wants B. want C. does want D. do want

9. I'd like to know _____.

A. where is my diary B. where it is my diary C. where my diary is D. my diary is where

10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.

A. am preparing B. prepare C. have been preparing D. am going prepare

11. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

A. had bought B. bought C. will buy D. buy

12. Christmas is _____ popular and colorful holiday in Great Britain.

A. most B. the most C. most of all D. very

13. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

A. I swim B. I'll swim C. I'll swimming D. I'll be swimming

14. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

A. since B. for C. about D. from

15. This book _____ into 14 languages .

A. translated B. has translated C. being translated D. has been translated

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения по грамматике

для проведения текущего контроля

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов

и определите используемые средства словообразования.

Unpaid job, an unknown writer, freshly-maid tea, a poorly-dressed old man, a shortened dress, an inattentive listener, a hardly-recognizable man, an unforgettable performance, changeable weather, a sleepless night.

2. Поставьте правильное местоимение.

She speaks to (we, us, ourselves) every morning.

(She, her, hers) and John gave money to the boy.

Mary and (I, my, me) will go to the movie.

Mr. Johns cut (he, himself, his) shaving.

(Your, yours) book is English and (my, mine) is not.

3. Поставь правильное наречие или прилагательное.

Rita plays the piano (well, good). The girl speaks (fluently, fluent).

The sun shines (brightly, bright). The music sounded (noisy, noisily).

I don't like to drink (bitter, bitterly) tea.

4. Употребь правильную степень прилагательного.

His job is (important, more important, the most important) than his friend's.

He plays the piano (well, better, the best) of all.

Last week was (hot, hotter, the hottest) than this week.

Physics is (difficult) subject at college.

Our institute is (old) than the college.

The book is as (interesting) as the film.

5. Поставь правильную временную форму глагола.

I (practice) the piano every day.

They (drive) to Moscow Tomorrow.

Mary (swim) now.

She (meet) her friend yesterday near college.

John (go) to France last year.

Bob already (see) this film.

When his mother entered the room children (watch) TV.)

Tomorrow at this time we (do) lessons.

6. Поставь предложения в Passive

Students speak English at the lessons.

My parents read interesting book.

We bought a nice dress in the shop yesterday.

The teacher asked me at the lesson last week.

I will clean the room on Saturday.

Mary will finish the story tomorrow.

7. Составь предложения, используя придаточные (if/when clause)

1. if you go to the country... a) enjoy the beauty of the countryside

2. when you stay in the country... b) visit museums and galleries

3. if you live in the city... c) take long walks in the forest

8. Составь свои собственные предложения

If I visit London,

If I have a long holiday

If I have a lot of money

Объект оценивания «Знание лексики и фразеологии»

Практическое задание №13

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 1

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a A1 _____ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of the Queen Elizabeth II. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage. On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she A2 _____ at Pier 90, where the Queen Elizabeth II was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and A3 _____ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy A4 _____ it was worth

it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her A5 _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood A6 _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of A7 _____, and then she went exploring.

A1 1) journey 2) trip 3) travel 4) tourist

A2 1) achieved 2) arrived 3) entered 4) reached

A3 1) set 2) came 3) headed 4) directed

A4 1) determined 2) resolved 3) decided 4) assured

A5 1) in 2) off 3) of 4) after

A6 1) among 2) along 3) between 4) besides

A7 1) glance 2) stare 3) sight 4) look

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 2

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles A1_____

the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person A2_____

three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings “Happy Birthday” and wishes the person health and long life. It is A3_____

to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be A4_____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children’s parties, children A5_____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from

the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birthday, called “sweet sixteen”. The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal A6_____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol A7_____ with each state

A1

1 is 2) represents 3) considers 4) resembles

A2 1 thinks 2) does 3) makes 4) realizes

A3 1 custom 2) usually 3) generally 4) traditional

A4 1 appropriate 2) necessary 3) needed 4) distinctive

A5 1 dress 2) wear 3) bear 4) carry

A6 1 election 2) voting 3) own 4) middle

A7 1 differs 2) different 3) varies 4) similar

Объект оценивания «Умение использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни»

Практическое задание №14

Темы для рефератов, докладов, сообщений, презентаций, научно-практических работ:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы» «Электричество» «Электроника. Её роль в обществе»

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Итоговая аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

Практическое задание №1

Вариант 1

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один

раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.

2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.

3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий A B C D E F G

Утверждение

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You

can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of

my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm

brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living

in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says what language he/she wants to learn and why.
2. The speaker talks about language education in his/her country.
3. The speaker explains what language he/she finds difficult to learn.
4. The speaker explains how to learn a foreign language quickly.
5. The speaker talks about the most popular language in the world.
6. The speaker explains how to teach a foreign language to children.

Говорящий А В С D E F G

Утверждение

Speaker A

I've always been very good at languages. I can speak English and French and it helps a lot as I'm in the export business. When we worked on some contracts with Russian companies, I decided to learn Russian. I take lessons regularly and I've learned a lot of words, but there are very difficult grammar rules in Russian, and there are so many exceptions! I'm not sure I'll ever be able to speak it.

Speaker B

My friends don't think that learning foreign languages is important – English is understood everywhere. I don't agree with them. I want to start learning Italian. It's a lovely language and it sounds beautiful. I've got a pen-pal Mario, who lives in Italy, and I want to go there next year. I think Mario will appreciate my speaking Italian. And travelling is more enjoyable when you can communicate with the locals in their language.

Speaker C

English is my native language and I don't have any problems when I travel – people can speak English everywhere. That's why I don't feel motivated to learn foreign languages at school. But according to the curriculum, I must learn two foreign languages. We start learning the first one at the age of seven. Usually it's French or German. At the age of 13 or 14 we choose the second language - Italian, Spanish, Chinese or others.

Speaker D

Languages are very important in modern life. But learning languages is very difficult and time consuming. The quickest way to learn a language is to go the country where it's spoken. It works, however, only if you communicate outside the classroom a lot. Watching the news, reading newspapers and writing notes and emails helps a lot too. But the most important thing is not to speak your native language to anyone.

Speaker E

Lots of adults want to learn foreign languages but have no time for it. Children, on the other hand, have enough time but they lack motivation. The easiest way to get children to speak a foreign language is to use it in a game. Young children are not able to understand language rules, but they can easily imitate their teacher. Pictures and toys work very well too – children pick up new words for toys very quickly.

Практическое задание №2

Вариант 1

Выбор правильного ответа. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A4 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A1 Sophie remembers the boy's name very well.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Sophie is keen on aerobics classes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ray is fond of computers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Sophie enjoys playing computer games.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

R: Hi, your name is Sophie, isn't it? Do you remember me?

S: Yes, I think so. I saw you at our welcome party at the college. You are a second year student in this college, aren't you?

R: Right, I was the guy who talked about the sports facilities in our campus. And I bet you don't remember my name, do you?

S: Don't prompt. You are Rudolf...?

R: No.

S: Rupert?

R: No. But you are on the right track, my name starts with the letter R.

S: Richmond?

R: Enough, it's not a name-game, and I'm pretty disappointed that I failed to impress the newcomers.

S: Oh no, it's not that!

R: It's ok. And my name's Raymond. Ray for friends... and for people who can't remember long names.

S: I-I'm sorry.

R: Never mind. Do you remember at least what I was talking about?

S: Oh, yes! You gave us lots of information about the college sports centre, and about facilities you have here for doing sports. I'm particularly interested in aerobics classes and in the swimming pool.

R: Yes, aerobics is very popular among girls. Aerobics classes are the earliest ones. We run them from seven am.

S: So early?!

R: Yes, and if you want to book a more convenient time, run to the coach right now and ask what time's still available.

S: I will, thanks... And the swimming pool? What time does it open?

R: From half past seven. But there are not too many people in the pool usually. Most people prefer cycling, football and basketball to swimming. We've got a very good football pitch and a tennis court here.

S: You must be very good at all these sports. Where can I see you next time – on the football pitch or in the gym-hall?

R: I'm afraid neither. I don't go there very often.

S: Don't you? I thought you spent all your time there.

R: Not there. I'm a computer geek, not an athlete. You are much more likely to see me in our computer club. Browsing the internet, making web pages, chatting in forums. See you there then.

Вариант 2

Выбор правильного ответа Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях A1–A6 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Sally said that

- 1) three people were injured in the accident.**
- 2) three vehicles were damaged in the accident.**
- 3) the bus was damaged in the accident.**

A2 At the time of the accident Sally was

- 1) in one of the cars. 2) in a city bus. 3) crossing the road.**

A3 The accident happened when Sally was going

- 1) to her morning class. 2) home after school. 3) to the city centre.**

A4 When Sally told her classmates about the accident, they felt

- 1) scared. 2) indifferent. 3) curious.**

A5 Sally says that the accident happened because

- 1) the weather conditions were bad.
- 2) one of the drivers was talking on the phone.
- 3) one of the drivers was driving too fast.

A6 Sally thinks that drivers should be punished if while driving they

- 1) smoke. 2) listen to music. 3) talk to passengers.

Sally: Hi, Adam! Have you heard the news? There was an accident near our school this morning.

Adam: Oh, Sally! Was anybody injured?

Sally: Fortunately not. But three cars were seriously damaged.

Adam: Gosh!

Sally: Yes, a lorry and two small cars.

Adam: Oh!

Sally: The lorry started to slow down before the crossroads, but the driver of the Peugeot 307 didn't notice and crashed into it. And a second later, a Mini Cooper smashed into the back of it.

Adam: Awful! And you saw it all, did you?

Sally: Yes, I did. I saw it from the bus window. I was just on my way to school when it happened. The road was completely blocked because of the accident. I had to get off the city bus and run to school so as not to be late for my first class.

Adam: You must have been very scared by the accident.

Sally: No, not really. It's funny, but I became more popular with my schoolmates. Everyone wanted to talk to me to find out more details.

Adam: Hm. And why did it all happen? Slippery road, fog or rain?

Sally: No. It was nice and clear. There wasn't much traffic on the roads. And nobody exceeded the speed limit.

Adam: What was it then?

Sally: I think it was totally the Peugeot driver's fault. He was talking on his mobile phone at the time. He definitely couldn't concentrate on driving.

Adam: Using a phone is very risky while driving. Everyone knows that.

Sally: Yeah. There are lots of things that may distract a driver. Smoking, for example, or talking with the passengers. Even the stereo system may do harm. When you listen to loud music, it affects how you drive. But I believe smoking while driving is the worst. The police should stop

smoking drivers and fine them.

Adam: Yeah, I agree with that. But smokers will object to your idea, I'm afraid.

Sally: Never mind. All sensible people will support it. It would reduce the number of accidents I'm sure.

Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

Практическое задание №3

Составить монолог по теме:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы»

«Электричество»

«Электроника. Её роль в обществе».

Практическое задание №4

Составить диалог по теме:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы»

«Электричество»

«Электроника. Её роль в обществе».

«Электронная техника»

«Электро машины»

«Тенденция развития туризма в мире»

«Виды туров»

«Туристические маршруты по СПб и Ленинградской области»

Объект оценивания «Умение читать»

Практическое задание №5

Вариант 1

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок

- 1. Food Industry 2. Home-cooked Food**
- 3. We are What We Eat 4. Definition of Food**
- 5. Food in Britain 6. Fast Food**
- 7. A Sweet Tooth 8. Food in the USA**

A. Food is any substance or materials eaten or drunk to provide nutritional support for the body and/or for pleasure. It usually consists of plant or animal origin that contains essential ingredients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and is ingested and assimilated by an organism to produce energy, stimulate growth and maintain life. The right to food is a human

right derived from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

B. Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging and transportation. This mainly involved salting, drying, pickling, curdling, fermentation and smoking. Food manufacturing arose during the industrial revolution in the 19th century. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology such as milling, preservation, packaging, labeling and transportation.

C. People who have busy work or social schedules don't have much time for cooking at home. Takeout meals from restaurants, pizza parlors and delicatessens have become a regular part of everyday life. Food can be picked up at a café, or people call in orders by

phone and the takeaway meal is delivered to their homes. Ready-to-eat and instant processed foods that are quick to prepare are very popular. Snacks and junk food like doughnuts, popcorn, cookies, or potato chips are also easy to prepare.

D. The expression “as American as an apple pie” means something that is typically American, but even apple pie came from somewhere else. The only true American foods are those that the Native Americans gave the first settlers, including corn, squash, pumpkin, turkey, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie which are still eaten at Thanksgiving. Immigrants have brought all kinds of dishes with them from their home countries. A typical family may eat tacos (originally from Mexico), pizza (from Italy), or apple pie (from England).

E. How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy-nine? The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat 25 cows, 40 sheep, 35 pigs, 1200 chickens, 2.07 tones of fish, 5.05 tones of potatoes, 13 000 eggs, 50 000 loaves of bread, 1.37 tones of apples, 768 kg of oranges, 430 bags of carrots, 720 kg of tomatoes, 1300 lettuces, hundreds of packages of coffee,

sugar, spaghetti, and 8 kg of dirt. How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already?

F. Although Britain is quite a small country, it offers a wide choice of food and drink. The types of food people eat have changed a lot over the years for several reasons. People have come to Britain from different parts of the world, bringing their favourite food with them and often opening restaurants. In Britain you can find traditional food like roast beef or fish and chips and vegetarian food for those who do not eat meat. As well as foods from different parts of Britain, you can buy Italian, Mexican and West Indian food.

G. Cakes, chocolate ice-cream... The British love them all. A meal is not a meal without some kind of dessert and sweet things are very popular as a snack too. Chocolate is the most popular sweet snack and the British eat more than 8 kg per person per year of it. Chocolate is almost eaten anywhere, any time but is very popular at Christmas and Easter. Ice-cream is eaten as a snack, a dessert, or with another dessert (like a piece of hot apple pie).

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Тексты | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Заголовки

Вариант 2

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A. Geographical position B. Education C. The famous town

D. State holiday E. Pages of history F. Sights

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand's population are Britons or Europeans.

That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the "Fourth of July". It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and,

in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

Тексты A B C D E F G

Заголовки

Практическое задание №6

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 1

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated in the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren (1632s 1723 4-234?) who was not only an architect but also one of the best geometers of his day, a mathematician and astronomer. It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral which is the greatest of English Churches. It is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

The Cathedral is 515 ft long and 180 ft wide. Its famous dome is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's in Rome. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are classic Renaissance. In one of the twin baroque towers there is one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighting 17, 5 tons.

Inside there is a wonderful mixture of architectural work, paintings, mosaics and statues which are monuments to generals and admirals who are buried there and among them admiral Nelson and the Duke of Wellington (under his command the army of the allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).

When Christopher Wren was 90 he was carried here once a year so that he could see his beautiful work. He himself is buried in the Cathedral. There is no monument to Christopher Wren but on his tomb in the centre of the Cathedral there is an inscription which reads: "If you seek a monument, look around". The inscription is in Latin.

St. Paul's Cathedral was partly destroyed in 1941 by a direct hit from bombs. After the war it was restored.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.**
- 2) Sir Christopher Wren.**
- 3) Renaissance architecture.**
- 4) Christopher Wren's masterpiece.**

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

In one of the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral one can see ...

- 1. one of the largest bells in the world.**
- 2. the monument to Christopher Wren.**
- 3. the tombs of Nelson and Wellington.**
- 4. the largest church dome in the world.**

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1. St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren who was not only an architect but also one of the best writers of his day.**
- 2. The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's.**
- 3. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are baroque and classic Renaissance.**
- 4. Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where there is a beautiful monument to him with an inscription in Latin.**

IV. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Christopher Wren was carried here once a year.**
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral was restored after World War II.**
- 3) It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral.**
- 4) Great Paul weight about 17, 5 tons.**

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 2

The City

The City occupies a site which was Norman London. It is a very small part of London (only one square mile). About ten thousand people live in the City but about 500,000 of them work there.

The City can still show the remains of its defensive wall and some other signs of the Roman time. In other parts of the City almost every stone, every wall, every house is Saxon or Norman or connected with some famous man, book or historical event.

The City of London was described by a Roman historian as a “busy emporium for trade and traders” and this description could have been applied to it at any time since then. The City still remains one of the most important commercial centres in the world.

All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City, which is represented by three buildings: the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor lives. This is a big house built in 1739s53 which reminds us of Greek temple. The Lord Mayor also receives the guests of London there.

The Bank of England or as the Londoners call it “The Old Lady” is 250 years old and is a huge building seven storeys high. It is one of the most important banks in the world.

The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire and three times rebuilt. It is a place of business and public meetings.

There are also a lot of insurance companies, offices and churches in the City.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) historical and business importance of the City.**
- 2) Lord Mayor's residence.**
- 3) principal business buildings of the City.**
- 4) the territory and the population of the City.**

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

The City is a commercial and business part of London as ...

- 1) about ten thousand people live there.**
- 2) all the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.**
- 3) it is an area with a long history.**
- 4) many offices, insurance companies, banks are concentrated there.**

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) The City is a recently built part of London where one can't see any signs of ancient time.**
- 2) The Mansion House reminds us of a Greek temple.**
- 3) Many people live in the City but only a few of them work there.**
- 4) Londoners call the Royal Exchange "The Old Lady" because it is a huge building seven storeys high.**

IV. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) The Mansion House is a residence of Lord Mayor.**
- 2) The Lord Mayor receives the guests of London in the Mansion House.**
- 3) The Mansion House was built in the eighteenth century.**
- 4) There are a lot of insurance companies and offices in the Mansion House.**

V. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) The City of London was described by a Roman historian.**
- 2) In the City one can see many signs of the Roman time.**
- 3) The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire.**
- 4) All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.**

1) 4, 1, 2, 3 2) 2, 1, 4, 3 3) 4, 2, 3, 1 4) 1, 2, 4, 3

Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

Практическое задание №7

Вариант 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.

What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?

With love, Mary.

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100 — 120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Практическое задание №8

Вариант 1

Write a short composition about summer jobs for teenagers.

Remember to say:

- **why teenagers do summer jobs**

- whether any of your friends/brothers/sisters do summer jobs; what jobs are they
- whether you would like to do summer job or not, why.

Вариант 2

Write a short composition about your plans for the future. Remember to say:

- if you are going to continue your education, why
- what subject would you like to specialize in
- if your friends support you in your choice, why/why not.

Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»

Практическое задание №9

оценка «5» ставится при выполнении задания более чем на 80%, оценка «4» - более чем на 60%, оценка «3» - более чем на 40%, оценка «2» - менее чем на 40%.

Уровень различия

Прослушайте следующие слова. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если вы услышите долгий звук, и знак «-», если вы услышите краткий звук.

Образец: 1) it 1)- 2) Pete 2) + 3) meet 3)+

Тест 1

Предъявление слова в исполнении преподавателя, либо в записи.

1) In, 2) live, 3) tree, 4) little, 5) read, 6) please, 7) this, 8) sit, 9) thin, 10) milk, 11) arm, 12) park, 13) come, 14) father, 15) bus, do, 16) book, 17) soup, 18) two, 19) fall, 20) form, 21) not, 22) door, 23) box, 24) fork

Тест 2

1) speak, 2) field, 3) spring, 4) eat, 5) sheep, 6) season, 7) which, 8) six, 9) ship, 10) these, 11) clean, 12) cup, 13) mother, 14) shut, 15) large, 16) wool, 17) look, 18) good, 19) shoe, 20) boot, 21) clock, 22) hot, 23) wall, 24) short, 25) fork

Уровень различия

Задание: прослушайте следующие пары слов. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если в паре содержатся слова с одинаковым звуком [æ] или [e], и знак «-», если в паре составляют с разными звуками.

Образец: 1) bed – bad 1) - 2) flag – flat 2) +

Тест 3

Пары слов:

1) head - hat, 2) back - black, 3) lamp - left, 4) flat - friend, 5) shelf - twelve, 6) man - men, 7) bread - red, 8) desk - dress, 9) stand - sell, 10) lad – led.

Уровень узнавания

Задание: на листе ответа перед вами семь рядов слов. В каждом ряду выберите то слово, которое произносит диктор, и напишите букву, обозначающую это слово, на листе ответа около номера соответствующего ряда.

Образец:

Учащиеся видят:

A b c 1) what 2) water 3) wall

они слышат: water. Они отмечают на листе ответа: 1)b

Тест 4

Учащиеся видят:

A b c 1) sheep she ship 2) task path ask 3) took true two

4) watch what wall 5) doll draw door 6) still eat ill

они слышат: 1) ship, 2) path, 3) two, 4) watch, 5) draw, 6) ill, 7) stood

Уровень различия

Задание: прослушайте следующие пары слов. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если в паре содержатся слова с одинаковым звуком [æ] или [e], и знак «-», если в паре составляют с разными звуками.

Образец: 1) bed – bad 1)- 2) flag – flat 2) +

Пары слов:

1) head- hat, 2) back -black ,3) lamp - left, 4) flat -friend, 5) shelf - twelve, 6) man - men, 7) bread - red, 8) desk - dress, 9) stand - sell, 10) lad – led.

Объект оценивания «Знание грамматики»

Практическое задание №10

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Flower man language country address

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола: Build lose give drive forget

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Old happy interesting good

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

1) ... she in the park yesterday? (were, is was)

2) Mike and Nick ... at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (are, were, will be)

3) Did you ... English last week? (has, have, had)

4) They ... 5 lessons tomorrow. (had, have, will have)

5) The teacher ... us at the next lesson. (asked, asks, will ask)

6) Usually our lesson ... at 8.30. (will begin, begins, begin)

7) He ... this book when he was a child. (has, have, had)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

1) Нас спрашивают на каждом уроке.

- 2) Наш город был основан в 1838 году.
- 3) Завтра он будет приглашен на вечеринку.
- 4) Меня попросили помочь ему.
- 5) Деревья красят каждую весну.

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Child person family umbrella bus

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола:

Come take catch go cost

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Cold pretty important bad

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) We ... not in the fourth last summer. (was, were, will be)
- 2) Where ... they now? (are, am, were)
- 3) ... he got a car? (will have, has, have)
- 4) We ... a new flat next year. (have, will have, had)
- 5) They ... to the radio yesterday morning. (listening, listened, listen)
- 6) I ... tennis tomorrow. (will play, played, play)
- 7) She always ... to the shop on Sunday. (go, goes, went)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

- 1) Фильм показывают каждый день.
- 2) Этот дом был разрушен в 1944 году.
- 3) Завтра меня спросят на уроке истории.
- 4) Его выслушали очень внимательно.

Практическое задание №11

Вариант 1

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Mike is looking for ... job. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me. a) they b) them c) those d) these
3. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave. a) must b) had c) have to d) had to
4. If I don't know a word I ... in my dictionary. a) look b) look for c) look up d) look at
5. How much money do you spend ... food each month? a) on b) at c) for d) to
6. You should ... alone at night. a) not drive b) not to drive c) don't drive d) not driven
7. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties. a) which b) who c) whom d) where
8. Tom ... study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.
a) use b) didn't use to c) used d) used to
9. Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.
a) was being b) had been c) have been d) was
10. He was supposed ... after the matter. a) to look b) look c) looked d) looking
11. Before you ..., don't forget to turn off the TV set.
a) will leave b) left c) leave d) have left
12. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
a) somebody b) nobody c) anyone d) anything
13. Why is Mike late? He has ... missed the nine o'clock train or something really serious has happened to him. a) either b) neither c) both d) so
14. Will you give me two ... stamps? a) else b) still c) more d) another
15. Can you tell us ... amusing story? a) another b) other c) else d) more

Вариант 2

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Could you close ... window, please. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. We are going for a walk. You can go with a) we b) us c) our nd) ours
3. It was a through train so we ... change trains.
a) mustn't b) hadn't c) didn't have to d) had not to
4. If I want to buy a jacket I always a) try it on b) try on it c) try it d) it try on
5. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here. a) about b) against c) at d) from
6. You'd better ... out alone at night. a) not to go b) don't go c) not go d) didn't go
7. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat. a) whom b) who c) which d) whose
8. When Tom was a child he ... ice-cream, but he doesn't like it now.
a) use to eat b) used eat c) use eat d) used to eat
9. It was raining when Kate ... the bus.
a) waits b) was expecting c) expected d) was waiting for
10. They were supposed ... with us till Monday. a) stayed b) stay c) to stay d) had stayed
11. I will give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.
a) find b) will find c) found d) have found
12. We don't know ... about car engines.
a) nothing b) something c) anything d) everything
13. I ... like the film nor the novel it's based on. a) both b) neither c) so d) either
14. Is the baby ... crying? a) still b) yet c) else d) more
15. You needn't say anything a) yet b) other c) else d) still

Практическое задание №12

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I want to become a teacher _____.
- A. when I will leave school B. when I leave school
- C. when I am leaving school D. when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

A. the hottest B. hottest C. the most hot D. the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.

A. about B. in C. for D. over

4. I am sure we _____ before.

A. have never met B. haven't never met

C. didn't met D. had met

5. I don't know _____.

A. where this museum B. where is this museum

C. where this museum is D. this museum is this

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?

A. were they B. isn't it C. didn't they D. weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?

A. had already had dinner B. have already had dinner

C. have been having dinner D. had dinner

8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

A. more less B. more little C. less D. little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

A. At the age of 33 B. At 33 years

C. At the age of 33 years D. At the age of 33 years

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

A. rose B. raised C. picked up D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

A. you meeting me B. that you meet me C. you to meet me D. you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

A. the rainy weather B. a rainy weather C. rainy weathers D. rainy weather

13. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?

A. want B. does want C. wants D. is wanting

14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

A. was I ready B. if I was ready C. if was I ready D. that I was ready

15. I think that John Lennon is _____ musicians in the world.

A. greatest one of B. the greatest C. one of greatest D. one of the greatest

Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. saw not

2. I _____ get up very early now.

A. must to B. have to C. should to D. ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

A. costs it B. it costs C. does cost D. does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

A. for B. at C. about D. in

5. When did you discover that your car _____?

A. was disappeared B. had been disappeared C. had disappeared D. disappearing

6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

A. doesn't work B. won't work C. hadn't work D. wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

A. last B. previous C. latest D. latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

A. wants B. want C. does want D. do want

9. I'd like to know _____.

A. where is my diary B. where it is my diary C. where my diary is D. my diary is where

10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.

A. am preparing B. prepare C. have been preparing D. am going prepare

11. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

A. had bought B. bought C. will buy D. buy

12. Christmas is _____ popular and colorful holiday in Great Britain.

A. most B. the most C. most of all D. very

13. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

A. I swim B. I'll swim C. I'll swimming D. I'll be swimming

14. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

A. since B. for C. about D. from

15. This book _____ into 14 languages .

A. translated B. has translated C. being translated D. has been translated

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения по грамматике

для проведения текущего контроля

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов

и определите используемые средства словообразования.

Unpaid job, an unknown writer, freshly-made tea, a poorly-dressed old man, a shortened dress, an inattentive listener, a hardly-recognizable man, an unforgettable performance, changeable weather, a sleepless night.

2. Поставьте правильное местоимение.

She speaks to (we, us, ourselves) every morning.

(She, her, hers) and John gave money to the boy.

Mary and (I, my, me) will go to the movie.

Mr. Johns cut (he, himself, his) shaving.

(Your, yours) book is English and (my, mine) is not.

3. Поставь правильное наречие или прилагательное.

Rita plays the piano (well, good). The girl speaks (fluently, fluent).

The sun shines (brightly, bright). The music sounded (noisy, noisily).

I don't like to drink (bitter, bitterly) tea.

4. Употребь правильную степень прилагательного.

His job is (important, more important, the most important) than his friend's.

He plays the piano (well, better, the best) of all.

Last week was (hot, hotter, the hottest) than this week.

Physics is (difficult) subject at college.

Our institute is (old) than the college.

The book is as (interesting) as the film.

5. Поставь правильную временную форму глагола.

I (practice) the piano every day.

They (drive) to Moscow Tomorrow.

Mary (swim) now.

She (meet) her friend yesterday near college.

John (go) to France last year.

Bob already (see) this film.

When his mother entered the room children (watch) TV.)

Tomorrow at this time we (do) lessons.

6. Поставь предложения в Passive

Students speak English at the lessons.

My parents read interesting book.

We bought a nice dress in the shop yesterday.

The teacher asked me at the lesson last week.

I will clean the room on Saturday.

Mary will finish the story tomorrow.

7. Составь предложения, используя придаточные (if/when clause)

1. if you go to the country... a) enjoy the beauty of the countryside

2. when you stay in the country... b) visit museums and galleries

3. if you live in the city... c) take long walks in the forest

8. Составь свои собственные предложения

If I visit London,

If I have a long holiday

If I have a lot of money

Объект оценивания «Знание лексики и фразеологии»

Практическое задание №13

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 1

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a A1 _____ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of the Queen Elizabeth II. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage. On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she A2 _____ at Pier 90, where the Queen Elizabeth II was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and A3 _____ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy A4 _____ it was worth

it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her A5 _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood A6 _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of A7 _____, and then she went exploring.

A1 1) journey 2) trip 3) travel 4) tourist

A2 1) achieved 2) arrived 3) entered 4) reached

A3 1) set 2) came 3) headed 4) directed

A4 1) determined 2) resolved 3) decided 4) assured

A5 1) in 2) off 3) of 4) after

A6 1) among 2) along 3) between 4) besides

A7 1) glance 2) stare 3) sight 4) look

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 2

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles A1_____

the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person A2_____

three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings “Happy Birthday” and wishes the person health and long life. It is A3_____

to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be A4_____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children’s parties, children A5_____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from

the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birthday, called “sweet sixteen”. The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal A6_____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol A7_____ with each state

A1

1 is 2) represents 3) considers 4) resembles

A2 1 thinks 2) does 3) makes 4) realizes

A3 1 custom 2) usually 3) generally 4) traditional

A4 1 appropriate 2) necessary 3) needed 4) distinctive

A5 1 dress 2) wear 3) bear 4) carry

A6 1 election 2) voting 3) own 4) middle

A7 1 differs 2) different 3) varies 4) similar

Объект оценивания «Умение использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни»

Практическое задание №14

Темы для рефератов, докладов, сообщений, презентаций, научно-практических работ:

«Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»

«Межличностные отношения»

«Здоровый образ жизни»

«Природа и человек»

«Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»

«Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»

«Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»

«Новости» «Средства массовой информации»

«Наука и техника»

«Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»

«Наука и производство»

«Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

«Приборы» «Электричество» «Электроника. Её роль в обществе»

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Предметом оценки являются умения и знания. Итоговая аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

Итоговый тест

для проведения дифференцированного зачёта

по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык»

Практическое задание №2

Вашему вниманию предлагается задание, в котором может быть один правильный ответ.

1. The young people like to in the evening

1) play computer games 2) go to the study 3) have lessons 4) make the beds 5) clean the teeth 6) do their homework

2. My family lives in a ... house on the tenth floor

1) small 2) very small 3) green 4) large 5) red 6) yellow 7) black

3. A lot of people start their working day at ...

1) seven o'clock 2) half past sixteen
3) quarter to seventeen 4) ten minutes to five

4. My foreign friend Alex lives in the capital of USA. I want to visit him during my...

1) weekend 2) winter holidays 3) in summer 4) tomorrow 5) tonight

5. I like to write letters in English to my ...

1) Mathematics teacher 2) British pen- friend 3) small brother 4) grandson 5) mother 6) little niece 7) dog 8) parrot 9) little baby

Дополнить

6. The national emblems of Scotland and Wales are

7. The head of state in Great Britain is the ..., but the real power is in the hands of the

8. Установить соответствие.

- 1) I get up a) study by route – taxi
- 2) In the evening b) at seven o' clock
- 3) At the college c) magazines on my free time
- 4) I read interesting d) we have three lessons
- 5) We get to the e) we watch TV or go for a walk

9. Установить правильную последовательность

1. In the evening the people often watch TV.
2. At fourteen they usually have dinner.
3. Many people wake up early in the morning.
4. After breakfast they go to their work or to their study.
5. After dinner a lot of people have a rest.

10. Use the right form of the verb

1. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago.
2. I (write) the letter but I (not send) it.
3. He just (go) away.
4. She already (answer) the letter.
5. She (answer) it on Tuesday.
6. I just (tell) you the answer.
7. I (read) that book in my summer holidays.
8. I (not see) him for three years. I (be) glad to see him again some time.
9. Here is your watch. I just (find) it.
10. You (not have) your breakfast yet?

Критерии оценки:

За каждый правильный ответ на задание I уровня – 1 балл, II уровня – 2 балла, III уровня – 3 балла.

Оценки:

«5» - 16 баллов

«4» - 11 – 14 баллов

«3» - 8 – 10 баллов

«2» - 0 -7 баллов

Практическое задание №3

1. Тестовое задание

1. She ... in the suburbs of Moscow.

a. live b. lives c. is living d. were living

2. We ... five days a week.

a. work b. works c. are working d. was working

3. In summer he ... in Moscow.

a. is b. were c. was d. are

4. Now it ... raining.

a. does b. is c. has d. will

5. ... she do morning exercises every day?

a. does b. did c. was d. is

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

a. on b. off c. into d. in

7. On ... Monday we open at 9 o'clock.

a. a b. the c. – d. an

8. He is older ... his brother.

a. as b. than c. from d. because

9. This is the ... interesting story in this book.

a. more b. most c. much d. many

10. I ... speak English.

a. may b. can c. must d. have

2. Перевод заданного текста

Our family is not very large. There are four of us : my mother, my father, my brother and me. My father is an engineer. He likes his job very much. My mother is a teacher of music. She works a lot. She has long hair and blue eyes. I have two grandmothers and one grandfather. I love them very much and often go to see them. We have many relatives. My aunts and uncles live in different parts of Russia.

3. Составить три предложения на тему «Внешность человека»

Часть 1 состоит из 10 заданий. К каждому из них дано 4 варианта ответов, из которых один правильный.

Критерии оценок: каждый правильный ответ оценивается 1 баллом. Максимальная сумма – 10 баллов.

Часть 2 Перевод заданного текста

Заданный микротекст состоит из 80 слов. Обучающиеся должны перевести текст в соответствии с правилами перевода текста с английского языка на русский и нормами русского языка.

Критерии:

5 баллов – ошибок нет (одна негрубая ошибка).

4 балла – допущено не более одной ошибки по каждой норме (орфографической, пунктуационной, языковой, речевой).

3 балла – допущено не более 2 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, пунктуационной, языковой, речевой).

2 балла – допущено не более 3 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, пунктуационной, языковой, речевой).

1 балл – допущено не более 4 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, пунктуационной, языковой, речевой).

0 баллов – допущено более 4 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, пунктуационной, языковой, речевой).

Время выполнения задания- 20 минут

Часть 3. Составить три предложения.

Обучающиеся должны составить три простых распространённых или нераспространённых предложения на заданную тему.

Критерии:

5 баллов – ошибок нет (одна негрубая ошибка).

4 балла – допущено не более одной ошибки по каждой норме (орфографической, языковой, речевой).

3 балла – допущено не более 2 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, языковой, речевой).

2 балла – допущено не более 3 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, языковой, речевой).

1 балл – допущено не более 4 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, языковой, речевой).

0 баллов – допущено более 4 ошибок по каждой норме (орфографической, языковой, речевой).

Итоговая шкала оценивания

18-20 баллов – отлично

15-17 баллов – хорошо

12-14 баллов – удовлетворительно

11 и меньше - неудовлетворительно

Уровень сложности заданий определяется уровнями сложности языкового материала и проверяемых умений, а также типов задания: базовый – выполнение теста, повышенный – перевод микротекста, высокий – составление предложений.

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ БИЗНЕСА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачёта

Объекты оценивания:

-умение читать и переводить тексты общей профессиональной направленности, знание лексического минимума (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Варианты задания.

1. Заполните пропуски в инструкции следующими фразами

The Phone No function allows the use of four 1_____ in the phone. This feature is useful for limited coverage area, or when 2_____. Selection of the preferred number to be used, or selection of an automatic selection is possible in the auto selection.

3_____ will be used until the selection is changed to another number, unless the auto selection is stored. The auto selection 4_____ the phone number for a particular system.

a) A selected phone number б) will automatically use

в) traveling to different areas г) different phone numbers

2. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение,соответствующее содержанию текста

Unlike digital computers - which started out as mechanical devices and then went through a brief electromechanical period during the 1930s, finally becoming electronic only in the 1940s - television was an electrical medium from the very beginnings.

Attempts to send images over distances with the use of electricity date to 1876, the year Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

a) Television was not an electrical medium from the very beginnings.

б) Alexander Graham Bell invented the television.

в) Television was a mechanical device.

г) The invention of television dated to 1876.

3. Прочитайте текст и определите, какой из заголовков соответствует тексту

Переведите текст.

An electroscope is a sensitive instrument for detecting small electric charges. It consists of a glass-jar closed with a stopper of insulating material in which is fitted a varnished glass-tube. A rod passes through the tube. At the top of the rod there is a metal ball or disc and at the bottom of the rod two pieces of gold leaf are suspended. When a charge is brought near the electroscope, a charge of opposite sign is induced on the metal ball, and a charge of the same sign appears on the two of the gold leaves. Since, the two pieces of gold leaf now have charges of like sign they repel each other.

- a) Electrode Tube б) A Glass Rod в) A Glass-Tube г) Electroscope

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

We are finally ready to apply the knowledge we gained in previous sections about electrons, vacuum 1_____ and transistors to some practical matters. In the following sections we shall consider a variety of circuits employing electron tubes and transistors. 2_____ are combinations of tubes or transistors with other components, such as resistors, capacitors and inductors, and form the 3_____ building blocks of electronic systems: radio, automatic computer and so on. To understand the systems, you must be familiar with the circuits that 4_____ them up.

- a) tubes б) basic в) make г) Circuits

5. Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий

перевод подчеркнутого выражения

The Internet originated in the early 1970s when the United States wanted to make sure that people could communicate after a nuclear war. This needed a free and independent communication network without a centre and it led to a network of computers that could send each other e-mail through cyberspace.

- a) общение через коммутатор б) коммуникационное общение
в) общение в работе г) сетевое общение

6. Расположите пропущенные предложения в таком порядке, чтобы получился связанный текст

- 1_____. Almost everybody has the Internet.
2_____. It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose websites that they visit.
3_____. There is much high-quality information that can help us understand many fields of study: science, medicine, the art and so on.
4_____. Otherwise you would have to search for the necessary information in directories, libraries or on the phone for a long time.

Укажите порядковый номер для всех вариантов ответов

- a) We live in a multi-media society.
б) How does the Internet affect our lives?

в) In this global network you can find any information in a few minutes.

г) Besides, the Internet can increase our knowledge of the outside world

7. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. _____ is a unit of related information that a computer can access by a unique name.

a) Memory b) Program c) Search d) File

2. Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.

a) control b) power c) access d) contact

3. A _____ is a formal written agreement, drawn up between two sides.

a) declaration b) invoice c) registration d) contract

4. The transistor is an arrangement of _____ materials that share common physical boundaries.

a) nonconductor b) conductor c) semiconductor d) electronic

5. _____ is a measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

a) Radar b) Sensor c) Aerial d) Sonar

6. Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.

a) contact b) power c) access d) control

7. _____ is a kind of automation which is aimed at modernization of technological processes in farming.

a) Industrial automation b) Design automation c) Office automation d) Agricultural automation

8. Any machine must have moving _____.

a) pipes b) parts c) plates d) vehicle

9. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

(1) _____ : Purchasing & Sales Supervisor

From : (2) _____

(3) _____ : Drinks and Beverages Co

Date : 1 Feb

Drinks and Beverages Co recently delivered our (4) _____. Unfortunately, we ordered 75 kilos of tea and 60 kilos of coffee powder and they only sent us the tea.

Please write and ask them to deliver the coffee powder as soon as possible.

Укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания

a) Manager b) Subject c) order No.378 d) To

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ БИЗНЕСА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

ТЕСТЫ

1. Установите соответствие между заголовками А–F и текстами 1–5.

A. Geographical position B. Education C. The famous town

D. State holiday E. Pages of history F. Sights

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand's population are Britons or Europeans. That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the "Fourth of July". It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and, in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

2. Прочитайте текст. Выполните задания к тексту

Alfred Nobel

After inventing dynamite Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he realized its destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest of this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000. Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

I. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place? 1) in 1895 2) in 1901 3) in 1962 4) in 1968
2. Why was the Nobel prize established?
1) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity 2) to resolve political differences
3) to honor the inventor of dynamite 4) to spend money
3. In which area have people received awards since 1968?
1) literature 2) peace 3) economics 4) science
4. In how many fields are prizes given? 1) four 2) five 3) six 4) tell

II. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Alfred Nobel became a very rich man after inventing dynamite.
- 2) Nobel preferred to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
- 3) Awards vary in monetary value.
- 4) Some people have won two awards.

III. Преобразуйте слова в скобках так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

1. We live in the _____ century (**twenty-one**).
2. He wants to be a _____ (**science**).
3. He plays the piano _____ (**profession**).
4. They have five very clever _____ (**child**).
5. Sarah is a _____ and Jane is a professor of Mathematics (**dance**).
6. The _____ of three girls is called Julia (**young**).
7. It is also the most _____ adventure (**danger**).
8. This rule is very _____ (**use**).
9. He is proud of his _____ (**collect**).
10. The writer describes _____ people in his book (**Russia**).

IV. Дайте правильный вариант

1. My father is a businessman. ... office is in the centre of the town.

a) my; b) his; c) her.

2. There are ... books on the table. a) some; b) any; c) nowhere.

3. The book is ... than the film.

a) interestinger; b) more interesting; c) the most interesting.

4. We learn English at college.

a) Do we learn English at college? b) Did we learn English at college?

c) Will you learn English at college?

5. London is one of the ... cities in the world. a) bigger; b) most bigger; c) biggest.

6. When I ... in London I hope to visit a friend of mine.

1. was 2. am 3. have been 4. will be

7. The documents ... now.

1. checked 2. are checking 3. have been checked 4. are being checked

8. I didn't know the answer because I ... the book.

1. wouldn't read 2. don't read 3. hadn't read 4. didn't read

9. By the time we came back, the house ... by an American.

1. was bought 2. had been bought 3. bought 4. will be bought

Выберите из каждой группы предложений то, в котором сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге (PassiveVoice).

I. 1. They have been working out the program for two months.

2. The program worked out by you is too difficult for students.

3. The program was worked out by a well-known scientist.

II. 1. He is making photocopies in the library.

2. He was to make the photocopies.

3. The photocopies have just been made.

V. Прочитайте текст и вставьте подходящие слова, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

A burglar wanted to steal a valuable picture. One night he ____ (1) into the house and went into the hall. Suddenly a ghost entered the hall. The robber was so much shocked he could hardly ____ (2). "Hi! - said the ghost. What a pretty costume. Very life-like!" At that moment a smiling vampire came in. In his hand he was holding a glass with some red liquid. The vampire shouted, "How nice you ____ (3), we are running ____ (4) of the drink. The burglar rushed ____ (5) the house. On the gate he saw the following words: "Like ____ (6) up? Our party is just for you!" It was only a Halloween party. If he only had known about it! The burglar thought that after ____ (7) time he ____ (8) no more.

1. A broke B broken C had broken
2. A Stay B stand C stop
3. A came B have come C are coming
4. A away B off C out
5. A out of B away from C through
6. A clothing B dressing C putting
7. A it B then C this
8. A steal B will steal C would steal

«Неличные формы глагола»

Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают

«5» - за 30-35 баллов; «4» - за 25-29 баллов; «3» - за 17-24 балл; «2» - за 0-16 баллов

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

1. He was pleased to have been made such an offer.

1. чтобы сделать; 2. сделать; 3. сделав; 4. ему сделали.

2. To see the performance we had to buy tickets in advance.

1. просмотр; 2. просмотрев; 3. чтобы посмотреть; 4. во время просмотра.

3. She gave us a list of books to be read.

1. которые надо прочитать; 2. прочитанные; 3. читать; 4. читаемые.

4. The book is small enough to be carried in the pocket.

1. чтобы носить; 2. отнес; 3. отнесенная; 4. несущий.

5. He was proud to have helped his friend.

1. помог; 2. помогает; 3. надо помочь; 4. помогающий.

6. The amount to be paid includes the cost of packing.

1. уплаченная; 2. платить; 3. которая должна быть уплачена; 4. уплатили.

7. I hired a taxi so as not to miss the train.

1. опаздывая; 2. чтобы не опоздать; 3. не опоздав; 4. не опаздывая.

8. It was a matter to be thought over and decided upon.

1. который надо обдумать; 2. обдумав; 3. обдумали; 4. думать.

9. I am glad to have met him before his departure.

1. встретиться; 2. встретился; 3. встречаясь; 4. чтобы встретиться.

10. To know the subject well you should study it thoroughly.

1. знание; 2. чтобы знать; 3. узнав; 4. узнавая.

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

11. We expected her to reserve accommodation for us.

1. Мы полагали, что она заказала нам номер в гостинице.

2. Мы ждали ее, чтобы заказать номер в гостинице.
3. Мы ожидали, что она закажет нам номер в гостинице.

12. She was believed to have returned to London.

1. Она предполагала вернуться в Лондон.
2. Полагали, что она вернулась в Лондон.
3. Полагали, что она вернется в Лондон.

13. They saw the ship sail away from the shore.

1. Они видели, что корабль отплыл от берега.
2. Они видели, как корабль отплывает от берега.
3. Они видели отплывающий от берега корабль.

14. The book seems to be making quite a stir.

1. По-видимому, книга произведет сенсацию.
2. По-видимому, книга производит сенсацию.
3. По-видимому, книга произвела сенсацию.

15. We want the letter to be written just now.

1. Нам нужно это только что написанное письмо.
2. Мы хотим написать письмо прямо сейчас.
3. Мы хотим, чтобы письмо было написано прямо сейчас.

16. She expected him to be waiting for her at the corner.

1. Она ждала его на углу.
2. Она предполагала, что он ждет ее на углу.
3. Она предполагала подождать его на углу.

17. He was said not to have taken any decision yet.

1. Говорили, что он все еще принимает решение.
2. Он сказал, что пока не будет принимать никакого решения.
3. Говорили, что он еще не принял никакого решения.

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

18. On coming home I wrote down everything I had seen.

1. приходить; 2. придя; 3. приходящий; 4. пришел.

19. Our meeting him there was a pleasant surprise.

1. встречаясь; 2. встретив; 3. встреча; 4. встречающий.

20. He didn't feel like discussing anything serious that night.

1. обсуждающий; 2. обсуждать; 3. обсуждая; 4. обсудив.

21. We are interested in opening a new market in this region.

1. открывающийся; 2. открытый; 3. открытие; 4. открывшийся.

22. I stopped greeting him, because we had quarreled.

1. чтобы поздороваться; 2. здороваясь; 3. поздоровавшись; 4. здороваться.

23. I don't like being interfered with.

1. помешал; 2. мешая; 3. мешать; 4. мне мешают.

24. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him.

1. звонящий; 2. позвонить; 3. позвонив; 4. позвонил.

25. Swimming is preferable to playing tennis.

1. плавающий; 2. плавание; 3. плавая; 4. поплавав.

26. You begin learning a language by listening to the new sounds.

1. слушая; 2. послушав; 3. слушающий; 4. чтобы слушать.

27. Talking in the library is not allowed.

1. разговаривая; 2. чтобы поговорить; 3. поговорив; 4. разговаривать.

28. Show me the list of experts working out this program.

1. разработали; 2. разработав; 3. разрабатывающих; 4. разрабатывая.

29. Having spent all her money she couldn't afford to take a taxi.

1. тратя; 2. тратить; 3. потраченные; 4. потратив.

30. The e-mail sent on Monday didn't reach them.

1. посланная; 2. отослали; 3. которую надо отослать; 4. отослав.

31. He was having fun playing a computer game.

1. играющий; 2. игра; 3. играя; 4. поиграв.

32. Reading a book I got involved and forgot about my problems.

1. чтобы прочитав; 2. прочитав; 3. читая; 4. чтение.

33. The goods being advertised are not of high quality.

1. рекламируя; 2. рекламировать; 3. рекламируемые;
4. которые необходимо рекламировать.

34. We sent the catalogues to the address indicated.

1. указав; 2. указанный; 3. который надо указать; 4. указал.

35. Having collected the information required, we sent them a fax.

1. собрав; 2. собирая; 3. собранная; 4. необходимо собрать.

34. Looking through the magazine I found several interesting articles.

1. чтобы посмотреть; 2. просматривающий; 3. просмотреть; 4. просматривая.

35. Being late for the talks, they left before the party was over.

1. опоздавшие; 2. опоздание; 3. опаздывая; 4. опоздать

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ БИЗНЕСА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Темы рефератов, докладов, сообщений

1. Мой дом.
2. Моя семья.
3. Друзья и их роль в моей жизни.
4. Мой рабочий день.
5. Описание досуга.

6. Профилактика заболеваний.
7. Здоровый образ жизни.
8. Влияние окружающей среды на здоровье населения
9. Описание досуга.
10. Проблема молодёжи.
11. Мои увлечения.
12. О выдающемся деятеле культуры, науки (по выбору).
13. Отзыв на кинофильм, театральную постановку, которая произвела впечатление.
14. Национальные праздники в России.
15. Национальные праздники в Великобритании.
16. Современная жизнь немыслимая без путешествий.
17. Моё путешествие по красивейшим местам России.
18. Карьера и бизнес.

КРИТЕРИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ПО КАЖДОМУ ОЦЕНОЧНОМУ СРЕДСТВУ

| Оценка | Требования к знаниям <i>(дописать оценку в соответствии с компетенциями, привязать к дисциплине)</i> |
|------------------------------|---|
| «отлично» | Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении задачи, использует в ответе материал монографической литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач. |
| «хорошо» | Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения. |
| «удовлетворительно» | Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он имеет знания только основных положений материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильно формулирует, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ. |
| «неудовлетворительно» | Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий соответствующей дисциплине. |
|--|--|

Критерии оценок: каждый правильный ответ оценивается 1 баллом. Максимальная сумма – 10 баллов.

10 баллов – 5

9-7 баллов – 4

6-5 баллов – 3 4 -0 баллов - 2