

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА
СОО.01.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности

20.02.01 Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов

Форма обучения: очная

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Рабочая программа учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта общего образования при получении среднего профессионального образования по специальности 20.02.01 Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов

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Программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании цикловой комиссии гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин.

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1 ПАСПОРТ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

1.1 Область применения программы

Рабочая программа учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС среднего общего образования с учётом получаемой специальности.

1.2 Место предмета в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена:

Учебный предмет «Иностранный язык» относится к предметам общеобразовательной подготовки и изучается на базовом уровне.

1.3 Цели и задачи учебного предмета

Цель:

Изучение иностранного языка на базовом уровне среднего общего образования обеспечивает достижение следующих **целей**:

- дальнейшее развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции;
- развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний.
- развитие языковых навыков (грамматика, лексика, фонетика и орфография) и коммуникативных умений в основных видах речевой деятельности: говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме, освоении лексических тем для общения в различных коммуникативных ситуациях.

Освоение содержания учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает достижения обучающимися следующих результатов:

Предметные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы:

1) овладение основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка:
говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14 - 15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14 - 15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;

смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600 - 800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;

письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;

2) овладение фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;

не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;

3) знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;

выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;

4) овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350

лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;

5) овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;

6) овладение социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;

7) овладение компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;

8) развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);

9) приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

Личностные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы:

1) гражданского воспитания:

сформированность гражданской позиции обучающегося как активного и ответственного члена российского общества;

принятие традиционных национальных, общечеловеческих гуманистических и демократических ценностей;

умение взаимодействовать с социальными институтами в соответствии с их функциями и назначением;

2) патриотического воспитания:

сформированность российской гражданской идентичности, патриотизма, уважения к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, свой язык и культуру, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России; ценностное отношение к государственным символам, историческому и природному наследию, памятникам, традициям народов России, достижениям России в науке, искусстве, спорте, технологиях и труде;

3) духовно-нравственного воспитания:

осознание духовных ценностей российского народа;

сформированность нравственного сознания, этического поведения;

способность оценивать ситуацию и принимать осознанные решения, ориентируясь на морально-нравственные нормы и ценности;

осознание личного вклада в построение устойчивого будущего;

ответственное отношение к своим родителям и (или) другим членам семьи, созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни в соответствии с традициями народов России;

4) эстетического воспитания:

эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, труда и общественных отношений;

способность воспринимать различные виды искусства, традиции и творчество своего и других народов, ощущать эмоциональное воздействие искусства;

5) физического воспитания:

сформированность здорового и безопасного образа жизни, ответственного отношения к своему здоровью;

активное неприятие вредных привычек и иных форм причинения вреда физическому и психическому здоровью;

6) трудового воспитания:

готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие;

готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность;

интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, умение совершать осознанный выбор будущей профессии и реализовывать собственные жизненные планы;

готовность и способность к образованию и самообразованию на протяжении всей жизни;

7) экологического воспитания:

сформированность экологической культуры, понимание влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды, осознание глобального характера экологических проблем;

планирование и осуществление действий в окружающей среде на основе знания целей устойчивого развития человечества;

активное неприятие действий, приносящих вред окружающей среде;

8) ценности научного познания:

сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;

совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия

между людьми и познания мира;

осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе.

Метапредметные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы:

1) Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:

а) базовые логические действия:

самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне;

устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения;

определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения;

выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях;

развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем.

б) базовые исследовательские действия:

владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;

способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;

овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов;

давать оценку новым ситуациям, оценивать приобретенный опыт;

уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;

уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей;

выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения;

ставить проблемы и задачи, допускающие альтернативные решения.

в) работа с информацией:

владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;

создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации;

оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам;

использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;

владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности.

2) Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями:

а) общение:

осуществлять коммуникации во всех сферах жизни;

распознавать невербальные средства общения, понимать значение социальных знаков, распознавать предпосылки конфликтных ситуаций и смягчать конфликты;
владеть различными способами общения и взаимодействия;
аргументированно вести диалог, уметь смягчать конфликтные ситуации;
развернуто и логично излагать свою точку зрения с использованием языковых средств.

б) совместная деятельность:

понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы;
выбирать тематику и методы совместных действий с учетом общих интересов и возможностей каждого члена коллектива;
принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников
обсуждать результаты совместной работы;
оценивать качество своего вклада и каждого участника команды в общий результат по разработанным критериям;
предлагать новые проекты, оценивать идеи с позиции новизны, оригинальности, практической значимости;
координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия;
осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным.

3) Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями:

а) самоорганизация:

самостоятельно осуществлять познавательную деятельность, выявлять проблемы, ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;
самостоятельно составлять план решения проблемы с учетом имеющихся ресурсов, собственных возможностей и предпочтений;
давать оценку новым ситуациям;
расширять рамки учебного предмета на основе личных предпочтений;
делать осознанный выбор, аргументировать его, брать ответственность за решение;
оценивать приобретенный опыт;
способствовать формированию и проявлению широкой эрудиции в разных областях знаний, постоянно повышать свой образовательный и культурный уровень.

б) самоконтроль:

давать оценку новым ситуациям, вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям;
владеть навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований;
использовать приемы рефлексии для оценки ситуации, выбора верного решения.

в) эмоциональный интеллект, предполагающий сформированность:

самосознания, включающего способность понимать свое эмоциональное состояние, видеть направления развития собственной эмоциональной сферы, быть уверенным в себе;

саморегулирования, включающего самоконтроль, умение принимать ответственность за свое поведение, способность адаптироваться к эмоциональным изменениям и проявлять гибкость, быть открытым новому;

внутренней мотивации, включающей стремление к достижению цели и успеху, оптимизм, инициативность, умение действовать, исходя из своих возможностей;

эмпатии, включающей способность понимать эмоциональное состояние других, учитывать его при осуществлении коммуникации, способность к сочувствию и сопереживанию;

социальных навыков, включающих способность выстраивать отношения с другими людьми, заботиться, проявлять интерес и разрешать конфликты.

г) принятие себя и других людей:

принимать себя, понимая свои недостатки и достоинства;

принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности;

признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки;

развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека

2 СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

2.1 Объем учебного предмета и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы учебного предмета	80
в том числе:	
практические занятия	80
Промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета (2 семестр)	

2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебного предмета «Иностранный язык»

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, практические занятия	Объем часов
1	2	3
Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей		
Тема 1.1		8
Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	Практическое занятие 1	2
	Приветствие. Прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.	
	Практическое занятие 2	2
	Отношение поколений в семье.	
	Практическое занятие 3	2
	Описание внешности человека.	
	Практическое занятие 4	2
	Описание характера личности.	
Тема 1.2		6
Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	Практическое занятие 5	2
	Рабочий день.	
	Практическое занятие 6	2
	Досуг. Хобби.	
	Практическое занятие 7	2
	Активный и пассивный отдых.	
Тема 1.3		8
Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Практическое занятие 8	2
	Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура.	
	Практическое занятие 9	2
	Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.	
	Практическое занятие 10	2
	Описание здания, интерьера.	
	Практическое занятие 11	2

	Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка.	
Тема 1.4		6
Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Практическое занятие 12	2
	Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.	
	Практическое занятие 13	2
	Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине.	
	Практическое занятие 14	2
	Совершение покупок в магазине обуви/одежды	
Тема 1.5		6
Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	Практическое занятие 15	2
	Физическая культура и спорт.	
	Практическое занятие 16	2
	Здоровый образ жизни.	
	Практическое занятие 17	2
	Еда полезная и вредная.	
Общее количество часов I семестра		34
Тема 1.6		6
Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Практическое занятие 18	2
	Почему и как люди путешествуют	
	Практическое занятие 19	2
	Путешествие на поезде, самолете.	
	Практическое занятие 20	2
	Путешествие на поезде, самолете.	
Тема 1.7		10
Страна/страны изучаемого языка	Практическое занятие 21	2
	Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство; традиции)	
	Практическое занятие 22	2
	Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство; традиции)	
	Практическое занятие 23	2

	США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство; традиции)	
	Практическое занятие 24	2
	США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство; традиции)	
	Практическое занятие 25	2
	Великобритания и США: крупные города и достопримечательности	
Тема 1.8		10
Россия	Практическое занятие 26	2
	Географическое положение, климат, население.	
	Практическое занятие 27	2
	Национальные символы. Политическое устройство.	
	Практическое занятие 28	2
	Экономическое устройство.	
	Практическое занятие 29	2
	Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.	
	Практическое занятие 30	2
	Традиции народов России.	
Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей		
Тема 2.1		4
Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	Практическое занятие 31	2
	Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особенности подготовки по профессии/ специальности.	
	Практическое занятие 32	2
	Специальные работы и основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности	
Тема 2.2		6
Проблемы современной цивилизации	Практическое занятие 33	2
	Природные и физические явления	
	Практическое занятие 34	2
	Экономические и социальные проблемы	
	Практическое занятие 35	2
	Экологические проблемы.	
Тема 2.3		4
	Практическое занятие 36	2

Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	Достижения науки	
	Практическое занятие 37	2
	Современные инновационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности.	
Тема 2.4		6
Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.	Практическое занятие 38	2
	Известные ученые и их открытия в России.	
	Практическое занятие 39	2
	Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом.	
	Практическое занятие 40	2
	Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом.	
Общее количество часов за II семестр		46
Всего:		80

3 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

3.1 Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению

Реализация программы предмета требует наличия учебного кабинета Иностранного языка.

Оборудование учебного кабинета: посадочные места для студентов, рабочее место преподавателя, доска, экран для мультимедийного проектора, учебно-методическая литература (комплекты книг для проведения практических занятий, словари, грамматические справочники, методические пособия, комплект учебно-наглядных материалов по темам), информационные стенды, портреты учёных и политических деятелей Великобритании и США, дополнительная художественная литература на иностранном языке.

Технические средства обучения: компьютер, комплект электронных презентаций к практическим занятиям, аудио- и видеоматериалы к практическим занятиям.

3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы библиотечный фонд образовательной организации должен иметь печатные и электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы для использования в образовательном процессе. При формировании библиотечного фонда образовательной организацией выбирается не менее одного издания из перечисленных ниже печатных изданий и (или) электронных изданий в качестве основного, при этом список, может быть дополнен новыми изданиями.

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4 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения предмета осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, а также выполнения обучающимися тестирования, контрольных работ, ролевой игры, разноуровневых упражнений и заданий, презентаций, заданий для самоподготовки.

Предметные результаты освоения	Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания	Основные показатели оценки результатов обучения
1) сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;	знание лексического (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума; знание значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой и с соответствующими ситуациями общения; знание языкового материала: идиоматических выражений, оценочной лексики, единиц речевого этикета; знание новых значений изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средств и способов выражения модальности; условий, предположений, причин, следствий, побуждений к действию; умение описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера; умение заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	обучаемые знают: • значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения (1200 – 1400 ЛЕ); • языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета, обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем; • новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию; • лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения; • тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО; • обучаемые описывают явления, события, излагают факты в письме личного и делового характера;

		• обучаемые заполняют различные виды анкет, могут сообщить сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
2) владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;	умение создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; умение рассказывать, рассуждать, строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой, спецификой;	• обучаемые владеют умением создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; • обучаемые рассказывают, рассуждают, строят свое речевое и неречевое поведение в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой, спецификой;
3) достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;	умение понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; умение вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства; умение рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, описывать события, излагать факты;	• обучаемые понимают относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; • обучаемые ведут диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства; • обучаемые рассказывают, рассуждают в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывают события, излагают факты, делают сообщения создают словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной

		страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;
4) сформированные умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.	умения читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи; умение понимать относительно полно общий смысл высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	• обучаемые читают аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи; • обучаемые понимают основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов, извлекать из них необходимую информацию; умение оценивать важность/новизну информации.

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
СУДОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ

Приложение к рабочей программе учебного предмета

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

специальность

20.02.01 Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов

Керчь, 2025

1 Назначение фонда оценочных средств (ФОС) по учебному предмету

ФОС по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» это совокупность контрольных материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимся установленных результатов обучения согласно стандартам общеобразовательной подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СОО в пределах освоения образовательных программ СПО по специальности: 20.02.01 Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов. ФОС используется при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Задачи ФОС

Управление процессом изучения иностранного языка на базовом уровне среднего общего образования для обеспечения достижения следующих целей и результатов:

- сформированности необходимых навыков иноязычной коммуникации, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владений знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;
- достижения порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;
- оценки достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения учебного предмета с выделением положительных/отрицательных результатов и планирование предупреждающих/корректирующих мероприятий;
- соответствия результатов обучения задачам будущей профессиональной деятельности через совершенствование традиционных и внедрение в образовательный процесс инновационных методов обучения;

2 Структура ФОС и применяемые методы оценки полученных знаний

В соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальностям

26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых механизмов

- обучающийся должен понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес; принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность;
- обучающийся должен осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития; работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями; брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий; самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.
- обучающийся должен представить доказательство того, что он достиг требуемого стандарта компетентности, указанного во ФГОС СПО по данной специальности;

ФОС позволяет оценить освоение всех указанных в рабочей программе дескрипторов компетенции, установленных ОПОП. В качестве методов оценивания применяются активные и интерактивные методы обучения: разноуровневые задания, собеседование, экспресс- тестирование, ролевая игра, выполнение презентаций, контрольные работы.

Структурными элементами ФОС по учебному предмету являются: входной контроль (предназначается для определения уровня входных знаний), ФОС для проведения текущего

контроля, состоящие из устных, письменных заданий, тестов, и шкалы оценивания; ФОС для проведения промежуточной аттестации, состоящий из контрольно-измерительных материалов, описывающих показатели, критерии и шкалу оценивания; методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания.

Раздел	Текущая аттестация (количество заданий, работ)						Промежуточная аттестация
	Устный опрос по разделам	Выполнение разнотипных упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера	Презентация	Ролевая игра	Экспресс - тестирование	Опрос по теме	
	Иностранный язык для общих целей 1 семестр						Итоговая контрольная работа за 1 семестр
Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	+	+		+	+	+	
Тема 2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы		+					
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Тема 4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	+	+		+	+	+	
Тема 5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	+	+	+		+	+	

Оценочные материалы для проведения входного контроля Входной

контроль (применяемая технология – тестирование)

Входной контроль проводится с целью определения уровня языковой подготовки более точного, чем тот, который следует из школьных отметок по иностранному (английскому) языку и определения дорожной карты обучения иностранному языку.

Технология входного контроля предполагает проведение тестирования.

Оценивание входного тестирования осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому заданию выставляется 1 балл, за не правильный – 0 баллов. Таким образом, максимальное количество баллов, которое можно набрать в данной работе – 18.

Тест считается пройденным (оценка «зачтено») при общей оценке 72% (13 правильных ответов)

18 – 17 баллов – оценка 5 (94% - 100%)

15 – 17 баллов – оценка 4 (83% - 93%)

13 – 14 баллов – оценка 3 (72% - 82%)

Количество попыток прохождения теста – одна. Время прохождения теста – 40 минут. Инструкция по выполнению теста

Ответы к заданиям выполняются в форме теста (например: 1 c)

Писать работу следует чётко и разборчиво, не допуская исправлений и помарок. Перед началом работы рекомендуется указать фамилию, имя, отчество и группу. **Содержание теста**

Вопросы	Ключи
1 I'm 18 and my brother is 20, so he's..... me. a the oldest of b older than c as old as	1 b
2 Carl's very He's never late, and he never forgets to do things. a reliable b patient c strict	2 a
3 We stayed in a lovely villa the sea. a it overlooks b overlooked c overlooking	3 c
4 Not until the 1980s for the average person to own a computer. a it was possible b was it possible c was possible	4 b
5 Jan.....her arm on a hot iron. a broke b burned c sprained	5 b
6 Tomorrow's a holiday, so we..... go to work. a have to b mustn't c don't have to	6 c
7 I usually swimming at least once a week. a go b do c play	7 a
8 My friend Siena to Russia last year. a went	8 a

b has gone c has been	9 b
9 This is..... area, with a lot of factories and warehouses. a an agricultural b an industrial c a residential	10 b
10 “It’s pouring down, and it’s freezing.” What are the weather conditions? a high winds and snow b heavy rain and cold temperatures c thick cloud but quite warm	11 a
11 She was so upset that she burst tears. a into b out c with	12 b
12 Where did you go holiday last year? a for b on c to	13 a
13 Daniel’s hair is getting far too long; he should soon. a cut it b have cut it c have it cut	14 c
14 My cousin..... getting a job in Bahrain. a would like b is planning c is thinking of	15 b
15 I can’tyour hair, because I haven’t got any scissors. a brush b cut c wash	16 b
16 I wish I.....have an exam tomorrow! a don’t b didn’t c won’t	17 a
17 The government plans to..... taxes on sales of luxury items. a increase b expand c go up	18 b

18 When I first moved to Hong Kong, life in a different country was very strange, but now I'm used here. a living b to live c to living	19 a
19 There.....milk in the fridge. a is some b are some c is a	20 c
20 The global financial crisis, is forcing lots of small businesses to close, does not look set to end soon. a it b that c which	21 c
21 There.....a terrible accident if the pilot hadn't reacted so quickly. a had been b was c would have been	22 b
22 "Are you ready to order?" "Not yet – I'm still looking at the" a bill b menu c service	23 a
23 "My job is never boring." The speaker's job is always a interesting b popular c difficult	24 b
24 I've been working here.....about the last two years. a during b for c since	25 b
25 "It leaves from Platform 2 at 4.15." The speaker is talking about a an airline flight b a train c a taxi	

Бланк ответа

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

STUDENT ANSWER SHEET*Circle the correct letter.*

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

Устный опрос по разделам Критерии оценивания устного ответа

Критерии	«5» Отлично	«4» Хорошо	«3» Удовлетворительно	«2» Неудовлетворительно
Соответствие теме	Соответствует полностью	Соответствует полностью или частично	Частично соответствует	Не соответствует
Полнота высказывания	Предложения полные, развернутые, используются союзы и средства аргументации	Предложения полные, союзы используются с ошибками, отсутствуют приемы аргументации	Предложения краткие, выбор союзов ограничен, приемы аргументации отсутствуют.	Ответ в форме фраз или отдельных слов, отсутствуют союзы и приемы аргументации
Грамматика	2-3 негрубые ошибки, не влияющие на понимание высказывания	4-6 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, не влияющих на понимание высказывания	7-9 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, 1-2 грубые ошибки, влияющие на понимание высказывания	Многочисленные негрубые/однотипные и частые грубые ошибки, значительно затрудняющие понимание высказывания
Лексика	Используется лексика заданной	Используемая лексика соответствует	Частое использование лексики,	Лексика не соответствует заданной тематике, заменяет

	тематики, словарный запас разнообразен в пределах той или иной темы	теме, однако имеют место 2-3 негрубые ошибки неправильного употребления лексики	соответствующей тематике, но не соответствующей уровню или используемой вместо изучаемой в ходе занятий, 4-6 негрубых ошибок, влияющие на понимание	лексику, изучаемую на занятиях, многочисленные ошибки в выборе слов значительно затрудняют понимание высказывания
Произношение	1-2 ошибки, не влияющие на понимание	3-4 ошибки, не влияющие на понимание	Более 4х ошибок, наличие грубых ошибок, затрудняющих понимание	Многочисленные грубые ошибки, вследствие которых понимание высказывания крайне затруднительно

Содержание устного опроса по разделам

Раздел	Контрольные вопросы	Рекомендуемое содержание ответа (источник)
Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	По тематическому содержанию: - How many brothers and sisters have you got? - What are their names? - How old are they? - What do they do? - What are the typical family duties for a teenager? - What are your family duties? - What are your parents' household chores? - What is an ideal situation concerning household chores in a family? - Is there any way to divide daily duties between the members of a family so that nobody could argue? По грамматическому содержанию: - Что такое глагол? На какие группы и классы делятся глаголы? - Сколько форм у глагола и какие? Что такое правильные и неправильные глаголы? - Какие правила образования форм правильных глаголов вы знаете? - Назовите четыре группы образования форм неправильных глаголов.	Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 1 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 5-19 Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 4-13, с. 27-31, с. 39-43, с. 76-86
Тема 2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг	По тематическому содержанию: - What is the most popular hobby nowadays? - What do you enjoy doing in your free time?	1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному

молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	3. Do you prefer spending your free time with your friends or alone? Why? 4. What would you do if you had more free time? 5. What is a generation gap? 6. Do you think you can be a better parent than your own parents in future? 7. When did you first become an adult in your mind? 8. What do you think are some of the advantages or disadvantages of another generation? 9. Would you ever date someone much older or younger than yourself? 10. Can you describe the characteristics of each generation? 11. Why should you keep in mind the differences between generations when at work? 12. What are the similarities and differences between generations in Korea? 13. Which generation are you a part of? Do you agree with the description? Why/Why not? 14. What can you learn from the younger and older generations? 15. What can you teach to the younger and older generations? 16. What do you want to do for a living? 17. Where do you want to go for your future education? 18. Did you hear about educational program abroad? По грамматическому содержанию: Каково смысловое значение страдательного залога? Как образуются глаголы страдательного залога? Какие способы перевода глаголов страдательного залога на русский язык вы знаете? Какие предлоги и в каком значении употребляются в страдательном залоге? Какова особенность составных глагольных сказуемых в форме Passive Voice, в состав которых входит модальный глагол?	предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 1 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 23-38 2.Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 31 – 32, 36 – 38, 45 – 48
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	По тематическому содержанию: 1. Why should visitors of London learn to use the buses and underground to get about? 2. What is called the “tube”? 3. What stops are marked "Request Stops"? 4. Do London buses have seats both upstairs and downstairs? 5. In Great Britain traffic keeps to the right, doesn't it? 6. Why must we observe traffic rules in London?	Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 1 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 38-56 2.Гогина Н.А.

	7. What was the weather like? 8. What is the typical atmosphere of travel? 9. What did neon light make everyone look like? 10. Why did one have a feeling that each traveller would gladly cancel his flight? 11. What did the voice in French announce? 12. Who was in the restaurant, waiting for the plane? 13. What did the man feel when he settled in his seat? 14. Where is Moscow located? 15. How many people are now living in Moscow? 16. When was Moscow founded? 17. Who founded Moscow? 18. What is the official symbol of Moscow? 19. What is the climate in Moscow? 20. What are the famous places of interest in Moscow? 21. Where is better to live in city or village? 22. What are advantages or disadvantages of living in the city or in the countryside? 23. Make a list, use the information from text and your own ideas. 24. What do you know about the USA? 25. Name the biggest cities. 26. What are the famous places to visit? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Назови основные предлоги места? 2. Назови предлоги направления движения? Какие особенности употребления?	Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гоги́на. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 101-113
Тема 4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	По тематическому содержанию: 1. What did Janet want to buy? 2. Why did she want to buy shoes? 3. What shop did she go to? 4. Why were good shoes so important to her? 5. What shoes did she buy? 6. How much did the shoes cost? По грамматическому содержанию: Каково смысловое значение страдательного залога? Как образуются глаголы страдательного залога? Какие способы перевода глаголов страдательного залога на русский язык вы знаете? Какие предлоги и в каком значении употребляются в страдательном залоге? Какова особенность составных глагольных сказуемых в форме Passive Voice, в состав которых входит модальный глагол?	Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 1 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 56-66 Гоги́на Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гоги́на. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 31 – 32, 36 – 38, 45 – 48
Тема 5. Здоровый	По тематическому содержанию:	1. Васильева Е.А.,

образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	1. Which of these things do you enjoy? 2. Which of these things don't you enjoy? 3. What else do you do in your free time? 4. What's your favourite sport? How often do you play it? 5. How many hours of sports do (did) you have in school? Is (was) this enough? 6. Which sports have you played? Which one did you enjoy most? 7. Which sport would you like to try? Explain why. 8. Which sports do you think are dangerous? What can happen? 9. Is there a sports centre near your home? How often do you go there? 10. Playing sports or computer games? Which do you prefer? Why? 11. Which sports are popular in your country? Talk about them. 12. Do you prefer playing or watching sports? Explain. 13. Have you ever been to a sports match? Talk about it. 14. Have you ever won an award or medal in a sports competition? Talk about it. 15. Name 3 sports played with a ball. Explain the rules for one. 16. Do you prefer individual or team sports? Explain why. 17. Who's your favourite sports personality? Why? 18. Name 3 winter sports. Have you tried any? 19. Do you think famous sports players are overpaid? Explain. 20. Which sports is your country good at? Name the most famous players. 21. Name 3 team sports and 3 individual sports. Explain the rules for one. 22. How does sport help people? 23. Where can people do sport? 24. What kinds of sports are popular in Russia? 25. Where can Russian sportsmen participate? 26. Why many people have chosen healthy way of life? 27. What are the best exercises in repeated movements? 28. What are the most popular outdoor sports? 29. Name the sport facilities. 30. Why aerobics fitness is so healthy? 31. Name the kinds of fitness. What is your favorite? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Какие случаи употребления Present, Past,	Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 1 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 73-82 2. Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с.57-58, с. 43-45
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	Future Continuous вы знаете? 2. Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы группы Continuous? 3. Какие глаголы не употребляются в форме Continuous? 4. Как образуются глаголы группы Perfect? 5. По каким признакам определяются перфектные времена? 6. Какие слова-маркеры времён группы Perfect вы знаете? 7. Когда употребляются времена группы Perfect? 8. Какое действие выражают глаголы в перфектных временах.	
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Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера.

Критерии оценивания

Разноуровневые задания делятся по уровню сложности на репродуктивные, реконструктивные и творческие. Задания разного уровня предлагаются студентам в зависимости от уровня их подготовки. При выполнении заданий репродуктивного и реконструктивного каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

В процентном соотношении оценки выставляются по 4-балльной системе следующим образом:

“неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно”- 76%-85%

“хорошо”- 86%-92%

“отлично”- 93%-100%

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий творческого уровня (максимальное количество баллов - 15)

Таблица 1

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста
3	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно (соблюдается нейтральный стиль)	Высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделён на абзацы.
2	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи.	Высказывание в основном логично, имеются отдельные отклонения от плана в структуре высказывания; присутствуют отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы.
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушение стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто.	Высказывание не всегда логично, есть значительные отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление
		текста на абзацы отсутствует.

0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/ и не соответствует требуемому объёму, или/ и более 30% ответа имеет непродуктивный характер, т.е. текстуально совпадает с опубликованным источником или другими проверочными работами.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, предложенный план ответа не соблюдается.
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Таблица 2

Баллы	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
3	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки (не более 1 – 2 негрубых ошибок)	Ошибок нет
2	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов (2 - 3–, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста (не более 4)	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделён на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.
1	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста (не более 4)	Многочисленные ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста (6 – 7 ошибок в 3 – 4 разделах грамматики)	Имеется ряд орфографических или/и пунктуационных ошибок, в том числе те, которые затрудняют понимание текста (не более 4)
0	Крайне ограниченный	Грамматические правила не	Правила орфографии и

	словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	соблюдаются, ошибки затрудняют понимание текста.	пунктуация не соблюдается.
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Содержание разноуровневых заданий

Тема	Содержание заданий												
Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	Ex. 1. This is Maxim. He is a student. Ask questions about him to get similar information. Use <i>he</i> and <i>his</i>. • What's _____ name? • _____ come from? • What _____ studying? • Is _____ enjoying _____? • _____ live? • _____ live with? • _____ course start? • What _____ after the course? Key: What's his name? Where does he come from? What is he studying? Is he enjoying the course? Where does he live? Who does he live with? When did his course start? What will he do after the course? Ex. 2. Match the questions and the answers. <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1 Where were you born?</td><td>a. By bus</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 Are you married?</td><td>b. I'm a teacher.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 What do you do?</td><td>c. Three.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 How many children do you have?</td><td>d. In Australia.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5 How do you come to school?</td><td>e. because I need it for my job.</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 Why are you learning English?</td><td>f. No, I'm single.</td></tr> </table> Key: 1. In Australia. 2. No, I'm single. 3. I'm a teacher. 4. Three. 5. By bus 6. because I need it for my job. Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps. 1 nice hi I'm thanks welcome Tom: Hello. Tom Field. Sally: I'm Sally Winters. Tom: to meet you, Sally to New York. Sally: 2	1 Where were you born?	a. By bus	2 Are you married?	b. I'm a teacher.	3 What do you do?	c. Three.	4 How many children do you have?	d. In Australia.	5 How do you come to school?	e. because I need it for my job.	6 Why are you learning English?	f. No, I'm single.
1 Where were you born?	a. By bus												
2 Are you married?	b. I'm a teacher.												
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5 How do you come to school?	e. because I need it for my job.												
6 Why are you learning English?	f. No, I'm single.												

I'm	you're	he's	she's	we're	they're
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Joe: hello everyone. This is Claire Martin. ... from IBM. Claire, this is Paul Sampson. from ZY Communications.

Paul: Hello Claire.

Joe: And this is Anne Pol and David Tarn. from ZY Designs.

David: Nice to meet you. Anne:

Hello.

Sam: And ... Sam Pick and this is Lara Kay. ... from ZY Holdings. So, ... from New York, Claire?

Claire: Yes. Nice to meet you, everyone. Key:

1.

Tom: Hello. I'm Tom Field.

Sally: Hi . I'm Sally Winters.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Sally. Welcome to New York. Sally:

Thanks.

2.

Joe: hello everyone. This is Claire Martin. She is from IBM. Claire, this is Paul Sampson. He is from ZY Communications.

Paul: Hello Claire.

Joe: And this is Anne Pol and David Tarn. They are from ZY Designs. David: Nice to meet you.

Anne: Hello.

Sam: And I am Sam Pick and this is Lara Kay. We are from ZY Holdings. So, are you from New York, Claire?

Claire: Yes. Nice to meet you, everyone.

Ex. 4. Read the list of job titles in ex 1 again and find out who does these jobs.

1. Looks after people who are sick
2. Repairs cars
3. Delivers heavy goods
4. Fits and repairs electrical things
5. Cuts peoples hair
6. Builds walls
7. Fits and repairs water pipes
8. Designs buildings
9. Protects people with problems
10. Sells products

Key: 1. nurse, 2. mechanic, 3. lorry driver, 4. electrician, 5. hairdresser, 6. brick-layer, 7. plumber, 8. architect, 9. lawyer, 10. shop assistant

Ex. 5. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. I'm a pilot. I work.....Delta Airlines. I love flying.
2. I'm a sales manager. I work.....an office. I work 38 hours a week. It's a full-time job.
3. I'm a shop assistant. I worka supermarket. I work only two days a week. It's a part-time job.
4. I'm a nurse. I work the Central Clinic. Every other day I work at night. I work shifts.
5. I'm a TV reporter. I workRTV. I have flexitime. I can plan my day. But it's a full-time job.
6. I'm a website designer. I don't need an office for my work. I work with my clientshome. I'm my own boss.

	7. I'm a farmer. I work my own farm. I work 60–70 hours a week, I always work overtime with no salary, no vacation, but I love my work. 8. My son works.....a big hotel. He meets a lot of people every day. But of course, he sometimes works..... night. 9. I'm a doctor. I work a small country hospital. I work wonderful colleagues. 10. What do you do for a living? I work Bosch, I work accounting. Key: 1. for, 2. at/in, 3. in, 4. in, 5. for, 6. from/at, 7. on, 8. in, at, 9. in, with, 10. for, in. Ex. 6. Rewrite the sentences using the words and phrases from the Memory Boxes. The basic meaning must stay the same. 1. I'm responsible for the work of the department. I'm in 2. In my job I have to look after and maintain the devices. My job 3. What do you do? What 4. I own a coffee shop. 5. I'm a computer programmer. I write computer programmes for SSB. My work 6. I cook and serve breakfast. My 7. I'm a teacher. I 8. I'm the head manager of a department store. I take all the necessary action if there is a complaint. I 9. I manage our family business. I 10. I'm a lawyer. I give my clients help and my opinion when they have legal problems. Imy clients Key: (Suggested answers) 1. in charge of the work., 2. My job involves looking after and maintaining., 3. What is your job? 4. I keep/run., 5. My work involves writing., 6. My duty is to cook., 7. I work at a school. 8. I deal with complaints. 9. I run our family., 10. I advise ... how to deal with legal problems. Ex. 7. Fill the gaps with the prepositional phrases from the box. <table border="1"><tr><td>charge</td><td>look</td><td>work</td><td>go</td><td>fill</td><td>responsible</td><td>in for (x2)</td><td>of</td><td>after</td><td>to</td></tr></table> 1. He is an engineer. He.....Siemens. 2. My sister is a vet. She.....animals that are sick. 3. Jack is the head of our department. Poor chap, he has to meetings almost every day. 4. My uncle Robert guards buildings. He is their security. 5. Mrs Brown is a personnel officer. She is inrecruiting staff. 6. Clare is a social worker. Twice a week she helps immigrants to different forms. Key: 1. works for, 2. looks after, 3. go to, 4. responsible for, 5. charge of, 6. fill in. Ex. 8. Fill in the gaps with am/is are/my/his/her/our. This is our family, the Millers Hello, I Sally. I David Miller's sister. We..... really a large family!	charge	look	work	go	fill	responsible	in for (x2)	of	after	to
charge	look	work	go	fill	responsible	in for (x2)	of	after	to		

This ... brother David and ... son Tim. And this ... Bob,.....husband.
Here ... children: ... daughters, Vanessa and Sarah, and son Edward. Vanessa ... youngest, she ... five, Sarah..... the eldest, she eleven.

And this ... father Albert and Jenny, ... second wife. She ... step-mother. mother died when we were still at school. Oh, at the head of the table ... grandmother Emily.

Key: 1. am, 2. am, 3. are, 4. is, 5. my, 6. his, 7. is, 8. my, 9. are, 10. our, 11. our, 12. our, 13. is, 14. our, 15. is, 16. is, 17. is, 18. is, 19. my/our, 20. his, 21. is, 22. my/our, 23. My/Our, 24. is, 25. my.

Ex. 9. Write down the questions (read the answers to the questions first).

1. (how old?) _____ How old is she? _____ She is 48.
2. (a widow or divorced?) _____ She is divorced.
3. (British?) _____ No, she is not.
4. (where from?) _____ From Denmark.
5. (a housewife?) _____ No, she is a nurse.
6. (a nice person?) _____ Yes, she is very nice and kind.
7. (her name?) _____ She is called Sally.

Key: 2. Is she a widow or (is she) divorced?

3. Is she British?
4. Where is she from?
5. Is she a housewife?
6. Is she a nice person?
7. How old is Jenny's daughter?
8. What is her daughter's name?

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences about Rick.

- 1 I _____ to Kingston University.
- 2 I _____ a brother and a sister.
- 3 I _____ with my parents in a house in West London.
- 4 My family really _____ Lily!

Key: 1 I go to Kingston University.

2 I have got a brother and a sister.

3 I live with my parents in a house in West London.

4 My family really like Lily!

Ex. 11. Complete the text. Use the correct form of *have got* or *be*

I have got a brother and a sister. My sister? Lisa? _____ thirty-five? my brother? Paul? _____ thirty and I _____ twenty-seven. My sister _____ married to Andreas and they _____ a daughter? Eva.

Eva _____ (not) any brothers or sisters/ My brother _____ (not) married, but he _____ a girlfriend. I _____ married to Marek. We _____ two sons, Vlad and Henryk. They _____ three and one.

Key: I have got a brother and a sister. My sister is Lisa, and she is thirty-five, and my brother is Paul, he is thirty and I am twenty-seven. My sister is married to Andreas and they have a daughter, her name is Eva.

Eva hasn't got any brothers or sisters. My brother isn't married, but he has got a girlfriend. I am married to Marek. We have got two sons, Vlad and Henryk. They are three and one.

Ex. 12. Complete the questions.

- 1 _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?
- 2 _____ How many brothers _____ you _____ ?

	3 Your brother any children? 4 How many children he ? Key: Have you got any brothers or sisters? How many brothers have you got? Does your brother have any children? How many children does he have? Ex. 13. Underline the correct tense. 1 The 12th Duke <i>lived /has lived</i> in Chatsworth since 2006. 2 His father <i>died/has died</i> in 2004. 3 The Cavendish family <i>owned/ has owned</i> the house for over 450 years. 4 In 2010 around 600,000 people <i>visited / have visited</i> the house. 5 William and Mary <i>didn't visit / haven't visited</i> in 1686. 6 William Cavendish <i>was / has been</i> Prime Minister for a year. Key: 1 The 12th Duke <i>has lived</i> in Chatsworth since 2006. 2 His father <i>died</i> in 2004. 3 The Cavendish family <i>has owned</i> the house for over 450 years. 4 In 2010 around 600,000 people <i>visited</i> the house. 5 William and Mary <i>didn't visit</i> in 1686. 6 William Cavendish <i>was</i> Prime Minister for a year.																												
Тема 2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	Ex. 1. (Hobby Vinyl) Listen to Jonathan talking about why he prefers to buy records. A Preparation task Match the definitions (a-h) with the vocabulary (1-8). <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vocabulary</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>a strong kind of plastic used for making</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.a</td> <td>other things)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>sounding low quality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>sounding tense and not natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.to</td> <td>one of several pieces of music on a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>moving back and forth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>the envelope that holds and protects a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>a machine for playing records</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> to keep money so that you can buy Key: 1. c 2. g 3. a 4. d 5. h 6. b 7. e 8. f Ex. 2. After listening, match the beginnings (1-6) and endings (a-f) of the sentences. <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1..... Jonathan prefers records to move recent music because he 2..... He is excited to listen to his new records</td> <td>a. the same sort of relationship with music as he did in the past.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3..... He also likes the physical presence or</td> <td>b. thinks the quality of the sound is better.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4..... He thinks that young people these days don't have</td> <td>c. sees them as lacking any special quality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5..... He defines a good records shop as</td> <td>d. but will have to wait some time before he gets a record player.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6..... He enjoys listening CDs but</td> <td>e. the 'look and feel' of a record. somewhere you can listen to music before buying it.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vocabulary	Definition	1.	a strong kind of plastic used for making	2.a	other things)	3.	sounding low quality	4.	sounding tense and not natural	5.to	one of several pieces of music on a	6.	moving back and forth	7.	the envelope that holds and protects a	8.	a machine for playing records	1..... Jonathan prefers records to move recent music because he 2..... He is excited to listen to his new records	a. the same sort of relationship with music as he did in the past.	3..... He also likes the physical presence or	b. thinks the quality of the sound is better.	4..... He thinks that young people these days don't have	c. sees them as lacking any special quality.	5..... He defines a good records shop as	d. but will have to wait some time before he gets a record player.	6..... He enjoys listening CDs but	e. the 'look and feel' of a record. somewhere you can listen to music before buying it.
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5..... He defines a good records shop as	d. but will have to wait some time before he gets a record player.																												
6..... He enjoys listening CDs but	e. the 'look and feel' of a record. somewhere you can listen to music before buying it.																												

Key: 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. c

Ex. 3 Put the words and phrases in order to make sentences.

1. Well, reason is one the sound.
2. but nothing, as good. nothing, sounds If you've got a good record player,
3. have got, MP3s, this awful, strangulated sound. tinny,
4. you go - hear it, when I worth it. it will be But there
5. I've really like always bought records and

Key: 1. Well, one reason is the sound. 2. If you've got a good record player, nothing, but nothing, sounds as good. 3. MP3s have got this awful, tinny, strangulated sound. 4. But there you go – when I hear it, it will be worth it. 5. I've always bought records and really like music. 6. You download something, it's come and gone.

Ex. 4. What prepositions go in the gaps? Watch the video again if you get stuck.

with / about / at / of / from / over / at / of / from / at / of / from / in / up of

Oxford should be _____ an hour's drive _____ London. It's very popular _____ tourists and students. And Oxford University is one _____ the top ten universities _____ the world. I'm _____ the top _____ the Carfax Tower. It has amazing views _____ the city and _____ here you can see that the university is really _____ the heart _____ the city. Oxford University is made _____ thirty-eight different colleges. There are twenty thousand students studying _____ Oxford nearly a hundred and fifty countries.

Key: Oxford should be about an hour's drive from London. It's very popular with tourists and students. And Oxford University is one of the top ten universities in the world. I'm at the top of the Carfax Tower. It has amazing views over the city and from here you can see that the university is really at the heart of the city. Oxford University is made up of thirty-eight different colleges. There are twenty thousand students studying at Oxford from nearly a hundred and fifty countries.

Ex. 5. Can you reorder Stephen's questions to the students?

1. do / Why / you / live / in / Hall / a / Residence? / of
2. live / to / What's / like / it / here?
3. next / you / live / Will / year? / here
4. What / goes / on / here / LSE / at / the / Students' / Union?
5. to / the / in / UK? / give / to / any / students / tips / What / study / coming / of / thinking / would / you

Key: 1. Why do you live in a Hall of Residence?

2. What's it like to live here?
3. Will you live here next year?
4. What goes on here at the LSE Students' Union?
5. What tips would you give to any students thinking of coming to study in the UK?

Ex. 6. Insert an appropriate word given in brackets.

1. They all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach. (used, spent, occupied)
2. Some years ago she got interestedsewing and knitting. (in, at, of)
3. Johnny very much likes putting together the pieces of a.....(puzzle,

	crossword, mosaic). 4. Kate goes jogging every morning to keep.....(exercised, trained, fit). 5. I'm afraid I don't find volleyball.....(interested, very interesting, of any interest). 6. Collecting matchbox labels is Brenda's favourite.....(leisure, business, pastime). 7. People get bored when I talk about my stamp.....(album, collection, collecting). 8. Bring your racket and I will meet you at the tennis (field, gym, court). 9. She aerobics (goes in for, trains, takes). 10. Have you ever in winter sports? (played, done, taken part) 11. Clare has been keen (on, at, about) flower arranging since she was ten years old. 12. Playing computer games is the most popular hobby (among, with, about) young people. Key: 1. spent, 2. in. 3. puzzle, 4. fit, 5. very interesting, 6. leisure, 7. collection, 8. court, 9. goes in for, 10. taken part, 11. on, 12. among.																																		
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Ex. 1. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B. <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>1. gate</td><td>a) лужайка</td></tr><tr><td>2. lawn</td><td>b) подъездная дорожка</td></tr><tr><td>3. kitchen garden</td><td>c) внутренний дворик</td></tr><tr><td>4. hedge</td><td>d) огород</td></tr><tr><td>5. front garden</td><td>e) цветник перед домом</td></tr><tr><td>6. driveway</td><td>f) живая изгородь</td></tr><tr><td>7. patio</td><td>g) ворота</td></tr></table> Key: 1. g, 2. a, 3. d, 4. f, 5. e, 6. b, 7. c. Ex. 2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. <table><tr><td>kitchen garden</td><td>house</td><td>dwelling</td><td>lawn</td><td>view</td><td>gate</td></tr><tr><td>driveway</td><td>veranda</td><td>the front door</td><td>roof</td><td>front steps</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>attic</td><td>garden</td><td>two-storey</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> We took a bus to get to our friends' house. It was sixteen miles outside Oxford. The bus turned off the main road and stopped. We had to walk the last two miles. Ten minutes later we came to the (1) to the private property. The place was so quiet, so beautiful. We could see the (2)across a big green (3)..... . The house rose like a tower on the hill. The (4).....was very old, but in good repair. It was a (5)..... , from the windows you could see the entire valley. It was a (6)..... building with an (7)..... it had a red tile (черепичный) (8)..... and a big (9)..... which ran along its front. There was a gravelled (10)..... to the garage. One could see a wonderful (11)..... and a small (12).....near the house. Nobody was in sight. So, we climbed the (13)..... and rang (14). bell. Key: 1. gate, 2. house/dwelling, 3. lawn, 4. dwelling/house, 5. view, 6. two-storey, 7. attic, 8. roof, 9. veranda, 10. driveway, 11. garden, 12. kitchen garden, 13. front steps, 14. the front door. Ex. 3. Find pairs of antonyms in the list.	A	B	1. gate	a) лужайка	2. lawn	b) подъездная дорожка	3. kitchen garden	c) внутренний дворик	4. hedge	d) огород	5. front garden	e) цветник перед домом	6. driveway	f) живая изгородь	7. patio	g) ворота	kitchen garden	house	dwelling	lawn	view	gate	driveway	veranda	the front door	roof	front steps		attic	garden	two-storey			
A	B																																		
1. gate	a) лужайка																																		
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7. patio	g) ворота																																		
kitchen garden	house	dwelling	lawn	view	gate																														
driveway	veranda	the front door	roof	front steps																															
attic	garden	two-storey																																	

noisy simple

clean	small	expensive	convenient	luxurious	
not that clean	dirty	light	a real bargain	spacious	
tidy	quiet	untidy	affordable	inconvenient	dark

What are they like?

+	-

Key: spacious - small affordable -expensive
a real bargain- not that cheap convenient- inconvenient
luxurious- simple
tidy- untidy light- dark quiet –noisy

Ex. 4. Read the description and tick whether the sentences below are right (R) or wrong (W). Correct the wrong sentences.

My favourite room is the room I have under the house, in the cellar, which is where I listen to music. It's quiet a big room, and it's got hardly any furniture – just an old carpet, a bookshelf full of CDs and a stereo system with two big speakers. I can sit there and play music very loud, and no one else can hear it. It's great!

1. My favourite room is the attic.
2. It is a small room.
3. I can hear music very loud from my room.
4. The shelf is full of books.
5. I can play music very loud in this room.
6. There is a stereo system with two speakers there.

Key: 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T.

Ex. 5. Choose the right preposition or adverb of place and direction from the box.

in	at	here	straight	left/right	outside	around	on
along							

1. I keep my car ... the garage, not ... the street.
2. ... you can see the Houses of Parliament.
3. Turn ... just after the school.
4. Go ... , don't make any turns!
5. They remove trees ... highways that are dead or diseased.
6. Is it legal to ride your bike ... the tunnel?
7. "The Shop ... the Corner" is an American romantic comedy.
8. The administration plans to open a waterpark just ... the street.
9. Am I allowed to drive ... Canada with my US car?

Key: 1. in, at; 2. Here; 3. left/right; 4. straight; 5. along; 6. outside; 7. around; 8. on; 9. in

Ex.6. Match the words and word-combinations with the appropriate

sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. traffic light	a) Please, your car in the corner over there.
2. intersection	b) Don't lose your Without it, you won't get your car back.
3. look	c) When the turns green, you can go.
4. crosswalk	d) I've been-ing for that souvenir shop, but I can't find it.
5. stop sign	e) You always have to stop at the
6. ticket	f) In a, pedestrians have the right of way.
7. turn	g) You have to watch for traffic if you cross an
8. take	h) At the intersection to Main
9. back up	

Key: 1. c); 2. g); 3. d), 4. e) , 5. f) , 6. h), 7. b), 8. a) , 9. i)

Ex.7. Match the questions with the answers.

Questions:	Answers:
1. Can you show me the way to the British Museum?	a) You turn left, and it is right there.
2. Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?	b) By the way, they have a special menu this week.
3. Is the bank around the corner?	c) Only ten minutes.
4. How long does it take you to get to the station?	d) No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street.
5. Where is the café here?	e) Yes, sure. It is over there. This way.
6. Can you see that bank machine?	

Key: 1. e); 2. f); 3. a); 4. b); 5. c) 6. d)

Ex. 8. Complete the questions about travelling by bus.

- 1..... time does it leave?
2. Where..... it leave
- 3..... long does it
- 4..... How does it cost?
- 5..... Where do we get ?
- 6..... does the next bus ?

Key: 1. What, 2. does, from, 3. How, take, 4. much, 5. off, 6. When, leave/arrive.

Ex. 9. Write questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

- 1_ The next one leaves at 2 pm.
- 2_ About 3 pm.
- 3_

	A single ticket is two Euro. 4_ Bay 2. 5_ Ask the driver to tell you. 6_ Around an hour. Key: 1. When / What time does the next bus leave? 2. When / What time does it arrive/leave? 3. How much does it cost? / How much is it? 4. Where does the bus leave from? 5. Where do we get off? 6. How long does it take? Ex. 10. Fill in prepositions or adverbs where necessary. When I oversleep, I go_____work_____taxi. _____a taxi I finish my making up. You can't do that_____a bus. We made a fantastic voyage_____the Mediterranean_____a luxury liner. We called_____a port and then set sail_____another. There was everything imaginable_____board_____the ship: restaurants, concert halls, swimming-pools, tennis courts, etc. We arrived_ the airport and checked our luggag_____. The plane took_____schedule, and two hours later we were_____the point of our destination. A large crowd of friends and relatives saw them_____the station. They boarded_____the train and it left_____time. They were to get_____three hours. We wanted to book tickets_____a high speed train_____Paris, but it was booked_____. Key: 1. to, 2. by, 3. In, 4. on, 5. around, 6. on, 7. at, 8. for, 9. on, 10. (–), 11. at, 12. in, 13. off, 14. on, 15. at, 16. off, 17. at, 18. (–), 19. on, 20. off, 21. in, 22. for, 23. to, 24. up.
Тема 4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Ex. 1. Find out the suitable word or words and fill in the gaps. cooking • dust • Hoover • ironing • make the bed • mop • shopping • sweep • tidy • washing-up If you do the _____, you wash the plates, cups, knives, forks, etc, which have been used in cooking and eating a meal. _____is the activity of preparing the food for eating, usually by gas or electricity. When you _____something such as furniture, you remove dust from it, usually using a cloth. The purpose of _____is to remove the creases from clothes, sheets, towels, etc. If you _a floor or other surface, you clean it by pushing a brush over it in order to collect the dirt in one place. _____is the activity of purchasing things we need such as food or clothes. If you _something, you rub it hard in order to clean it, often using a stiff brush and water or another liquid. If you _a surface, you clean it using a vacuum cleaner.

When you _____ a room, cupboard, etc, you make it neat by putting things in their proper places.
 If you _____ you prepare it so that it is neat and tidy and ready for someone to sleep in.

Key: 1. washing-up, 2. cooking, 3. dust, 4. ironing, 5. sweep, 6. shopping, 7. mop, 8. Hoover, 9. tidy, 10. make the bed

Ex. 2. In the box below choose the right word for the given definition. Think of Russian equivalents for these words.

Consumer	Retail	Supply	Merchandise	Wholesale
----------	--------	--------	-------------	-----------

1. Provide something which people need – *supply (снабжать)*
2. Selling of goods especially in large quantities –
3. Sale of goods usually in small quantities to the general public –
4. Goods bought and sold –
5. Person who uses goods –

Key: 2. wholesale – оптовая торговля

3. retail – продавать в розницу
4. merchandise – товары
5. consumer – потребитель

Ex. 3. How do the British call the food shops described below? Find in the box the words and phrases for the following definitions.

store	• a supermarket • a market • a “corner” shop • a general • a street market • a grocery store
-------	---

1. A big store stocking different kinds of goods
2. A store which sells most goods needed, typically in a rural area
3. A small shop that provides groceries to local customers
4. An open place where fresh food and cheap goods are sold
5. A very large self-service grocery store offering a wide variety of food and household merchandise
6. It is mostly a city square where on certain days traders set up stalls and buyers browse for different kinds of foods

Key: 1. a grocery store, 2. a general store, 3. a “corner” shop / local store, 4. a street market, 5. a supermarket, 6. a market.

Ex. 4. Match the kinds of places where you can buy things with their definitions.

store	1. department	a) a small shop selling articles of the latest fashion
arcade	2. shopping	b) a table or a small open-fronted shop, especially outdoors, where goods are sold
	3. boutique	c) a large shop where many kinds of goods are sold in different departments
	4. kiosk	d) a very big shopping area under one roof
	5. mobile shop	e) a covered passage between two
	6. stall	
mall	7. shopping	

			streets with shops on each side, or a large building with many shops f) a small open-fronted hut, where newspapers, sweets, etc. are sold g) a shop in a vehicle, driven from place to place
Key: 1. c); 2. d), 3. a); 4. f); 5. g); 6. b); 7. e) Ex. 5. Complete the text. Translate the words/phrases in brackets. A supermarket is a form of 1 (продуктовый магазин самообслуживания) offering a wide variety of 2(продовольственных) ... and household 3 (товаров) ..., organized into 4 (отделы) ... It is larger in size and has a wider selection than a traditional 5 (гастроном) The supermarket typically comprises 6 (мясной, молочный, хлебобулочных изделий) ... departments and fresh produce department along with shelf space reserved for 7 (консервы и упакованные товары) ... as well as for various 8 (не продуктовые товары) ... such as household products and cleaners, pharmacy products and pet supplies. The traditional suburban supermarket occupies a large amount of floor space, usually on a single level, and is situated near 9 (жилой район) ... in order to be 10 (удобный для покупателей) ... Other advantages include 11 (места для парковки) ... and, frequently, the convenience of 12 (время работы) ... – far into the evening or even 24 hours a day. A supermarket is often a part of 13 (торговой сети) ... Key:(Suggested answers) 1. a self-service grocery store, 2. food, 3. goods, 4. departments, 5. grocery store, 6. meat, dairy, bakery products, 7. canned and packaged goods, 8. nonfood items, 9. a residential area, 10. convenient to customers, 11. parking space, 12. opening / shopping hours, 13. a chain. Ex. 6. Read the article about the best places to go and things to buy. Match the headings A-F to the extracts 1-5. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. A. The Longest Shopping Street in London B. The Shopping Centre of the World C. Incredible Places to Go Shopping in London D. The Symbol of British E. The Big Sales Time Has Come Welcome to Shopper's Heaven Shop Till You Drop 1. London has a lot to offer the shopper from the large department stores to exclusive boutiques. There are many areas to go on shopping trips, such as Oxford Street, Covent Garden, Soho and Knightsbridge. And, of course, London has many street markets to browse around. 2. Harrods in Knightsbridge is the world's most celebrated store. Its name means the best of British quality. When you visit Harrods with its 300 departments spread over seven floors you enter a different world. Today 35,000 people visit Harrods every day. 3. Oxford Street, running west to East, is said to be the busiest shopping street in Europe with over 300 shops, from leading department stores to cheap high street fashion shops. It is the place where most shopping occurs. Here you will find all the famous British trademarks and chains: John Lewis, Marks and Spencer, Boots, Littlewoods, Wallis, Selfridges and many others.			

	4. Even with all the attractions and events in New York, nothing beats a day of shopping at the fine shops in New York City. New York is believed to be the customer capital of the world. Everything is available here from high fashion, state-of –the-art electronics to exotic foods. Whether you have \$50,000 or \$5, New York is the place to spend them. “You can shop till you drop”, as Americans say. 5. Don’t miss the chance to go shopping in Paris – a shopper’s paradise with plenty of large department stores, as well as thousands of delightful small shops, the trendiest boutiques and fantastic antique shops. Book collectors can find rare books on the bookstalls, lining the banks of the River Seine. There is always something to suit everyone’s taste and pocket. Key: 1. C, 2. D, 3. A, 4. B, 5. F
Тема 5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	Ex.1. Choose the most suitable word underlined in each sentence. a) Sue came first in the 5000 metres competition / game / race. b) Brenda goes jogging every morning to keep exercised / fit / trained. c) Our team beat / defeated / won the match by two goals to nil. d) The local stadium isn't large enough for so many audience / viewers / spectators. e) I'm afraid I don't find basketball all very interested / interesting. f) Norman won first medal / prize / reward in the cookery competition. g) All competitors / rivals/ supporters for the relay race should make their way to the track. h) The final result was a/an draw / equal / score. Key: a. race; b. fit; c. won; d. viewers; e. interesting; f. prize; g. competitors; h. equal Ex.2. Choose the wright answer. 1. My team always _____. ☐ wins ☐ victory 2. The Swedish soccer (football) team _____ Vietnam 3-0. ☐ won ☐ beat 3. Kobe Bryant had a terrible game. He _____most of his shots. ☐ failed ☐ missed 4. The 2008 Olympics will take _____ in Beijing. ☐ place ☐ location 5. The United States usually wins a lot of _____ during the Olympics. ☐ medals ☐ metal 6. My personal trainer told me to _____(my muscles) before every workout to avoid getting hurt. ☐ strain ☐ stretch 7. I _____(= lift weights, go to the gym) twice a week. ☐ work out ☐ work 8. I _____(= run) in the park almost every day. ☐ jump ☐ jog 9. The _____of baseball are very difficult to understand for people who

don't know the game.

- rails
- rules

10. David Beckham is a popular soccer player. He _____ teams last year, and now plays for the L.A. Galaxy.

- switched
- swung

Key: 1. wins; 2. won; 3. missed; 4. place; 5. medals; 6. stretch; 7. work out; 8. jog; 9. rules; 10. switched.

Ex.3. Complete the sentences with do, play or go. Use the present simple tense.

1. Peter _____ tennis three times a week.
2. Sarah _____ gymnastics on Saturday evenings.
3. Kate usually _____ rollerblading in the park.
4. Peter doesn't _____ badminton with his friends.
5. He doesn't _____ athletics at school.
6. We often _____ jogging in the morning.

Key: 1. plays; 2. does; 3. plays, 4. play; 5. do; 6. go.

Ex. 4. Complete the compound word in each sentence with the words given.

•board• court • jacket • field • course • hooligan • pools • track •

- a) Everyone who goes sailing must wear a life _____.
- b) Bring your racket and I'll meet you at the tennis _____.

c) Because Bill wears a scarf everyone thinks he is a football _____.

d) The school has held its playing _____ to a property company.

e) Violet won half a million pounds on the football _____.

f) I enjoy walking around the golf _____ and watching people play.

g) Every morning I jog round the running _____ opposite my house.

k) Steve jumped from the diving _____ wearing all his clothes!

Key: a. jacket; b. court, c. hooligan, d. course, e. board, f. field, g. track, k. pools.

Ex. 5. Replace underlined words with a word from the list.

•arranged• outdoors • record • second • captain • referee •
•side• champion • professionally • score • spare • postponed •

a) Mary plays tennis as a way of earning her living.

b) Tomorrow's hockey match has been put off for another time.

c) In motor racing last year William Green was the best driver of all.

d) The player with the highest number of points wins the game.

- e) A match between the Dutch and German teams has been fixed for next month. _____
- f) I like going swimming in my free time. _____
- g) Jane Briggs was the runner-up in the 100 metres hurdles. _____
- h) Who is the player in charge of your football team? _____
- i) She won all her matches this season, which is a best ever performance. _____
- j) Charles was sent off for punching the person who controls the match. _____
- k) We decided to hold this year's dancing competition in the open air. _____

Everyone agreed that United were the best team. _____

Key: a. professionally; b. postponed; c. champion; d. score; e. arranged; f. spare; g. second; h. captain; i. record; j. referee; k. outdoors; l. side.

Ex. 6. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- 1 The Winter Games will be held in:
 - a) Olympia
 - b) Vancouver
 - c) Athens
- 2 ...is a winter sport
 - a) Football
 - b) Sailing
 - c) Curling
- 3 The Paralympic Games start on...
 - a) February 12th
 - b) March 12th
 - c) March 21st
- 4 ... will participate in the Winter Games
 - a) 80
 - b) 45
 - c) 30
- 5 The Olympic Torch was lit...
 - a) 2 years ago
 - b) this year
 - c) last year
- 6 The Torch flew from Athens to...
 - a) Vancouver
 - b) Victoria
 - c) the USA

Key: 1. b); 2. c); 3. b); 4. a); 5. a); 6. b)

Ex.7. Reread the 1st paragraph of the text and find equivalents for these words/ expressions.

1. chose _____
2. audience _____
3. come together _____
4. commemorate _____
5. as well as _____
6. lively _____

Key: 1. select; 2. spectators; 3. to gather; 4. a ritual dating back; 5. along with;
6. vibrant.

Ex.8. Answer True or False

1. 200 nations participate in Olympic Games_____.
2. Summer Olympic Games are held every four years_____.
3. The Olympic Games were originated in Greece_____.
4. The Olympic symbol consists of a torch_____.
5. The Olympic symbol represents the five inhabited continents_____.

Key: 1. F; 2. F , 3. T, 4. F, 5. T.

Ex.9. Complete the lines from the interview with words in the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | have don't have to do you have to had to didn't have to
to |
|--|---|
- 1 I'm sure you **have to** be very fit and strong to go climbing'
 - 2 'How often_____train?'
 - 3 'I_____train every day, just two or three times a week, that's enough.'
 - 4 'Sometimes I_____work at the hospital at the weekend.'
 - 5 'I_____climb very early in the morning'
 - 6 'You _____climb later in the day, it's too hot.'
 - 7 'He_____climb with me. He took the photo from a nearby tourist spot.'

Key: 2. do you have to; 3. have to; 4. had to; 5. don't have to; 6. can't; 7. didn't have to

Ex. 10. Complete the questions and answers about Tilly.

- 1 'How often does she have to_____?'
- 'Two or three times a week.'
- 2 _she_____work at weekends?' 'Yes, she does sometimes.'
- 3 'Why_____she_____climb Moon Hill Crag just after dawn?'
- 'Because later it gets too hot and you_____climb in the heat.'
- 4 _____Adam have to_____the rock?'
- 'No, he_____'. He took the photo from a tourist spot.'

Key: 1. climb; 2. Does she have to; 3. does she have to; can't 4. Does; to climb; doesn't.

Защита презентаций

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке презентаций

1. Продумайте план презентации заранее по следующим обязательным разделам:

- Титульная страница (первый слайд);
- Введение;
- Основная часть презентации (обычно содержит несколько подразделов);
- Заключение.

2. Оформляйте текст и заголовки разных слайдов в одном стиле.

3. Следите за тем, чтобы текст не сливался с фоном: на проекторе контрастность будет меньше, чем на мониторе.

4. В титульный слайд необходимо включить следующую информацию:

- Организацию (учебное заведение, предприятие и т.д.);

- Тему доклада (название);
- Фамилию, имя и отчество докладчика (полностью);
- Фамилию, имя и отчество Вашего руководителя;

5. Подберите подходящие изображения (фотографии, графики, схемы и т.д.)

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	5	4	3	2
1 Содержание	Работа полностью завершена	Почти полностью сделаны наиболее важные компоненты работы	Не все важнейшие компоненты работы выполнены	Работа сделана фрагментарно и с помощью учителя
	Работа демонстрирует глубокое понимание описываемых процессов	Работа демонстрирует понимание основных моментов, хотя некоторые детали не уточняются	Работа демонстрирует понимание, но неполное	Работа демонстрирует минимальное понимание
	Даны интересные дискуссионные материалы. Грамотно используется научная лексика	Имеются некоторые дискуссионного характера. Научная лексика используется, но иногда не корректно.	Дискуссионные материалы есть в наличии, но не способствуют пониманию проблемы. Научная терминология или используется мало или используется некорректно.	Минимум дискуссионных материалов. Минимум научных терминов
	Предлагается собственная интерпретация или развитие темы (обобщения, приложения, аналогии)	В большинстве случаев предлагается собственная интерпретация или развитие темы	Иногда предлагается своя интерпретация	Интерпретация ограничена или беспочвенна
	Самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Почти везде самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Нуждается в помощи в выборе эффективного способа подачи материала	Может работать только под руководством наставника

2 Дизайн	Дизайн логичен и очевиден	Дизайн есть	Дизайн случайный	Дизайн не ясен
	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн подчеркивает содержание.	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн соответствует содержанию.	Нет постоянных элементов дизайна. Дизайн может и не соответствовать содержанию.	Элементы дизайна мешают содержанию, накладываясь на него.
	Все параметры шрифта хорошо подобраны (текст хорошо читается)	Параметры шрифта подобраны. Шрифт читаем.	Параметры шрифта недостаточно хорошо подобраны, могут мешать восприятию	Параметры не подобраны. Делают текст трудночитаемым
3 Графика	Хорошо подобрана, соответствует содержанию, обогащает содержание	Графика соответствует содержанию	Графика мало соответствует содержанию	Графика не соответствует содержанию
4 Грамотность	Нет лексических, грамматических, стилистических ошибок	Минимальное количество ошибок	Есть ошибки, мешающие восприятию	Много ошибок, материал трудно воспринимаем

Максимальная суммарная оценка – 50 баллов - 100% 50 -

45 баллов – оценка 5 (100% - 90%)

44 - 37 баллов – оценка 4 (89% - 75%)

36 – 32 балла – оценка 3 (74% - 65%)

Тема	Содержание презентации
Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	1. Foreign languages in our life Цель: Показать, как важно изучение иностранных языков. Задачи: 1. Выяснить какие языки сейчас наиболее важны. 2. Для чего нужно изучать иностранные языки? 3. Как изучение языка помогает в будущем? Nowadays, the importance of languages is growing every day. Therefore, to answer the question "what languages are the most important?" Very difficult. We carried out a sociological question, and found that the most important languages are English, French, German, Chinese, Japanese languages. As well as foreign languages are important because of the fact that many of them are international. Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages, because they need them for their work others travel abroad for the third studying languages is a hobby who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries read foreign authors in the original study of foreign languages helps to find a job foreign languages help in science and technology as foreign languages are used in computer

	technology learning languages helps develop brain and finally studying foreign languages is fashionable and practical We also conducted a search operation and found that 80% of students believe language learning is important while 20% disagree. Вывод: Thus we have shown that learning a foreign language is important in everyone's life!
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	1. Countries and cities 2. Phonetic training 3. Map of the world Check yourself: Finland- 1. Helsinki Italy- 2. Roma Canada- 3. Calgary Spain- 4. Madrid The Netherlands- 5. Amsterdam The UK- 6. Cambridge The USA- 7. Washington The Russian Federation- 8. Saint Petersburg Germany- 9. Bonn Australia- 10. Canberra Ответы: 1-10; 2-6; 3-3; 4- 7; 5-9; 6-8; 7- 2; 8-4; 9-5; 10-1. 5. WE remember the article « The » The Without “The” 1. (THE) REPUBLIC 1. CONTINENTS 2. (THE)KINGDOM 2. COUNTRIES 3. (THE) FEDERATION 3. CITIES/TOWNS 4. (THE) STATES 5. THE CAPITAL, THE WORLD ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ: THE NETHERLANDS THE UKRAINE 6. Test 1. Last summer I was in....(China). 2. It is a beautiful country in(Asia). 3. ...(China) is the third largest country in the(world), next to(Canada) and(Russian Federation). 4. ...(capital) of(China) is(Beijing). 5. Next summer I will go to ...(Netherlands) and(USA)
Тема 5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	1. At the doctors. 2. Wordlist: diseases and illnesses; complaints and symptoms 3. Подстановочные упражнения Look at the statements (a) to (g). Which do you think the doctor said to each of the following patients? 5. A/AN or ZERO with reference to illness Fill in A/AN, THE or ZERO. Translate the phrases in brackets from Russian into English. Develop the situation using the prompts in brackets. Express supposition or uncertainty составить диалоги на приеме у врача, используя лексику из предыдущих упражнений и модальный глагол should Make up the dialogue, use the symptoms and words expressions from previous exercises

Ролевая игра

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке

Ролевая игра проводится в формате диалога на основе сюжета в рамках данной темы. Предполагает распределение ролей с последующей самостоятельной подготовкой к воспроизведению диалогов. Преподаватель в процессе воспроизведения выступает координатором, также оценивает работу студентов в соответствии с разработанными критериями оценки ролевой игры. Отбор материала производится на основе изученной темы, заданий для самоподготовки и выполнении лексических и грамматических упражнений во время учебного процесса.

Студентам рекомендуется:

- определить тему ролевой игры;
- продумать ситуацию;

- распределить роли;
- изучить дополнительные материалы по теме;
- подготовить вопросы по заданию – 2 общих вопроса, 1 разделительный, 1 альтернативный, 6 специальных;
- выступать строго в отведенных им ролях;

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	Содержание	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение
«5»	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач. Учащийся сумел решить коммуникативную задачу.	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.
«4»	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Грамматические незначительные ошибки влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация

	речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.				обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
«3»	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

Тема	Содержание ролевой игры
Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	Read the dialogues and act them out. Greetings 1 - Hi, what's up, Mark! I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been, I wonder? - Hello, Frank! I've returned from Finland. What's new here? - Well, nothing interesting. Everything is just fine. And I'm happy to see you.

2

- Good morning, Mr. Goldsmith. It's been a long time since we met. How nice to see you again.

- How do you do, Mr. Brown. I'm glad to see you too. How are you?

- Not bad, thank you. 3

- Miss Jones, hello. I'm Mary, your neighbor. It's good to see you.

- Oh, really? Hello, Mary! I've heard much about you. And I'm pleased to see you too. How are you doing?

- Very well, thanks. And you?

- I'm all right, thank you. 4

- Hello, Tom. What a nice surprise! I'm glad you are back to school. How are you feeling today?

- Good morning, Mr. Watson. I'm much better today, thank you.

- Good to hear that.

Saying good-byes

1

- Sorry, but I've got to rush off. I have another appointment in half an hour, so I am afraid I have to go. Good bye, Frank. See you tomorrow.

- It was a pleasure meeting you. Talk to you later. Have a nice day.

- You too. Bye.

2

- It's quite late, Mum. Thank you for dinner. It was lovely. I have to leave now.

- OK. Take care, Robin. See you soon.

- Bye-bye, Mum. Good night, Dad. 3

- I must be going, Anna. It's time to board the plane.

- Have a good vacation in Africa! I will be looking forward to your phone-call.

- Sure. Stay in touch.

Meeting people

1

Mr Cox: Mr Dawes, I'd like to introduce David Lloyd, a colleague of mine. (To Mr Lloyd: Mr Dawes, from Bristol University.

Mr Lloyd: How do you do?

Mr Dawes: How do you do?

Mr Lloyd: Are you finding the conference interesting?

Mr Dawes: Yes, there have been some very good papers. I find the discussions very useful, too.

2

Mr Briggs: Good morning, Mr Ward. How are you? Mr

Ward: Very well, thank you. How are you?

Mr Briggs: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. (To his secretary)

This is Mr Ward. This is Miss Cromby.

Mr Ward: How do you do?

Miss Cromby: How do you do? 3

Mr James: Mr Jones, may I introduce Mr Brown to you? He is an old friend of mine.

Mr Jones: How do you do, Mr Brown. I am very glad to meet you.

Mr Brown: How do you do, Mr Jones. How do you find our event?

Mr Jones: I have a good time.

4

Ben: Hi, Ann. This is Tom, my roommate. Ann:

Hi, Tom. How are you doing?

Tom: Fine, Ann. And how are you? Ann:

Not bad, thanks. Nice meeting you.

Tom: Same here. How do you like it here?

Ann: I like it on the whole, although there are some things I find rather strange.

Tom: Don't worry. You'll soon get used to it.

Pair work. Ask your friend about his family. Make up dialogues. For example,

Jane: What is your name and where are you from?

Sarah: I am Sarah and I'm from Canada.

Jane: What are you and how old are you?

Sarah: I'm a student and I'm twenty.

Jane: Sarah, do you have a family?

Sarah: Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Jennifer. She is seventeen. She goes to senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother's side. So, I have a big family.

Jane: What does your father do?

Sarah: My father has a café. It is our family business. He runs this café for more than twenty years. He was born in Milan and his café is a pizzeria.

Jane: How old is he now?

Sarah: My father is fifty-six.

Jane: And what about your mother?

Sarah: My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.

Jane: What is your mother's origin?

Sarah: She is Irish. And she can't forget the beauty of her native land.

Jane: Do you have any relatives in Italy and in Ireland?

Sarah: Yes, I have them. My grandpa on my father's side lives in Brescia. And my grandparents of my mother's side live in Dublin. They are very old now and I try to visit them more often.

Jane: And what about your younger sister which is seventeen now? Is she doing well?

Sarah: Yes. She is a very clever and self-sufficing girl. I suppose she will succeed in life.

Jane: Do you like to be a senior sister?

Sarah: It is not difficult and it is very nice. My younger sister is independent and she doesn't need to rely on me much. But I always wanted to be the youngest child in my family.

Jane: Is your relationship with your younger sister friendly?

Sarah: When I was a little girl my sister used to follow me everywhere. She always wanted to do that what I was doing. Then I didn't want her to follow me. Now I enjoy her company and I like our conversations.

Jane: Does your sister show her respect to you?

	Sarah: She enjoys being together with me. Jane: You are happy.
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Ex.1. Read the dialogues, choose the word-combinations for the topic “Asking for directions”. 1 Customer: Do you sell maps? Salesperson: No, I’m sorry, we don’t. C: Just my luck. S: Maybe I can help you. C: Well, can you tell me how to get to Stamford? S: Sure. Follow the highway south for about ten miles and get off at Exit 30. At the end of the ramp, make a left on to Park Street. C: Left at the end of the ramp? S: Yes, then, at the traffic light, turn right on to Maple Lane. At the next intersection, turn left and you’ll be in the center of Stamford. C: Thanks a lot. S: You’re welcome. 2 Andrea: You can’t park here! You’ll get a ticket! Attendant: I’ve had it! Parking in this city is no picnic. Let’s look for parking lot. Andrea: There is on right over there, and it’s only two dollars an hour. Attendant: Hi. Here’s your ticket. Back up in that space next to the blue Honda. Just leave the keys in the car, but remember that we’re not responsible for any valuables left in your car. Andrea: In that case, I’ll take my bag with me. By the way, could you tell us how to get to town hall? Attendant: No problem. Walk two blocks east on Barrow Street, then make a right. You’ll see a gas station on your left. Pass the gas station and make a left down Thompson Street. The town hall will be right in front of you. Andrea: So, I take a left after the gas station, on to what street? Attendant: Thomson Street. Andrea: Thompson. Thanks. Attendant: Any time. 3 Tourist: Excuse me, can you help me? I'm lost! Person: Certainly, where would you like to go? T: I'd like to go to the museum, but I can't find it. Is it far? P: No, not really. It's about a five-minute walk. T: Maybe I should call a taxi. P: No, It's very easy. Really. (pointing) I can give you directions. T: Thank you. That's very kind of you. P: Not at all. Now, go along this street to the traffic lights. Do you see them? T: Yes, I can see them. P: Right, at the traffic lights, turn left into Queen Mary Ave. T: Queen Mary Ave. P: Right. Go straight. Take the second left and enter Museum Drive. T: OK. Queen Mary Ave., straight on and then the third left, Museum Drive. P: No, it's the second left. T: Ah, right. The second street on my left. P: Right. Just follow Museum Drive and the museum is at the end of the

road.

T: Great. Thanks again for your help.

P: Not at all.

4

Tom: Could you go to the supermarket and buy some food? There's nothing to eat in the house!

Helen: Sure, but I don't know the way. We've just moved in.

Tom: I'll give you directions. Not to worry.

Helen: Thanks.

Tom: At the end of the street, take a right. Then drive two miles to White Ave. After that, it's another mile to...

Helen: Let me write this down. I won't remember it!

Tom: OK. First, take a right at the end of the street.

Helen: Got it.

Tom: Next, drive two miles to White Ave.

Helen: Two miles to White Ave. After that?

Tom: Take a left onto 14th Street.

Helen: Left onto 14th Street.

Tom: The supermarket is on the left, next to the bank.

Helen: How far is it after I turn on to 14th Street?

Tom: It's not far, maybe about 200 yards.

Helen: OK. Great. Is there anything special you want?

Tom: No, just the usual. Well, if you could get some beer that would be great!

Helen: OK, just this once!

Ex. 2. Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No. I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm... I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 meters and then turned left.

Policeman: Oh! I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St. Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the Park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!

Policeman: You are welcome.

Ex.3. Read the short dialogues & dramatize them.

Getting about town and asking the way

1

- "Shall I accompany you?"
- "No, thank you. I know the way. Besides, St. Paul's Cathedral is quite near, isn't it?"
- "Yes."

2

- "Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to Whitehall?"
- "I'm afraid not. Ask the policeman over there."

3

- "Is it far to the Tower?"
- "Oh, yes. It's very far. You'd better take a bus."

4

- "Excuse me. How can I get to Downing Street?"
- "Go down this street, pass the traffic lights, then take the first turning on the right."

5

- "Which is the shortest way to Piccadilly Circus?"
- "Go up the street, turn to the left, then go straight ahead."

6

- "Am I right for the National Gallery?"
- "No, it's in the opposite direction."

7

- "Excuse me. Where is the nearest bus stop?"
- "Turn round the corner and there it is, at Victoria Station."

8

- "Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?"
- "No, take the tube. I think it's the best way."

9

- "How much is it to Hyde Park Corner?"
- "Ask the conductor."

10

- "Is there a bus stop near here?"
- "Yes, two blocks down the street, at Washington Square."

11

- "Will this bus take me to Rockefeller Centre?"
- "No, you should take a cross-town bus."

12

- "How do I get to the Stock Exchange?"
- "Bus 4 will take you right to the Stock Exchange."

	13 - "Conductor, will you put me down at Wall Street? I'm afraid I'll miss my stop." - "Yes, certainly." 14 — "Am I right for Times Square?" — "No, you'll have to change at 23rd Street"
Тема 4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Read the dialogue in pairs. What are the girls buying? 1 • Isn't it fully? The shortest dresses are always the most expensive. Do you like those dresses over there? • No, I want something more modern. Mmm, I like this. What do you think, Kam? • But it's \$50. There must be something less expensive here. • I want the best. And now I need some perfume, make up, a pair of new shoes, a pair of black tights and a handbag... hmm maybe not, but I must go to the hairdresser's. 2 • How would you like to pay, sir? • By credit card, if that's ok. • Yes, that's fine. We accept cards. If you could just sign here, please. This is your copy and here is your receipt. Keep the receipt, sir, because it's also your guarantee. • Oh, okay, how long is it guaranteed for? • Two years. • Right. Thanks then. 3 • Hello • Hello, Anna. This is Igor. • Hi. How are things going? • In general not bad. Thanks. But at the moment I'm at a loss, and frankly, need your help. • Oh, what's up? If there is a problem you can count on me. • You know, I am leaving the country the day after tomorrow and I haven't bought any souvenirs for my family and friends. To tell you the truth I hate shopping. I forgot about the shopping list my wife had given me. Now, when I'm looking at it I'm afraid there's not enough time to get anything. • Oh, dear, don't worry. We'll do our best. As regards shopping, women know best, certainly. I have some spare time today and would love to accompany you to Macys, Stern's or wherever you like. I'll be there, say... in 45 minutes, OK? • Great! It's so kind of you. • A friend in need is a friend indeed. 4 • Can I help you? • Yes, I'm looking for a jacket to match these trousers. • We have very good jackets of the latest fashion. Let me show you. • That one is OK. Have you got it in size 10? • Here you are.

- Thank you. Where are the fitting rooms, please?
- This way, please. On the left of the cash desk.
- I've tried it on but the jacket is a size too big. Have you got any smaller ones?
- What size is it?
- It's medium.
- I'm afraid we've sold out all the smaller ones.

Find the logical order of the following parts of the dialogues.

A. At the Baker's

- ☐ White or brown rolls?
- ☐ No, thanks.
- ☐ Certainly. That's 5 pounds, please.
- ☐ Thank you. And, yes, four rolls, please.
- 1 ☐ Can I help you?
- ☐ White, please.
- ☐ Here you are. Anything else?
- ☐ I'd like a loaf of rye bread, please.

B. At the Butcher's

- ☐ Here you are.
- ☐ OK. We've got lovely beef sausages today if you're interested.
- 1 ☐ What can I get for you?
- ☐ Certainly. That's 7 pounds, please.
- ☐ I'd also like half a turkey, please.
- ☐ That's a good idea, I'll have a pound, please.
- ☐ A kilo of mince and four lamb chops, please.
- ☐ Will that be all?

Read the dialogues. Add the missing words or phrases from the ADDITIONAL WORDS.

1

- This shirt is nice.
- It's 100% cotton and it's a (1).....
- How much is it?
- (2)..... £13.50.
- Wow, that's (3)

2

- Excuse me, how much does a CD player (4) ?
- The (5).....was £35.
- Are you selling it (6) then?
- Yes, the (7).....s only £25.
- That's fine. I'll take it. Where do I pay?
- Right over there, at the cash desk, please.

– Thank you. 3

- How would you like to pay, sir?
- By (8), if that's okay.
- Yes, that's fine. We (9) cards. If you could just sign here, please. Okay. This is your copy and here is your receipt. Keep the receipt, sir, because it's also your guarantee.

	– Oh, okay...hm, how long is it guaranteed for? – Two years, parts and labour. – Right. Thanks then. 4 – Could you advise me, please? – Yes, how can I help you? – I'd like a scarf to match my jacket. – We have a lovely choice of fine silk scarves on the ground floor. – Are they (10) as advertised? – Silk scarves are (11) 50% today. – Thank you. I think I can (12) one of the scarves.
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Экспресс-тестирование

Критерии оценивания:

Оценивание текущего тестирования осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому заданию выставляется один балл, за не правильный – ноль. Общая оценка каждого теста осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в тесте (выражается в процентах).

Тест считается пройденным (оценка «зачтено») при общей оценке 75%.

Количество попыток прохождения теста и время на его прохождение – неограниченно.

Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.	Test 1. 1 Complete the conversations with the correct present simple form of be. 1 A: Hi, Rob. How 1... are you? B: I 2... 'm fine, thanks. 2 A: Alex, this 3... Javier. B: Hi, Javier. 4... you Italian? C: No, I 5... I 6...from Spain. 3 A: 7... your friend a doctor? B: No, she 8... . She 9... a teacher. 4 A: 10... they Mr and Mrs Laksana? B: No, they 11... . They 12... Mr and Mrs Latif. 2 Underline the correct alternative. 1 A: Is these/this my passport? B: No, that/those is your passport over there. 2 A: Are that/those Martina's sunglasses on the table? B: No, they're your/yours. 3 A: Is that your/yours mobile? B: No, mine mobile/mine is white. 3 Put is or possessive 's in the correct place. The teacher name Sue. <u>The teacher's name is Sue.</u> 2 Is this your brother car? 3 Sorry, that my newspaper. 4 This is Linda. She's Suzanne friend. 5 Terry coat brown. Vocabulary 4 Cross out the wrong word in each group.
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	1 Ireland Turkish French Chinese 2 British Peru Japanese Brazilian 3 Italy Russian Poland Argentina 4 Thailand Australia The USA Japanese 5 Egypt France Italian Spain 6 China The UK American Russia 5 Complete the personal objects. 1 w a t c h 6 t t h r s h 2 d r y 7 a m r 3 m g a i e 8 a p h n e 4 s n l s s 9 t c k 5 M P 3 a e 10 e y 6 Match 1–6 with places a)–c). 1 an orange juice 2 a single ticket 3 a battery 4 coffee 5 sandwich 6 souvenir 7 a platform a) snack bar 1 b) train station c) tourist shop Keys Test 1:1: 3 is 4 Are 5 'm/am not 6 'm/am 7 Is 8 isn't 9 's/is 10 Are 11 aren't 12 're/are 2: 1 that 2 those, yours 3 your, mine 3: 2 Is this your brother's car? 3 Sorry, that's my newspaper. 4 This is Linda. She's Suzanne's friend. 5 Terry's coat's brown. 4: 2 Peru 3 Russian 4 Japanese 5 Italian 6 American 5: 2 diary 3 magazine 4 sunglasses 5 MP3 player 6 toothbrush 7 camera 8 earphones 9 ticket 10 keys 6: 2 b) 3 c) 4 a) 5 a) 6 c) 7 b)
Тема 2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	Test 2. Complete the sentences using <i>who, where, which or that</i>. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. 1 A pen's a thing that/which you use to write with. 2 What's the name of the hotel he stayed? 3 Mr Cole was the man taught me to sing. 4 Did they catch the man stole the car? 5 Who's the girl is talking to George? 6 He sent a letter told her everything. 7 I work for a company sells computers. 8 Is that the house you were born? 9 We found a place sold cheap cars. 10 Did you get the email I sent you? 11 Is this the street you used to live? 2 Find and correct the mistakes. Tick (☐) the correct sentences.

- 1 The film was awful. It was too much long.
- 2 She wasn't enough tall to become a police officer.
- 3 I've got too many DVDs! I'm going to sell some.
- 4 We haven't got very money to go on holiday.
- 5 They spend too many time watching TV.
- 6 He can't help me because he's enough busy.
- 7 I don't have enough cash. Can I pay by card?
- 8 You're very much kind. It's a lovely present.
- 9 There weren't much people at the bus stop.
- 10 This coat is big enough for me. I need a large.
- 11 Brian is much lazy and doesn't study hard.

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bills borrow cash coins credit earn enough invested lend note tip worth
--

- 1 In American restaurants, you have to *tip* waiters at least 15 percent.
- 2 They... in the city and their company is now ...billions.
- 3 We want to... some money to buy a house but the bank won't... it to us.
- 4 Sorry, we don't take... cards here – only ...or a cheque.
- 5 You need to.... more money. I'm not going to pay your... for you!
- 6 Sorry, we can't change a €10... Have you got any... ?

4 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Hugo gave up/back playing tennis after he broke his arm.
- 2 When I borrow things from friends, I always give them up/back.
- 3 Jack took up/over the shop when his father died.
- 4 They sold their old sofa because it took up/over too much space in the room.
- 5 They loved their new house but it turned in/into a nightmare when new people moved in next door.
- 6 Helen's friends were really surprised when she turned back/down the job in Australia.

5 Complete the nouns related to shopping.

- 1 Have your parents ever bought anything online ?
- 2 When I was a student, I didn't have much money so I used to go w...s..
- 3 My mother loves d s... She says they sell everything!
- 4 Dean really likes fashion and only buys particular b... . His favourites are Kappa and Diesel.
- 5 The p... of fruit and vegetables is much lower in the market than the supermarket.
- 6 Every January, Kim waits for the s... to begin in her favourite shops so she can buy things when the prices are cheaper.

6 Put the conversation in the correct order.

- a) Hello, can I help you? 1
- b) Yes, it does. It's perfect. Can I pay by credit card?
- c) Well ... yes, I am. I need a black suit.
- d) Yes, madam. That will be €120. Can you enter your PIN, please?
- e) The black suits are over here, madam.

	f) Are you looking for anything in particular? g) Of course. Here you are. I hope you'll be happy with the suit. h) Oh, yes! I like this one. Can I try it on? i) No, thanks. I'm just looking. <u>2</u> j) My PIN, yes. Oh, and can I have a receipt, please? k) Of course. The fitting room is over there ... Does it fit? l) I'm sure I will be. Thank you. Bye. Keys Test 5: 1: 2 where 3 who 4 who 5 that 6 which/that 7 which/that 8 where 9 which/that 10 which/that 11 where 2: 2 enough tall-tall enough 3 very enough 5 many much 6 enough too 7 much 8 much 9 much many 10 is isn't 11 much very 3: 2 invested, worth 3 borrow, lend 4 credit, cash 5 earn, bills 6 note, coins 4: 2 back 3 over 4 up 5 into 6 down 5: 2 window shopping 3 department stores 4 brands 5 price 6 sales 6: 2 i) 3 f) 4 c) 5 e) 6 h) 7 k) 8 b) 9 d) 10 j) 11 g) 12 l)
Тема 3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности	Test 3. 1 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets. 1 The population of the world is <u>bigger</u> (+ big) than it was ten years ago. 2 Some cities are (+ pollute) now than they used to be. 3 Travelling by car is (+ cheap) than travelling by plane. 4 What's (+ beautiful) place you've been to? 5 The cheetah is one of (+ fast) animals in the world. 6 Some scientists say that the Amazon River is (+ long) than the Nile. 7 Sea levels are getting (+ high) because the ice is melting fast. 8 They're (+ nice) people you can meet. 9 Junk food is (- healthy) thing you can eat. 10 The roads are (+ noisy) and (+ dangerous) these days. 2 Complete the sentences with a/an, the or – (no article). 1 They saw <u>a</u> large eagle in the sky. 2 I'm really frightened of ...snakes. 3 Camels can go without water for... weeks. 4 We looked out of... window and saw... pig in ...street. 5 She's travelled round... Latin America but has never visited ...USA. 6 What's ...nicest place you have been to? 7 I often look at ...moon at ...night. Vocabulary 3 Complete the names of natural places. 1 The Yangtze is the longest r i v e r in Asia. 2 The deepest l... in the world is Baikal in Siberia. 3 The Andes is the world's longest mountain .r... . 4 Angel Falls in Venezuela is the world's highest w... . 5 The Amazon r... is getting smaller every year because of deforestation. 6 The world's driest d.... is the Atacama in Chile. 7 The Pacific is the largest o... in the world. 4 Rearrange the letters and complete the sentences. 1 Kirsty likes travelling to <i>wild</i> (lidw) places. 2 Some people like cities but I prefer living in a (rrlau) area. It's more

	relaxing. 3 Yellowstone is a famous (nalonita) park in the USA. It is a great place for camping. 4 You can find out all about the local trees and animals at the (liwfiled) centre. 5 On Saturdays they go to the beach. They love being in the (hersf) air. 6 Many people visit this part of the country because it is an area of (laranut) beauty. 7 What is the largest (ractipol) rain forest? 8 This map shows all the (eriglhagcaop) features of this area. 9 There is a lot of (lautufeib) scenery here. 10 It is very exciting to sleep (rotosudo). 11 Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland are both famous (sloocvena). 5 Cross out the wrong word in each group. 1 Domestic animals: cat dog crocodile 2 Water creatures: tortoise dolphin seal 3 Reptiles: jaguar snake crocodile 4 Birds: ostrich cheetah penguin 5 Insects: mosquito bee whale 6 Underline the correct alternative. 1 A: Tina didn't come to work today. B: No, she 's definitely not/might be sick. 2 A: The phone's ringing. B: It could/can't be Tim. He said he might/could call tonight. 3 A: What's that noise upstairs? B: It could be/'s definitely not Claire. She's gone out tonight. It might/Perhaps it's the dog. 4 A: What is the best restaurant in the world? B: Maybe it's/It can't be Noma. It's won lots of awards for its food. 5 A: Wow, that Ferrari's really beautiful. B: Yes, but it can't/could be cheap to buy one! 6 A: There might/can't be a mistake with our bill. B: Let me see... This is definitely/could not right. It's J200! A: Perhaps/Might the waitress gave us another customer's bill. B: Yes, I think you can't/could be right. Keys Test 6:1: 2 less polluted 3 cheaper 4 the most beautiful 5 the fastest 6 longer 7 higher 8 the nicest 9 the least healthy 10 noisier, more dangerous 2: 2 – 3 – 4 the, a, the 5 –, the 6 the 7 the, – 3: 2 lake 3 range 4 waterfall 5 rainforest 6 desert 7 ocean 4: 2 rural 3 national 4 wildlife 5 fresh 6 natural 7 tropical 8 geographical 9 beautiful 10 outdoors 11 volcanoes 5: 2 tortoise 3 jaguar 4 cheetah 5 whale 6: 2 could, might 3 's definitely not, Perhaps 4 Maybe it's 5 can't 6 might, definitely, Perhaps, could
Тема 4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Test 4. Choose the right answer: 1. Do you have this shirt in a smaller/ bigger _____? proportion

number size

. Could you please _____ (= put aside) these pants for me? I will be back in 20 minutes to pay for them.

sell buy

hold

3. I love shopping right after Thanksgiving because there are big _____ in every

store. mark-ups

sales shows

. A _____ is a big shopping center with lots of stores, restaurants, etc.

more mall

male

5. I have to find an _____ to get some money.

ATM

auto ABS

6. Most stores give you the option of paying cash, by debit card, or by _____.

card of credit credit

card deposit

7. P1: What a nice blouse! P2: Yeah, I'm going to _____.

try it on

try on it try it

. A _____ card works like a credit card, but it automatically takes money out of your bank account.

credit deposit

debit

	9. Hey, you should buy that hat. It _____! ☐ looks good on you ☐ looks well on you ☐ look good on head 10. A person who has no _____ is someone who doesn't understand, or has bad taste in fashion. ☐ fashion feel ☐ fashion sense ☐ fashion intelligence ☐
Тема 5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.	Test 5. 1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box and the correct form of <i>used to</i>. <i>go like live play study work</i> 1 Did you <i>use to play</i> tennis when you were young? 2 I ...(not) <i>cooking</i> but now I love it. 3 Bob never ...<i>hard</i> at school but now he's a doctor! 4 Did your aunt... <i>in</i> that big house? 5 She ...<i>in</i> an office but she hated it. Now she works in a restaurant. 6 We never... <i>anywhere hot</i> on holiday. 2 Find and correct the mistakes. Tick (☐) the correct sentences. 1 I use <i>used</i> to enjoy learning French at school. 2 Did you <i>used to</i> go abroad for your holidays? 3 They didn't <i>use to</i> speak to us much. 4 We never <i>use to</i> eat out at restaurants. 5 I'm sure Sally <i>used to</i> play the piano. 6 Jack <i>use to</i> be overweight but now he's slim. 3 Complete the sentences with <i>so, because or to</i>. 1 She left her job <i>because</i> she didn't like it. 2 Kara is ill <i>so</i> Anna will play her role. 3 They need <i>to</i> make the film. 4 They spent four years abroad <i>so</i> Chen's company sent him to Tokyo. 5 We're working hard <i>so</i> we can save money <i>to</i> go travelling around the world. 6 He needed <i>to</i> get fit <i>so</i> he started jogging. 7 I broke my leg <i>so</i> Jo took me to hospital. 8 I'll never forget him <i>because</i> he saved my life. 9 Juliet phoned me <i>to</i> ask for help. 10 I went for a walk <i>because</i> I was bored. Vocabulary 4 Underline the correct alternative. 1 I never get bored <i>with / about</i> my life. 2 I travelled <i>to/around</i> the world with a backpack. 3 She's always wanted to move <i>at/to</i> Tuscany. 4 Thomas gave <i>in/up</i> his job when he was thirty-six and went back/<i>for to</i> university.

- 5 Annie has started looking for/at a new job.
 6 She wanted to get away/off from everyone.

5 Match 1–7 with a)–g).

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 What crime was c | a) famous after acting in the film Forrest Gump. |
| 2 I love the role she | b) has he spent in prison? |
| 3 How much time | c) she arrested for? |
| 4 They made a | d) life – he’s a hero! |
| 5 Tom Hanks became | e) all illnesses. |
| 6 We can’t cure | f) played in his last film. |
| 7 He saved the boy’s | g) documentary about his life. |

6 Complete the places.

- 1 I went to the **l i b r a r y** to borrow a book.
 2 She was late for class because she couldn’t find the **l...** theatre.
 3 I love buying pens and notebooks in **s...** shops.
 4 This **c...** is too small for thirty-five students. There’s not enough space for their desks.
 5 You should go to the **w...** office about you’re **a**problem.
 6 All new students must go to the **r ...**desk in the main **r...** to enrol.
 7 Where’s the **p...** room, please? I need some copies of this.

Keys Test 4: 1: 2 didn’t use to like

- 3 used to study
 4 use to live
 5 used to work
 6 use to go

2: 2 used use 3 ∨ 4 use used 5 ∨ 6 use used

3: 2 so 3 to 4 because 5 to, to 6 so 7 so 8 because 9 to 10 because

4: 2 around 3 to 4 up, back 5 for 6 away

5: 2 f) 3 b) 4 g) 5 a) 6 e) 7 d)

6: 2 lecture 3 stationery 4 classroom 5 welfare, accommodation 6 registration, reception 7 photocopying

7: 2 Where; a) 3 when; f) 4 Do; b) 5 Can; e) 6 need; c)

Промежуточная аттестация

Условием допуска к дифференцированному зачёту является промежуточная аттестация, которая включает в себя выполнение и защита (получение отметки «зачтено») всех практических занятий, прохождение всех экспресс-тестов по темам с результатом не менее 75% по каждому, а также выполнение итоговой контрольной работы за 1 семестр.

Контрольная работа содержит 8 заданий в равной степени охватывающих весь материал.

Время выполнения контрольной работы 60 минут.

Критерии оценивания:

Оценивание осуществляется по четырёхбалльной системе.

Общая оценка контрольной работы осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в контрольной работе (выражается в процентах).

В процентном соотношении оценки (по четырёхбалльной системе) выставляются в следующих диапазонах:

“неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно”- 76%-85%

“хорошо”- 86%-92%

“отлично”- 93%-100%

Итоговая контрольная работа за 1 семестр

TEST 1

1 Circle the correct word(s) in each sentence.

- 1 How *much* / *many* money have you got?
- 2 I'd like *any* / *some* sugar.
- 3 Have you got *a few* / *a little* time?
- 4 Can you give me *some* / *any* cake, please?
- 5 He's got *anything* / *something* for you.
- 6 How *many* / *much* students are in your class?
- 7 I hate this town. There is *nothing* / *something* to do.
- 8 The *milks are* / *milk is* cold.
- 9 Have you got *some* / *any* chocolate?
- 10 There are *a few* / *a little* flowers in the garden.
- 11 There isn't *some* / *any* coffee in the cupboard.

2 Complete the sentences. some or any?

- 1 There are some new students in my class.
- 2 Is there tea?
- 3 I don't think there is red wine.
- 4 We need fruit. much or many?
- 5 How brothers have you got?
- 6 How were your jeans?
- 7 Were there people in the cinema?
- 8 Fifty pence isn't for a cup of coffee. a little, a few, or a lot of ?
- 9 There's milk in the fridge – but not much.
- 10 I have friends in Athens because I worked there for ten years.
- 11 The drive to Nice takes hours. Two or three.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct will or going to form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 'I've got a lot of cleaning to do.' 'Don't worry, I (help) I'll help you.'
- 2 They moved house because they (have) another baby.

- 3 'I must give Henry his present.' 'I (take) _____ it, I (see) _____ him later today.
- 4 'What time is the supermarket open on Sunday?' 'I don't know. I (do) _____ the shopping later so I (ask) _____.'
- 5 Don't come and meet me – I (not get) _____ lost.
- 6 'Sally got a new job yesterday.' 'That's good news – I (ring) _____ and congratulate her.'
- 7 'Are you free this evening?' 'No, we (visit) _____ Jon's parents.'
- 8 Keith went to work in Asia last month so I (not see) _____ him for a long time.
- 9 (telephone) _____ you _____ a friend after this lesson?

4 Complete the phrases with have, go, or come.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ___ have ___ a party | 7 _____ no time |
| 2 _____ a sore throat | 8 _____ news for you |
| 3 _____ out shopping | 9 dreams _____ true |
| 4 _____ to your English lesson | 10 _____ here and speak to me |
| 5 _____ and see us | 11 _____ on holiday |
| 6 _____ far | |

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 She is (heavy) ___ heavier ___ than ___ her brother.
- 2 It's (beautiful) _____ building in Paris.
- 3 He's (good) _____ student in the class.
- 4 This is (bad) _____ meal I've ever had.
- 5 She was born in May and he was born in June 1988 so he's not (old) _____ her.
- 6 Of course J100 is (expensive) _____ \$100!
- 7 The girls are noisy, but the boys are (noisy) _____.
- 8 It's 35°C in Milan and Athens. Milan is (hot) _____ Athens.
- 9 It's -15°C in Chicago and -20°C in Stockholm. Chicago is not (cold) _____ Stockholm.
- 10 'How's your cold?' 'I'm (good) _____ now, thank you.'
- 11 His second wife is (bad) _____ than the first!

6 Complete the conversations with the Present Simple, Present Perfect, or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

- A (1 eat) ___ Have _____ you ever ___ eaten ___ Thai food?
- B Yes, I have.
- A (2 like) ___ Did _____ you ___ like ___ it?
- B Yes, I did. I (3 like) _____ it a lot because it was spicy.

Conversation 2

- A Where (4 live) _____ you and your wife _____?
- B We have a flat near the station.
- A How long (5 live) _____ you _____ there?
- B Since we (6 get) _____ married in 2002. Before that, we both (7 live) _____ at home with our parents.

Conversation 3

- A (8 read) _____ you _____ novels?
- B Yes, I do.
- A (9 read) _____ you ever _____ an American novel?
- B Yes, I (10 read) _____ The Great Gatsby at school.

Conversation 4

- A (11 climb) _____ you ever _____ a mountain?
- B No, I haven't. Have you?
- A Yes, I have. I (12 climb) _____ Ben Nevis last year.

Conversation 5

A (13 fly) _____ you ever _____ in a balloon?

B Yes, I have. I (14 fly) _____ in one on my 21st birthday.

A What (15 be) _____ it like?

B I loved it, but I (16 not do) _____ it since.

7 Circle the correct letter.

- 1 Guests ... pay their bill before they leave the hotel. a don't have to b must c mustn't
- 2 Do you ... finish this homework today? a have to b must c should
- 3 You ... bring an alarm clock. There is one in every hotel room. a mustn't b shouldn't c don't have to
- 4 I ... forget to buy him a birthday card. a mustn't b must c should
- 5 He wants to keep fit so he ... drive everywhere. a doesn't have to b should c shouldn't
- 6 You ... try to read a map while you are driving. a must b mustn't c shouldn't
- 7 Do I have to work at the weekend?
a No, you do. b Yes, you should. c Yes, you do.

8 Read what Janey and Silvio write about their parents. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

My parents are great. They are very fair and they always discuss things with us. Dad worries about his little girls but Mum likes to give us enough freedom to learn from our mistakes. The only rule is that I must tell them

where I'm going and who I am with. I think my parents have got it right: they are interested in us but they

My parents were too careful – they worried about me and my two brothers all the time. Our parents both had terrible childhoods so they wanted ours to be perfect. Every minute of our lives was spent doing expensive things – we never got time to be kids just playing on our bikes in the street. What they don't understand is that we didn't want our childhood to be perfect – we wanted it to be normal. We were spoilt and I don't think they taught us the value of working for things. I learned that

- 1 Janey likes her parents. ____
- 2 She's got a brother. ____
- 3 Her parents listen to her ideas. ____
- 4 Her mother worries a lot about her daughters. ____
- 5 Her parents have lots of rules. ____
- 6 Her parents give her enough freedom. ____
- 7 Silvio's parents gave him enough freedom. ____

- 8 He's got brothers. ____
- 9 His parents had happy childhoods. ____
- 10 His childhood was always busy. ____
- 11 His parents spent a lot of money on their children. ____
- 12 His childhood was perfect. ____
- 13 His parents didn't teach him the value of things. ____

Итоговая контрольная работа за 1 семестр

TEST 2

1 Circle the correct words in each sentence.

- 1 How *much* / *many* money have you got?
- 2 The *milk is* / *milks are* cold.
- 3 Has he got *some* / *any* coffee?
- 4 There are *a little* / *a few* cakes in the cupboard.
- 5 There isn't *some* / *any* chocolate in the fridge.
- 6 How *much* / *many* people work in your office?
- 7 This town is so boring! There is *nowhere* / *somewhere* to go in the evenings.
- 8 I'd like *some* / *any* wine.
- 9 Have you got *a few* / *a little* time?
- 10 Can you give me *some* / *any* sugar, please?
- 11 They've got *anything* / *something* for you.

2 Complete the sentences. some or any?

- 1 There are some new students in my class.
- 2 I don't think there is any fruit.
- 3 Is there any red wine?
- 4 We need some tea. a little, a few, or a lot of ?
- 5 The journey to London takes some hours. Three or four.
- 6 He has some friends in Rome because he worked there for ten years.
- 7 There's some milk in the fridge so we can have a coffee. much or many?
- 8 How many sisters have you got?
- 9 Are there any students in your class?
- 10 How many were your shoes?
- 11 Eighty pence isn't any for an orange juice.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct will or going to form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 'I've got a lot of cleaning to do.' 'Don't worry, I (help) will help you.'
- 2 'I must give Sally her present.' 'I (take) will it, I (see) will her later today.'
- 3 She moved house because she (have) will another baby.
- 4 'Is the supermarket open on Sunday?' 'I don't know. I (do) will the shopping later so I (ask) will.'
- 5 'Are you free this weekend?' 'No, we (visit) will Keith's parents.'
- 6 Jon went to work in Australia last month so I (not see) will him for a long time.
- 7 Don't come and meet me – I (not get) will lost.
- 8 'Henry got a new job yesterday.' 'That's good news – I (ring) will and congratulate him.'
- 9 (telephone) will you will Paola after this lesson?

4 Complete the phrases with have, go, or come.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <u>h_a_v_e</u> a party | 7 _____ a sore throat |
| 2 _____ far | 8 _____ no time |
| 3 _____ on holiday | 9 _____ here and speak to me |
| 4 _____ out shopping | 10 _____ news for you |
| 5 _____ to your English lesson | 11 dreams _____ true |
| 6 _____ and see us | |

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 She is (heavy) heavier than her brother.
- 2 It's 40°C in Seville and Rome. Seville is (hot) _____ Rome.
- 3 It's -15°C in Chicago and -20°C in Stockholm. Chicago isn't (cold) _____ Stockholm.
- 4 'How's your mum?' 'She's (good) _____ now, thanks.'
- 5 His second wife is (bad) _____ than the first!
- 6 It's (beautiful) _____ town in France.
- 7 He's (bad) _____ student in the class.
- 8 This is (good) _____ meal I've ever had!
- 9 He was born in May and she was born in June 1988, so she isn't (old) _____ him.
- 10 Of course £100 is (expensive) _____ \$100!
- 11 The girls are noisy but the boys are (noisy) _____.

6 Complete the conversations with the Present Simple, Present Perfect or Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

- A (1 eat) Have you ever eaten Thai food?
 B Yes, I have.
 A (2 like) Did you like it?
 B Yes, I did. I (3 like) _____ it a lot because it was spicy.

Conversation 2

- A (4 read) _____ you _____ novels?
 B Yes, I do.
 A (5 read) _____ you ever _____ anything by an American?
 B Yes, I (6 read) _____ *The Great Gatsby* at school.

Conversation 3

- A (7 climb) _____ you ever _____ a mountain?
 B No, I haven't. Have you?
 A Yes, I have. I (8 climb) _____ Ben Nevis last year.

Conversation 4

- A (9 fly) _____ you ever _____ in a balloon?
 B Yes, I have. I (10 fly) _____ in one on my 21st birthday.
 A What (11 be) _____ it like?
 B I loved it but I (12 not do) _____ it since.

Conversation 5

- A Where (13 live) _____ you and your wife _____?
 B We have a flat near the station.
 A How long (14 live) _____ you _____ there?
 B Since we (15 get) _____ married in 2002. Before that, we both (16 live) _____ at home with our parents.

7 Circle the correct letter.

- 1 Guests ... pay their bill before they leave the hotel.
 a don't have to **b** must **c** mustn't 2
 Do you ... finish this today?
 a should **b** have to **c** must

3 You ... bring a hairdryer. There is one in every hotel room.

a shouldn't **b** mustn't **c** don't have to

4 You ... forget to call me on my birthday.

a mustn't **b** should **c** must

5 He wants to keep fit so he ... walk not drive.

a shouldn't **b** should **c** doesn't have to

6 You ... try to read a map while you are driving.

a shouldn't **b** must **c** mustn't

7 Do I have to work this evening?

a Yes, you have. **b** Yes, you should. **c** No, you don't.

8 Read what Silvio and Janey write about their parents. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

My parents were too careful – they worried about me and my two brothers all the time. Our parents both had terrible childhoods so they wanted ours to be perfect. Every minute of our lives was spent doing expensive things – we never got time to be kids just playing on our bikes in the street. What they don't understand is that we didn't want our childhood to be perfect – we wanted it to be normal. We were spoilt and I don't think they taught us the value of working for things. I learned that when I left home and started to spend my own money!

My parents are great. They are very fair and they always discuss things with us. Dad worries about his little girls but Mum likes to give us enough freedom to learn from our mistakes. The only rule is that I must tell them where I'm going and who I am with. I think my parents have got it right: they are interested in us but they don't want to control us.

1 Silvio's parents gave him enough freedom. ____

2 He's got brothers. ____

3 His parents had happy childhoods. ____

4 His childhood was always busy. ____

5 His parents spent a lot of money on their children. ____

6 His childhood was perfect. ____

7 His parents didn't teach him the value of things. ____

8 Janey likes her parents. ____

9 She's got a brother. ____

10 Her parents listen to her ideas. ____

11 Her mother worries a lot about her daughters. ____

12 Her parents have lots of rules. ____

13 Her parents give her enough freedom. ____

KEYS:**TEST 1**

1 2 some 3 a little 4 some 5 something 6 many 7 nothing 8 milk is 9 any 10 a few 11 any
 2 2 any 4 some 6 much 8 much 10 a lot of
 3 any 5 many 7 many 9 a little 11 a few
 3 2 're going to have 3 'll take; 'm going to see 4 'm going to do; 'll ask 5 won't get 6 'll ring 7
 're going to visit 8 won't see 9 Are ... going to telephone
 4 2 have 4 go 6 go 8 have 10 come
 3 go 5 come 7 have 9 come 11 go
 5 2 the most beautiful 7 noisier
 3 the best 8 as hot as
 4 the worst 9 as cold as
 5 older than 10 better
 6 more expensive than 11 worse
 6 3 liked 8 Do ... read 13 Have ... flown
 4 do ... live 9 Have... read 14 flew
 5 have ... lived 10 read 15 was
 6 got 11 Have ... climbed 16 haven't done
 7 lived 12 climbed
 7 2 a 3 c 4 a 5 c 6 c 7 c
 8 1 T 4 F 7 F 10 T 12 F
 2 F 5 F 8 T 11 T 13 T
 3 T 6 T 9 F

TEST 2

1 2 milk is 3 any 4 a few 5 any 6 many 7 nowhere 8 some 9 a little 10 some 11 something
 2 2 any 4 some 6 a lot of 8 many 10 much
 3 any 5 a few 7 a little 9 many 11 much
 3 2 'll take; 'm going to see 3 's going to have 4 'm going to do; 'll ask 5 're going to visit 6 won't see 7
 won't get 8 'll ring 9 Are you going to telephone
 4 2 go 4 go 6 come 8 have 10 have
 3 go 5 go 7 have 9 come 11 come
 5 2 as hot as 7 the worst
 3 as cold as 8 the best
 4 better 9 older than
 5 worse 10 more expensive than
 6 the most beautiful 11 noisier
 6 3 liked 8 climbed 13 do ... live
 4 Do ... read 9 Have ... flown 14 have ... lived
 5 Have ... read 10 flew 15 got
 6 read 11 was 16 lived
 7 Have ... climbed 12 haven't done
 7 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 c
 8 1 F 4 T 7 T 10 T 12 F
 2 T 5 T 8 T 11 F 13 T
 3 F 6 F 9 F

Раздел	Текущая аттестация (количество заданий, работ)						Промежуточная аттестация
	Устный опрос по разделам	Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера	Презентация	Ролевая игра	Экспресс - тестирование	Опрос по теме	
	Иностранный язык для общих целей 2 семестр						Дифференцированный зачет (2 семестр)
Тема 7. Туризм. Виды отдыха.	+	+		+	+	+	
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Тема 9. Россия	+	+			+	+	
Иностранный язык для специальных целей							
Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Тема 11. Промышленные технологии	+	+				+	
Тема 12. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Тема 13. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.	+	+				+	

Устный опрос по разделам Критерии оценивания устного ответа

Критерии	«5» Отлично	«4» Хорошо	«3» Удовлетворительно	«2» Неудовлетворительно
Соответствие теме	Соответствует полностью	Соответствует полностью или частично	Частично соответствует	Не соответствует
Полнота высказывания	Предложения полные, развернутые, используются союзы и средства аргументация	Предложения полные, союзы используются с ошибками, отсутствуют приемы аргументации	Предложения краткие, выбор союзов ограничен, приемы аргументации отсутствуют.	Ответ в форме фраз или отдельных слов, отсутствуют союзы и приемы аргументации
Грамматика	2-3 негрубые ошибки, не влияющие на понимание высказывания	4-6 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, не влияющих на понимание высказывания	7-9 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, 1-2 грубые ошибки, влияющие на понимание высказывания	Многочисленные негрубые/однотипные и частые грубые ошибки, значительно затрудняющие понимание высказывания
Лексика	Используется лексика заданной тематики, словарный запас разнообразен в пределах той или иной темы	Используемая лексика соответствует теме, однако имеют место 2-3 негрубые ошибки неправильного употребления лексики	Частое использование лексики, соответствующей тематике, но не соответствующей уровню или используемой вместо изучаемой в ходе занятий, 4-6 негрубых ошибок, влияющие на понимание	Лексика не соответствует заданной тематике, заменяет лексику, изучаемую на занятиях, многочисленные ошибки в выборе слов значительно затрудняют понимание высказывания
Произношение	1-2 ошибки, не влияющие	3-4 ошибки, не влияющие	Более 4х ошибок, наличие грубых	Многочисленные грубые ошибки,

	на понимание	на понимание	ошибок, затрудняющих понимание	вследствие которых понимание высказывания крайне затруднительно
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Содержание устного опроса по разделам

Раздел	Контрольные вопросы	Рекомендуемое содержание ответа (источник)
Тема 7. Туризм. Виды отдыха.	По тематическому содержанию: 1 How many countries/ cities have you visited? 2 Have you travel by plane? 3 Have you ever been abroad? 4 How do you usually travel? 5 How often do you go on holiday? 6 Where do you usually go on holiday? 7 What is your favorite city? Why? 8 Who do you usually travel with? How do you travel? 9 Where did you go? 10 How long was the flight? 11 Did you have a good journey? Why?/ Why not? 12 What kind of station was it? 13 What were Tom's duties and responsibilities? 14 How did Tom run the station? 15 What was Tom's attitude to his work? 16 How long had he been working at the station? 17 Why did the Railway Company organize a little party for Tom? 18 What present did they give Tom? 19 Why did they give Tom such a present? 20 Why was Tom sitting on the steps of the carriage on a rainy day like that? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Каково смысловое значение страдательного залога? 2. Как образуются глаголы страдательного залога? 3. Какие способы перевода глаголов страдательного залога на русский язык вы знаете? 4. Какие предлоги и в каком значении употребляются в страдательном залоге? 5. Какова особенность составных глагольных сказуемых в форме Passive Voice, в состав которых входит модальный глагол?	. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 2 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 5-23 . Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 31 – 32, 36 – 38, 45 – 48
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	По тематическому содержанию: 1. What countries are marked on this map? 2. What main languages do people speak in those	. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному

	countries? 3. What of their capitals do you know? 4. What is the full name of the British Isles? 5. What are the main parts of the United Kingdom? 6. What is the area of the UK? 7. Where is the UK situated off? 8. By what seas and oceans is the United Kingdom washed by? 9. What are the main islands? and by what sea are they separated? 10. In what regions is Great Britain subdivided? 11. What are the highest mountains? and where are they? 12. What are the longest rivers? 13. What are the main ports of the UK? 14. What is the climate of the UK? 15. What is the population of the UK? 16. What are the predominant ethnic group? 17. Name the main ethnic groups, who live in the UK? 18. Why the birth rates are lower than death rates? 19. What is the major language? 20. Why do most people live in urban areas? 21. Why is Great Britain a country of strong attraction for tourists? 22. Is Great Britain the country with a long and exciting history and a rich cultural heritage? 23. What do people go to see in the UK? 24. Why is Stratford-upon-Avon popular place? 25. What is unique about York? 26. Why does Warwick attract visitors? 27. What can we see in Scotland? 28. What British holidays do you know? 29. What are the most popular in the UK? 30. What countries are bigger than the USA? 31. How many time zones are there in America? 32. How many states are there in the USA? 33. What two states are not together with the 34. What is the capital city of the USA called? 35. What is the American flag called? 36. What do the colours red, blue and white stand for? 37. What is the Great Basin? 38. Explain the words tundra, prairie, and desert. 39. What is the total area of the USA? 40. Name five major physiographic regions. 41. Why Americans are called great “melting pot”? 42. Who were the first settlements? 43. When did European immigrants come to America? Why? 44. What were the largest minorities by the late 20th century? 45. What are statistics of birth and death rates?	предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 2 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 24-46 2. Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с.11-16, с.24-28, с. 45-50, с. 160-165
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	46. Do you know what the present statistics of average life expectancy is? 47. Why do people come to visit the USA every year? 48. Name the most popular attractions. 49. Can you give examples of other attractions in America? 50. What place would you like to visit and why? 51. What holidays are popular in our country? 52. Which holiday do you like the most? Why? 53. What holiday traditions are in your family? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Что такое имя существительное? Какая классификация имени существительного? Какие бывают существительные? Назовите падежи английского существительного? Как образуется единственное и множественное число существительных? Какие есть исключения и особенности? Какие функции в предложении у существительного? Какие артикли употребляются с существительным? О чём гласит правило употребления определенного артикля «the» с географическими названиями? Что такое имя прилагательное? Какова его классификация и функции в предложении? Расскажите о степенях сравнения прилагательного.	
Тема 9. Россия	По тематическому содержанию: 1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How large is Russia compared to other countries? 3. What countries does it border on? 4. What are Russia's main regions? 5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by? 6. What are the most important rivers in Russia? 7. What is the deepest lake in Russia? 8. What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one? 9. Is Russia rich in natural resources? 10. What are the two major plains? 11. What are the most important mountain chains? 12. What is special about tundra? 13. What is the most extensive natural area? 14. What plants can we find in taiga?	Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 2 – Керчь, 2023. – стр.53-74 Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 121-130, с.173-181

	15. What are the typical representatives of fauna in taiga? 16. How many types of federal subjects do you know? 17. When did Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea become the federal subjects of Russia? 18. Do all federal subjects have equal federal rights? 19. What is considered to be the administrative division of other federal subjects? 20. Is administrative district recognized as a high-level administration division? 21. Why did former autonomous okrugs lose their federal subject status? 22. Do typical lower-level administrative divisions include city districts? 23. What are Russia's state symbols? 24. Who is the head of Russian Federation? 25. What is the official language of the Russian Federation? 26. What is the political structure of Russia? 27. What is Duma like? 28. What can you say about the state symbols of Russia? 29. Tell about the state Russian flag. 30. What is the national emblem? 31. What holidays do we have in Russia? 32. What are the three types of Russian holidays? 33. What days are included in family holidays? 34. What celebrations are state or public? 35. What do religion holidays include? 36. When is New Year's Day celebrated? 37. What are the most popular traditions on this day? 38. How do you usually celebrate New Year's Day? 39. What is Victory Day and why is it important for the Russians? 40. When is it celebrated? 41. What are the traditions and activities on Victory Day? 42. When is Christmas celebrated in Russia? 43. What are the Christmas traditions? 44. How do you usually celebrate this holiday? 45. What is Maslenitsa? What other names does it have? 46. What are the traditions of this pagan holiday? 47. What foreign celebrations appeared in Russia? 48. What's your opinion about them? 49. Do you celebrate any of them? 50. What are your favourite holidays?	
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	51. Why do you like them? 52. What do you and your family usually do on these days? 53. Do you think holidays are important? Why (not)? По грамматическому содержанию: . Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы при применении правила согласования времён? . Какие случаи отклонения от правила согласования времён вы знаете? Какими глаголами может вводиться прямая и косвенная речь? . Какие изменения происходят при обращении повествовательных предложений прямой речи в косвенную речь? . Какими словами заменяются указательные местоимения и наречия времени? . Как действует правило согласования при обращении повествовательных предложений прямой речи в косвенную речь? . Каков порядок слов при обращении специальных вопросов из прямой речи в косвенную речь. . Какие изменения происходят при обращении повелительных предложений в косвенную речь?	
Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	По тематическому содержанию: . What are the main reasons of modern technological professions` appearance? 2. Can you name other technological professions? . Are you interested in new technological inventions? . What is your favorite mobile application? And why? 5. What do you know about 3D-printening? . Do you believe that one day robots will work instead of us? . How do you think why we need cybersecurity specialists? 8. How do you understand word “imperative”? . Do you think these professions have future? And why? 0. How do you think are these professions well-paid? 1. Why is it difficult to make a positive career choice? 2. What should a person do if he or she wants to get a good job? 3. What should you take into consideration choosing your future job? 14. Why is it important to be competent? 5. How many groups of competencies do you know? Say a few words about them.	. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 3 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 5-18 . Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 4-13, с. 27-31, с. 39-43, с. 76-86

	• Why is the ability to make the right decision crucial in the world of business? • What does the expression 'to function in a global context' mean? • Why is it important to develop intercultural competence? • Are negotiating skills essential in business/in everyday life? Why? 20. What are the secrets of successful negotiating? 21. What does the term 'relationship-building' mean? • Why do many people suffer from the conflict between work and family nowadays? What are the ways to solve this problem? • Why is it important to choose a profession correctly? 24. How did you learn about your future profession? 25. What/who can help you make the right choice? • Does the family tradition have any influence on your choice? • What are the advantages of the profession you have chosen? 28. What are the disadvantages of this profession? 29. What are the main duties of a sailor? • What personal qualities are required from a sailor? 31. Do you have such personal traits? • Do you know where the information of job vacancies can be found? 33. What resources have ever been used by you? • How do you think what personal qualities are required by employers. • What your personal qualities fit the requirements of employers? Why? 36. What are the main tasks of a sailor? • How do you think what the hardest task is for a sailor? 38. What knowledge should the sailor have? 39. Name skill, which should sailor have. • What are the four levels of the English education system? 41. At what age do children have to start school? • What changes have been made to the school leaving age? 43. What are boarding schools? 44. What are the core subjects? • How many years is a bachelor's degree? Are there any exceptions? 46. How much does a degree cost? • Do you like studying? What are your favourite subjects? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Что такое сложное предложение?	
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	Чем отличаются сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения? Какие типы придаточных предложений вы знаете? Какие типы придаточных предложений могут присоединяться к главному предложению без союза? Расскажите о каждом виде придаточных предложений. В каких предложениях применяется правило согласования времён? 7. О чём гласит правило согласования времён? Как именно происходит сдвиг времён в придаточном дополнительном при главном предложении с глаголом в прошедшем времени?	
Тема 11. Промышленные технологии	По тематическому содержанию: 1. What is your specialty? 2. What does it deals with? - When did machines appear? Who were the forerunners of modern engineers? - What sources of energy were used in the Middle Ages? 5. When did the Industrial Revolution begin? - What is the source of all objects in our industrialized world? - What are the main trends in modern machine-building? 8. What kinds of machines do we need? - What is the third important trend in machine-building? 10. What does the training of future engineers include? 11. What special subjects do our students study? 12. What are the job opportunities for mechanical engineers? 13. What are mechanical engineers concerned with? 14. What is the role of mechanical engineers in modern production? 15. This is a workshop, isn't it? 16. Where is the toolboard? 17. Where are the tools? 18. What are they? 19. Are machine-tools on the right or on the left? 20. The hammer is not on the shelf, is it? 21. What professions do our students get in this workshop? 22. What machine-tools are there in the workshop? 23. Where can you find a safety-notice in our workshop? 24. What is the machine-tool? 25. Where are machine-tools used? 26. What parts does the ordinary drilling machine consist of?	Васильева Е.А., Малашенкова А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 3 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 18-26

	27. What types of drilling machines do you know? 28. What machine-tool removes metal with a rotating cutter? 29. What operations can the lathe be used for? 30. What are the main types of lathes? 31. What do many types of lathes differ in?	
Тема 12. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	По тематическому содержанию: 1. When and where was Nicola Tesla born? 2. Who were his parents? 3. How many languages did Nicola Tesla speak? 4. What were his creative abilities? 5. Was he good in mathematics? Why? 6. Where did he educate? 7. What did he do after finishing school? 8. What were his inventions? 9. What did he found? 10. In what sphere did he make an important research? 11. What do we know about his personal life? 12. When and where did he die? 13. What do you think was the worst invention ever? Why? 14. What famous inventors do you know? What were their inventions? 15. When did you buy or get your first cell phone? What was it like compared to the cell phone you have now? What do you think cell phones of the future will be like? 16. What would you invent if you were a scientist? 17. Who is Russia's first world-famed scientist? 18. What is he famous for? What famous places were named after him? 19. What is D. Mendeleev famous for? 20. How did he make his discovery according to the legend? 21. Who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world? 22. Who was the first Russian Nobel Prize winner? What studies did he make? 23. What is the name of the Russian inventor of the radio? 24. In what sphere did N. Basov work? 25. Who was hypothesis of space flights worked out? 26. When did Yuri Gagarin circle our planet? 27. Who made the invention? 28. How long did it take to develop? 29. Were there any problems in the beginning? 30. What are important dates in its history? 31. How useful is the invention now? Give an example. 32. What could happen with it in the future?	Васильева Е.А., Малашенкова А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 3 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 57-62 Гогина Н.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для моряков. Рабочая тетрадь. 3-е издание./ Н.А. Гогина. – М.: ТРАНСЛИТ, 2016. – 224 с., с. 4-13, с. 27-31, с. 39-43, с. 76-86

	33. Do you depend on any tech device? Have you ever felt that a certain gadget was harming your health? In what way? 35. How many gadgets do you have? 36. What's your favourite one? Why? 37. How long do you spend on it every day? По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Что такое сложное предложение? Чем отличаются сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения? Какие типы придаточных предложений вы знаете? Какие типы придаточных предложений могут присоединяться к главному предложению без союза? Расскажите о каждом виде придаточных предложений. В каких предложениях применяется правило согласования времён? 7. О чём гласит правило согласования времён? Как именно происходит сдвиг времён в придаточном дополнительном при главном предложении с глаголом в прошедшем времени?	
Тема 13. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.	По тематическому содержанию: 1. Who is Russia's first world-famed scientist? What is he famous for? What famous places were named after him? 3. What is D. Mendeleev famous for? How did he make his discovery according to the legend? Who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world? Who was the first Russian Nobel Prize winner? What studies did he make? What is the name of the Russian inventor of the radio? 8. In what sphere did N. Basov work? 9. Who was hypothesis of space flights worked out? 10. When did Yuri Gagarin circle our planet?	Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1 курса, профиля технологического, часть 3 – Керчь, 2023. – стр. 67-74

Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера.

Критерии оценивания

Разноуровневые задания делятся по уровню сложности на репродуктивные, реконструктивные и творческие. Задания разного уровня предлагаются студентам в зависимости от уровня их подготовки. При выполнении заданий репродуктивного и реконструктивного каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

В процентном соотношении оценки выставляются по 4-балльной системе следующим образом:
 “неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно” - 76%-85%

“хорошо” - 86%-92%

“отлично” - 93%-100%

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий творческого уровня (максимальное количество баллов - 15)

Таблица 1

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста
3	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно (соблюдается нейтральный стиль)	Высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделён на абзацы.
2	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи.	Высказывание в основном логично, имеются отдельные отклонения от плана в структуре высказывания; присутствуют отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы.
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушение стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто.	Высказывание не всегда логично, есть значительные отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует.
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/ и не соответствует требуемому объёму, или/ и более 30% ответа имеет непродуктивный характер, т.е. текстуально совпадает с опубликованным источником или другими проверочными работами.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, предложенный план ответа не соблюдается.

Таблица 2

Баллы	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
3	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки (не более 1 – 2 негрубых ошибок)	Ошибок нет
2	Используемый словарный запас	Имеется ряд грамматических	Орфографические ошибки практически

	соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов (2 - 3—, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста (не более 4)	отсутствуют. Текст разделён на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.
1	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста (не более 4)	Многочисленные ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста (6 – 7 ошибок в 3 – 4 разделах грамматики)	Имеется ряд орфографических или/и пунктуационных ошибок, в том числе те, которые затрудняют понимание текста (не более 4)
0	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются, ошибки затрудняют понимание текста.	Правила орфографии и пунктуация не соблюдаются.

Содержание разноуровневых заданий

Тема	Содержание заданий
Тема 7. Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Ex. 1. Match these words to their meanings. tour / trip / voyage / excursion / travel - the activity or action of travelling - a long journey, usually by sea or in space - a visit round a place of interest, often with a guide - a journey to a place for a short time (for pleasure or on business) KEY: Tour-1; trip-4; voyage-2; excursion- 3; travel- 1 Ex.2. Read the definitions and underline the correct word. - You can lie on a beach and do this. - sailing - diving - sunbathing - It's a sporty type of holiday. - beach - activity - city - It means the opposite of 'expensive'. - boring - cheap - quiet - It's not a winter activity.

- a) skating b) skiing c) surfing
 5. It means 'relaxing'.
 a) peaceful b) noisy c) exciting
 6. Which of these is the fastest means of transport?
 a) bicycle b) train c) ship
 7. It's not a holiday activity.
 a) shopping b) climbing c) going to school

KEY:

1- c; 2 b; 3- b; 4- c; 5-a; 6-b; 7-c

Ex.3. Find the equivalents in the text.

Самая большая страна в мире; общая площадь; имеет морскую границу с США; разнообразие ландшафта и растительности; две великие равнины; на территории страны имеется несколько горных цепей; в озере Байкал намного больше воды, чем в Балтийском море; несколько типов климата; Россия – парламентская республика; крупный научный и культурный центр.

KEY:

The biggest country in the world; total area; has a maritime deal with the United States; variety of landscape and vegetation; two big checks; there are several mountain ranges in the country; there is much more water in Lake Baikal in the Baltic Sea than in the Baltic Sea; several types of climate; Russia is a parliamentary republic; a large scientific and cultural center.

Ex.4. Find the sentences in the text containing the following adjectives. Form new words.

The largest; the biggest; the deepest; smaller;

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
great rich	more important	
small		the biggest
large		the deepest

KEY:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
great rich important big small deep large	greater richer more important bigger smaller deeper larger	the greatest the richest the most important the biggest the smallest the deepest the largest

Ex.5. Complete the questions. Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 What is _____ part of your town? (green)
 2 Is your country _____ it used to be? (warm)
 3 Where is _____ place you have been to? (nice)
 4 Do you think living by the coast is _____ living in the city? Why/Why not? (healthy)
 5 What's _____ away from home you've been? (far)

KEY:

- 6 Is your country _____ other countries near it? (big)
- 7 Are people who live by the sea _____ people who live in the city? Why/Why not? (friendly)
- 8 What is _____ place you have been to? (polluted)
- 1 What is the greenest part of your town?
- 2 Is your country warmer it used to be?
- 3 Where is the nicest place you have been to?
- 4 Do you think living by the coast is more healthy living in the city? Why/Why not?
- 5 What's furthest away from home you've been?
- 6 Is your country bigger than other countries near it?
- 7 Are people who live by the sea more friendly people who live in the city? Why/Why not?
- 8 What is the most polluted place you have been to?

Ex. 6. Choose the correct option, a), b) or c).

I love 1__wildlife parks. You can see 2__ animal in its natural habitat. We went to West Wild Park in 3 Wales for my birthday yesterday. It's 4__biggest in the country. We saw lots of animals, including 5__lions. But my favourite was 6__parrot. It was outside 7__cafe. As 8__customers went in, it spoke to them. When they turned round, 9__parrot told them a joke! It was 10__funniest thing I've ever seen!

- 1 a) a b)- c) the
- 2 a)- b) a c) an
- 3 a)- b) the c) a
- 4 a) a b) the c)-
- 5 a) a b) an c)-
- 6 a) an b) a c)-
- 7 a) an b) a c)-
- 8 a)- b) a c) an
- 9 a) the b) a c) an
- 10 a) a b)- c) the

KEY:

- 1 b)-
- 2 c) an
- 3 a)-
- 4 b) the
- 5 c)-
- 6 b) a
- 7 b) a
- 8 a)-
- 9 a) the
- 10 c) the

Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps; use the words from the box.

British Isles

red rose beech mild fauna national bird temperate

- 1) This humid and _____ climate is good for plants.
- 2) Natural gas supplies the largest proportion of England's energy needs, followed by oil, coal, and _____.
- 3) The UK is situated to the north-west off Europe on the _____.
- 4) The climate in the UK is generally mild and _____ due to the influence of

the Gulf Stream.

- 5) Robin Redbreast is the _____ of the UK.
- 6) The UK was originally a land of vast forests, mainly oak and _____ in the Lowlands
- 7) The _____ or animal life of the UK is much like that of northwestern Europe, to which it was once joined.
- 8) The poppy is the symbol of peace, the _____ is the national emblem of England

KEY:

1) mild ; 2) nuclear power; 3) British Isles; 4) temperate; 5) national bird; 6) beech; 7) fauna; 8) red rose

Ex.8. Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 What's the world's biggest fish?
It *could be/can't be* a whale because whales aren't fish.
- 2 What's the world's fastest bird?
It *is definitely not/might be* a penguin. They can't fly.
- 3 What is the largest bird?
It *can't be/Maybe* it's an ostrich because they are often taller than humans.
- 4 What's the longest land animal?
Perhaps *it's/lt can't be* a crocodile because some snakes are much longer.
- 5 What's the world's fastest land animal?
Maybe it's/lt can't be a cheetah because they can run at 100 km/h.
- 6 Which animal causes the most deaths?
It could be/lt's definitely not a shark because they only kill a few people every year.
- 7 Which animal has the largest brain?
It can't be/Perhaps it's a whale because they are very large and intelligent.
- 8 Which animal lives the longest?
It can't be/might be a tortoise because they can live to 150 years old.

KEY:

- 1 It *can't be* a whale because whales aren't fish.
- 2 It *is definitely not* a penguin. They can't fly.
- 3 It *maybe* an ostrich because they are often taller than humans.
- 4 It *can't be* a crocodile because some snakes are much longer.
- 5 *Maybe it's* a cheetah because they can run at 100 km/h.
- 6 *It could be* a shark because they only kill a few people every year.
- 7 *Perhaps it's* a whale because they are very large and intelligent.
- 8 *It might be* a tortoise because they can live to 150 years old.

Ex.9. Put the article "the" where it is necessary

1. ... Andes are the mountains in ... South America.
2. ... London is the capital of ... United Kingdom.
3. In summer lots of people prefer to go to ... south.
4. ... Caribbean are situated to ... southeast of ... USA.
5. ... lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
6. They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in ... Europe: ... France, ... Italy, ... Netherlands, ... Spain.
7. ... Teide is the volcano on the largest island of ... Canary Islands — ... Tenerife.
8. ... Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of ... Russian Federation.
9. The channel between England and France is called ... English Channel.
10. ... Lena leads to ... Arctic Ocean.

KEY:

	1. The Andes are the mountains in South America. 2. London is the capital of the United Kingdom. 3. In summer lots of people prefer to go to the south. 4. The Caribbean are situated to southeast of the USA. 5. Lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world. 6. They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in Europe: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain. 7. Teide is the volcano on the largest island of the Canary Islands —Tenerife. 8. Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of the Russian Federation. 9. The channel between England and France is called the English Channel. 10. The Lena leads to the Arctic Ocean.						
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	Ex. 1. Choose the correct item. 1. English spoken in ...is often called Kiwi English. a) Australia b) New Zealand c) Canada 2. The maple leaf is the official emblem of a) Great Britain b) Canada c) Australia 3. The official languages of New Zealand are a) English and French b) English and Maori c) English and Italian 4. is the biggest island and the smallest continent in the world. a) New Zealand b) Great Britain c) Australia 5. Sometimes is called “ the Lucky Country “. a) Australia b) Canada c) the USA 6.....is sometimes called “ The World’s Biggest Farm” a) Great Britain b) Australia c) New Zealand 7.....is an island state. a) Great Britain b) Canada c) the USA 8. The second important language in the USA is a) Spanish b) French c) Maori 9. The official languages of Canada are ... a) English and French b) English and Maori c) English and Spanish 10. ... looks like Italy upside down. a) New Zealand b) Great Britain c) Australia KEY: 1. b); 2. b); 3. b); 4. c); 5. c); 6. b); 7. a); 8. a); 9. a); 10. b) Ex.2. Translate the following words into English: группа островов; Ла-Манш; Озерный край; Па-де-Кале; Северное море; Ирландское море; Чевиот-Хилс; плотность населения; Пенинские горы; занимать территорию; граничить с чем-либо; континент; разделять; квадратный километр; быть расположенным; подразделять на; состоять из; конституционная монархия; иммиграция; Шотландская низменность; высокогорная местность. KEY: cluster of islands; English Channel; Lake District; Pas-de-Calais; North Sea; Irish Sea; Cheviot Hills; population density; Penin Mountains; occupy territory; border with anything; continent; divide; square kilometer; be located; subdivide into; consist of; constitutional monarchy; immigration; Scottish lowlands; highlands. Ex. 3. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences. <table><tr><td>English Channel</td><td>Wales and Scotland</td><td>island state</td><td>Severn</td><td>Highland Britain</td><td>Ireland</td></tr></table> 1. Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands, or _____, known as the British Isles. 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an	English Channel	Wales and Scotland	island state	Severn	Highland Britain	Ireland
English Channel	Wales and Scotland	island state	Severn	Highland Britain	Ireland		

_____ : it occupies the territory of the British Isles and is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small.

3. The two main islands are: Great Britain (in which are England, _____) to the east and _____ (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Republic of Ireland) to the west.

4. The United Kingdom is bordered on the south by the _____, which separates it from the continent of Europe.

5. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions- Lowland Britain and _____.

6. The longest rivers are the _____ (354 kilometers), flowing along the border between England and Wales.

KEY: 1. Ireland, 2. island state, 3. Wales and Scotland, 4. English Channel, 5. Highland Britain, 6. Severn

Ex. 4. Choose the correct answer:

1. The United Kingdom is bordered _____ the south by the English Channel, which separates it from the continent of Europe.
a) with b) in c) on
 2. The UK is situated _____ the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and northwest and North Sea on the east.
a) of b) off c) between
 3. The island of Great Britain is subdivided _____ two main regions- Lowlands Britain and Highland Britain.
a) in b) to c) into
 4. The United Kingdom consists _____ of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
a) by b) of c) to
 5. The United Kingdom is washed _____ the Atlantic Ocean.
a) by b) of c) in
 6. The national flag (blue with white cross) is known _____ St. Andrews.
a) on b) by c) for
- KEY:** 1. on; 2. of, 3. into; 4. b); 5. a); 6. b)

Ex. 5. Choose the correct answers to the questions.

1. Every year, Bonfire Night takes place ...
a) on 31st December.
b) on 5th November.
c) on 15th November.
2. Steve Lewis ...
a) is the mayor of Winchester.
b) organises the Bonfire Night celebration in Winchester.
c) is in charge of the fireworks on Bonfire Night.
3. Bonfire Night is a celebration of the fact that ...
a) Guy Fawkes blew up the English Parliament.
b) Guy Fawkes killed King James.
c) Guy Fawkes' plan to kill King James failed.
4. Leon ...
a) is the mayor of Winchester.
b) organises the Bonfire Night celebration in Winchester.
c) is in charge of the fireworks on Bonfire Night.

KEY: 1. b) on 5th November.

2. b) organises the Bonfire Night celebration in Winchester.
3. c) Guy Fawkes' plan to kill King James failed.
4. c) is in charge of the fireworks on Bonfire Night

Ex. 6. Watch the video again. Decide if the sentences are true or false.

1. Bonfire Night is celebrated all over the country, not just in Winchester.
2. About 2,000 people usually attend the celebrations in Winchester.
3. The celebrations start with a procession from the city centre at 6pm.
4. They plan to light the bonfire at 7pm.
5. The firework display will start at about 7.45pm.
6. The Gunpowder Plot took place about 400 years ago.
7. Leon plans to set off about 5,000 fireworks.
8. One of the girls says that last year's fireworks were better.

KEY: 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True 7. False 8. False

Ex.7. Look at the sentences with phrasal verbs (in bold) from the video. Match the definitions with the phrasal verbs.

= arrive, attend / = begin an event / = destroy with an explosion / = explode / = organise, manage / = start an explosion

Tonight's celebration **kicks off** _____ at 6pm in the city centre. At 7.45 the fireworks will **go off** _____ and the crowds will cheer. It's great fun for us to organise and great fun for everybody who **turns up** _____. Guy Fawkes planned to kill King James by **blowing up** _____ the Houses of Parliament. Leon's probably got the best job in the world. He **lets off** / **sets off** _____ fireworks for a living. Leon, talk me through the sort of display you're going to **put on** _____.

KEY: Tonight's celebration kicks off at 6pm in the city centre. = begin an event At 7.45 the fireworks will go off and the crowds will cheer. = explode It's great fun for us to organise and great fun for everybody who turns up. = arrive, attend Guy Fawkes planned to kill King James by blowing up the Houses of Parliament. = destroy with an explosion Leon's probably got the best job in the world. He lets off / sets off fireworks for a living. = start an explosion Leon, talk me through the sort of display you're going to put on. = organise, manage

Ex.8. Match the words at the top with the descriptions below.

immigrants / settled / refugees / multicultural / overseas / cultures

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | Includes people with different beliefs and customs |
| _____ | Abroad; from distant countries |
| _____ | People who come to a new country to live there |
| _____ | People who leave their country because it is not safe to stay there |
| _____ | Collections of beliefs, customs and shared stories |
| _____ | Comfortable in a situation; no desire to move |

KEY: multicultural	Includes people with different beliefs and customs
overseas	Abroad; from distant countries
immigrants	People who come to a new country to live there
refugees	People who leave their country because it is not safe to stay there
there	
cultures	Collections of beliefs, customs and shared stories
settled	Comfortable in a situation; no desire to move

Ex. 9. Select the correct answers for the following questions.

1. Where did the first wave of refugees come from?
a) India

- b) Somalia
- c) Jamaica
- 2. What doesn't Avinda like about his son's appearance?
 - a) His clothes
 - b) His hairstyle
 - c) His beard
- 3. What does Sunny like about living in a multicultural society?
 - a) You can hear different types of music.
 - b) You can eat different types of food.
 - c) You can wear different styles of clothes.
- 4. St Mary's school took part in the 'Open Cities' project. What does the project aim to do?
 - a) The project aims to take photographs of immigrants.
 - b) The project aims to help immigrants find jobs.
 - c) The project aims to help immigrants become part of the community.
- 5. Why did the photographer take Mercy's picture in front of a window?
 - a) The window represents the past.
 - b) The window represents their hopes for the future.
 - c) The window represents their concerns about the present.

KEY: 1. c) Jamaica 2. b) His hairstyle 3. b) You can eat different types of food. 4. c) The project aims to help immigrants become part of the community. 5. b) The window represents their hopes for the future.

Ex. 10. Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.

- 1. This is Jazz's second visit to London.
- 2. Jazz's bag is very light.
- 3. Ashlie's phone is in her coat pocket.
- 4. Ashlie leaves Stephen and Jazz because she needs to find her bag.
- 5. The streets are very busy.
- 6. Stephen and Jazz decide to walk because it is quicker than driving.

KEY: 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. True

Ex.11. Match the following phrases to the definitions.

amazing / show (someone) the sights / terrible / hurry / traffic / fantastic / a surprise / the rush hour

- 1. To take a visitor to different places of interest:
- 2. All of the vehicles moving along a road:
- 3. Very good:
- 4. Really bad:
- 5. Extremely good:
- 6. An unexpected event:
- 7. To move or do things more quickly than normal:
- 8. A busy time of day, when streets are very crowded with people travelling to or from work:

KEY: 1. To take a visitor to different places of interest: show (someone) the sights 2. All of the vehicles moving along a road: traffic 3. Very good: amazing 4. Really bad: terrible 5. Extremely good: fantastic 6. An unexpected event: a surprise 7. To move or do things more quickly than normal: hurry 8. A busy time of day, when streets are very crowded with people travelling to or from work: the rush hour

Ex.12. Read the following statements and decide if they are true or false.

- 1. Ashlie has met Jazz before.

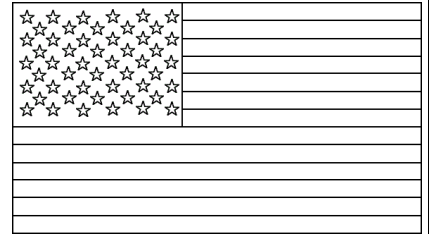
2. Jazz is in London for one day.
3. Ashlie had her bag on the train.
4. Jazz saw Ashlie put her bag on the seat in the train.
5. Jazz doesn't like London.
6. Stephen has Ashlie's bag.

KEY: 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True

Ex. 13. Fill in the gaps.

Basic facts about the United States of America

The USA is made up of ___ states and a **federal district** (District of Columbia). Two states, A_____ and H_____, are not directly **attached to** the continental US. It is the third most populated country in the _____, with more than 300 million **inhabitants**. The main spoken _____ in the United States is English, but in many areas Spanish is _____.



KEY: Basic facts about the United States of America

50

Alaska

Hawaii

world

language

spoken

Ex.14. Fill in the gaps.

The American system of government

The US is a f_____ state also called a u_____ of self-governing states united by a central government. The head of each state is the governor.

The federal government c_____ of 3 branches. The law-making or legislative power is concentrated in C_____ which is divided into the S_____ and the H_____ of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators, _ from each state. The president is the head of the e_____ power represented by the federal government. The S_____ Court holds judicial power.

KEY: The American system of government

federal

union

consists

Congress

Senate

House

2

executive Supreme

Ex.15. Match dates and events. American history

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | The US gained its independence from Britain | ☐ from 1861–1865 |
| 2 | The American Civil War was fought | ☐ on December 7, 1941 |
| 3 | The US suffered from a terrorist attack | ☐ on 4 July, 1776 |
| 4 | the US entered into the Second World War | ☐ on September 11, 2001 |

and it is now celebrated as Independence Day also called the Fourth of July. during which the World Trade Towers in New York City were completely destroyed and the Pentagon in Washington, DC was severely damaged.

11 Southern slave-keeping states declared their separation from the US and formed the Confederacy. They fought against the Northern States also known as the Union - the states where slavery had been abolished.

after the surprise Japanese attack on the US Naval base in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii

KEY: American history

on the right hand-side – 2,4,1,3

below 1,3,2,4

Ex.16. Fill in the gaps, use the words from the box.

Geographical features

landscapes Alaska Great Rocky system Mount Ontario

The US is located on the continent of North America. The bordering states are _ _ _ _ _ in the north and _ _ _ _ _ in the south. The US is a country of various _ _ _ _ _ and geographical features. The _ _ _ _ _ Mountains cross from the west to the centre of the country. The highest mountain in the US is _ _ _ _ _ McKinley (6,194 m) in _ _ _ _ _ . The _ _ _ _ _ Lakes – Huron, _ _ _ _ _ , Michigan, Erie and Superior – are found on the US border with Canada. The Grand Canyon is a large canyon _ _ _ _ _ in Arizona.

KEY: Geographical features

! Canada (not given in the list of words)

! Mexico (not given in the list of words)

landscapes

Rocky

Mount

Alaska

Great

Ontario

system

Ex. 17. Name the US state:

1 is nicknamed “the **Sunshine State**” and is known for the **spacecraft launchings** from Cape Canaveral

2 is the **most populous** state with the famous cities of **San Francisco** and **Los Angeles**; it is also known for its dessert valley called the **Death Valley**

3 is the **largest** state and has the **longest coastline** in the US and it **doesn’t border with the rest of the states**

4 state located in the **southern region** with the largest city **New Orleans** of which eighty percent (80%) was flooded by Hurricane Katrina in 2005

5 the only U.S. state located **in Oceania** and **made up entirely of islands** with the capital **Honolulu**

KEY: Individual states

Florida

California Alaska Louisiana Hawaii

Ex. 18. Match the city with definition

1 Washington, DC	□ the largest city by population; an important centre of business, finance and art
2 Detroit	□ the capital city
3 New York City	□ renowned for films and the famous actors
4 Los Angeles	□ the Kennedy Assassination on November 22, 1963 took place here
5 New Orleans	□ known as the birthplace of jazz and as the centre of French-American culture.
6 Atlanta	□ in Georgia, is the birthplace of Coca Cola and CNN
7 Dallas	□ city famous for auto industry in Michigan

KEY: Famous cities in the USA

3,1,4,7,5,6,2

Ex.19. Guess the word

B _____ is called America's favourite **pastime**. It is a bat-and-ball sport. A person hits a ball thrown at them and tries to run around a **playing field** called a diamond. A _____ f _____ requires players to run with **an egg-shaped ball** over the line of the opposition. Players wear **protective padding** and **helmets**. Another popular sport is b _____. The **aim of the game** is to throw a ball through a basket.

KEY: American sports and pastimes

Baseball American football basketball

Ex.20. Natural dangers – name the pictures – use the words from the text

The Pacific Basin (west coast) faces danger mainly from **earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires** and **mudslides**, while those living on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts must beware of **hurricanes**. The Midwest suffers mainly from **tornadoes**, as does the southeast.



KEY: Natural dangers

mudslide earthquake

volcano (volcanic eruption) tornado

forestfire hurricane

Тема 9.
Россия

Ex. 1 Divide the words into the columns according to the article they are used with.

Urals	Volga	Tula	Siberia	Taymyr Peninsula
Caucasus	Lake Baikal		Black Sea	Amur River
Nizhny Novgorod		Ladoga	Elbrus	Komi
			Taiga	Ob
				Caspian Sea

zero article	article “the”

KEY:

Zero: Tula, Siberia, Taymyr Peninsula, Lake Baikal, Altai, Nizhniy, Novgorod, Elbrus, Komi, Taiga

Ex. 2. Read the text about geographical features of Russia. Fill in the missing articles.

Russia, a country that stretches over a vast expanse of ___eastern Europe and ___northern Asia. Russia contains ___Europe’s longest river, ___Volga, and its largest lake,_____ Ladoga. Russia also is home to the world’s deepest lake, ___Baikal, and the country recorded the world’s lowest temperature outside the North and South poles.

Russia is bounded to the north and east by ___ Arctic and Pacific oceans, and it has small frontages in the northwest on ___ Baltic Sea at ___St. Petersburg and at the detached Russian region of ___Kaliningrad, which also borders on____ Poland and _____Lithuania.

KEY:

Russia, a country that stretches over a vast expanse of **the** eastern Europe and **the** northern Asia. Russia contains Europe’s longest river, **the** Volga, and its largest lake,**the** Ladoga. Russia also is home to the world’s deepest lake, **the** Baikal, and the country recorded the world’s lowest temperature outside the North and South poles.

Russia is bounded to the north and east by **the** Arctic and Pacific oceans, and it has small frontages in the northwest on **the** Baltic Sea at St. Petersburg and at the detached Russian region of Kaliningrad, which also borders on Poland and Lithuania.

Ex 3. Translate the sentences into English.

Общая площадь Российской федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.

2) В мире вряд ли есть еще одна страна с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной. Озеро Байкал — самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре и служит предметом гордости россиян.

4) На территории Российской федерации существует 11 часовых поясов. Россия является конституционной республикой с президентской формой правления.

Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.

7) Законодательная и судебная власти прямо не подчиняются Президенту.

KEY:

1) The total area of the Russian Federation is more than 17 million kilometers.

2) There is hardly another country in the world with such a diverse flora and fauna.

3) Lake Baikal is the deepest lake on the globe and is the pride of Russians.

4) There are 11 time zones on the territory of the Russian Federation.

5) Russia is a constitutional republic with a presidential form of government. Legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly, which consists of two chambers.

7) Legislative and judicial powers are not directly subordinate to the President

Ex. 4. Read the text and translate it.

Lake Baikal is the deepest and, possibly, the most ancient lake in the world; it is about 25 million years old. It holds almost a quarter of the world's supply of fresh water, and the water is extremely pure and clear. A white disk 30 cm in diameter can be seen through the Baikal water even at a depth of 40 meters.

The lake is located at the height of almost 500 m above sea level; it is 636 km long and from 20 to 80 km wide. Lake Baikal and its shores are home to 1,850 species of animals and 850 species of plants, many of which can only be found there.

The wondrous nature of Baikal, a climate that is rather mild for Siberia, and the sand beaches all attract tourists. The area has alpine ski slopes, comfortable hotels and resorts, and healing springs. Travelers from around the world can enjoy cruises, ethnographic, environmental, horseback tours, hunting and fishing trips.

KEY: Байкал — самое глубокое и, возможно, самое древнее озеро в мире; ему около 25 миллионов лет. В нем содержится почти четверть мировых запасов пресной воды, причем вода чрезвычайно чистая и прозрачная. Белый диск диаметром 30 см можно увидеть сквозь байкальскую воду даже на глубине 40 метров.

Озеро расположено на высоте почти 500 м над уровнем моря; длина 636 км, ширина от 20 до 80 км. Озеро Байкал и его берега являются домом для 1850 видов животных и 850 видов растений, многие из которых можно встретить только здесь.

Чудесная природа Байкала, довольно мягкий для Сибири климат и песчаные пляжи привлекают туристов. В районе есть горнолыжные трассы, комфортабельные гостиницы и санатории, целебные источники. Путешественникам со всего мира доступны круизы, этнографические, экологические, конные туры, поездки на охоту и рыбалку.

Ex. 5. Find the equivalents in the text.

Согласно Конституции; количество федеральных субъектов уменьшилось; имеет свой собственный устав и законодательство; Совет Федерации; как часть событий; подписывать договор; субъект Федерации; административное деление; территориальные образования;

KEY: According to the Constitution; the number of federal subjects decreased; has its own charter and law; Council of the Federation; as part of events; sign an agreement; subject of the federation; Administrative division; territorial formations;

Ex. 6. Insert the necessary prepositions.

Imperial Russia (Russian Empire) before 1917 was divided _____ gubernias or provinces.

A) on; B) in; C) into;

Current administrative division consists _____ 46 oblasts, 22 republics, 4 autonomous okrugs, 9 krais, 3 federal cities, and 1 autonomous oblast as follows.

A) about; B) of; C) in;

3. The truth is that we know very little _____ the early inhabitants of Russia.

A) about; B) on; C) of;

The history of Russia begins _____ that of the East Slavs, the ethnic group that eventually split into the Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians.

A) In; B) with; C) to;

Expansion _____ the western direction sharpened Russia's awareness of its backwardness (отсталость).

A) to; B) in; C) of;

6. Some progress has been made _____ the economic front.

	A) on; B) in; C) at; KEY: 1-c; 2-b; 3- c; 4- b; 5- c; 6- b																																										
Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	Ex.1. Write what these people do. Use one word from box A and one from box B. MODEL: An engineer plans and builds machines. <table><tr><td>1. A mechanic</td><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>2. A barber</td><td>repairs</td><td>goods</td></tr><tr><td>3. A waiter</td><td>shaves and cuts</td><td>articles</td></tr><tr><td>4. A lorry driver</td><td>serves</td><td>goods</td></tr><tr><td>5. An architect</td><td>delivers</td><td>trees and flowers</td></tr><tr><td>6. A journalist</td><td>designs</td><td>people</td></tr><tr><td>7. An electrician</td><td>plans and builds</td><td>food and drinks</td></tr><tr><td>8. A gardener</td><td>writes</td><td>men's hair</td></tr><tr><td>9. A shop assistant</td><td>fits and repairs</td><td>paper work</td></tr><tr><td>10. A teacher</td><td>plants</td><td>machines</td></tr><tr><td>11. A secretary</td><td>flies</td><td>electrical things</td></tr><tr><td>12. A pilot</td><td>sells</td><td>cars</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>teaches</td><td>buildings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>does</td><td>planes</td></tr></table> KEY: 1. A mechanic repairs cars. 2. A barber shaves and cuts men's hair. 3. A waiter serves food and drinks. 4. A lorry driver delivers goods. 5. An architect designs buildings. 6. A journalist writes articles. 7. An electrician fits and repairs electrical things. 8. A gardener plants trees and flowers. 9. A shop assistant sells goods. 10. A teacher teaches people. 11. A secretary does paper work. 12. A pilot flies planes. Ex.2. Fill in the gaps with the right article A/AN, THE, ZERO. 1. He wasengineer, but in Germany he has been out of work for a year. 2. It was difficult to find work during the depression. 3. My father isn't at home, he is atwork now. 4. He was offeredjob at a bakery. 5. You should have some knowledge and experience (знания и опыт) forwork. 6. She isgood typist, but nobody needed typists nowadays. 7. After the accident he lostjob. He thought, "When I'm in America, I can get better job. 8. He waspainter, he earned his living by painting houses. 9. security guard came, he is waiting for you at the door. 10. What time do you get towork? 11. What do you want forwork? 12. He isgood cook, but he is also out of work. 13. He has lostgood job. 14. She iswaitress. It'shard job for an old woman. 15. He was hungry and tired. He was looking forwork the whole day. 16. Jamil was good mason (каменщик) and he was given job. KEY: 1. an, (0); 2. (0); 3. (0); 4. a; 5. the; 6. a, (0); 7. the; a; 8. a; 9. the; 10. (0); 11. the; 12. a, (0); 13. a; 14. a, a; 15. (0); 16. a, the. Ex.3. Read the words in Memory Box and match them with the list of job titles below. Write sentences as in the model. MODEL: An engineer works at a factory. 1. A mechanic (garage) 2. A waiter 3. A teacher 4. A farmer 5. A manager 6. A turner (токарь) 7. A gardener 8. A shop assistant 9. A secretary	1. A mechanic	A	B	2. A barber	repairs	goods	3. A waiter	shaves and cuts	articles	4. A lorry driver	serves	goods	5. An architect	delivers	trees and flowers	6. A journalist	designs	people	7. An electrician	plans and builds	food and drinks	8. A gardener	writes	men's hair	9. A shop assistant	fits and repairs	paper work	10. A teacher	plants	machines	11. A secretary	flies	electrical things	12. A pilot	sells	cars		teaches	buildings		does	planes
1. A mechanic	A	B																																									
2. A barber	repairs	goods																																									
3. A waiter	shaves and cuts	articles																																									
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11. A secretary	flies	electrical things																																									
12. A pilot	sells	cars																																									
	teaches	buildings																																									
	does	planes																																									

10. A pilot

KEY: 1. works in a garage. 2. works at/in a restaurant. 3. works at/in school. 4. works on a farm. 5. works in a bank. 6. works at/in a factory. 7. works in a garden; 8. works in a shop; 9. works at/in an office; 10. works at an airport.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the words/phrases from the Memory Box.

1. I'm a flying control officer. I work at an airport. I work ... shifts One day I work which starts at 6 a.m. and every other day I work which begins at 8 p.m. My work is very intensive, but I rather a good salary.

I'm a housewife. Though I don't go out to work, I am busy from morning till night. I have ajob. With a family of six, a house and a garden I work 60–70 hours a week. Of course I work..... , no salary, no holidays, but I love them all!

3. I'm a student. I work on weekends and during my summer holidays.

It's ajob. I have to I don't get any scholarship (стипендия).

I'm a painter. I work in advertising (реклама). I work from home. I can plan my day, I have Sometimes I work and then sleep till noon (12 o'clock).

KEY: 1. shifts, a day shift, a night shift, earn; 2. full-time, overtime; 3. part-time, earn my living; 4. flexitime, far into the night.

Ex.5. What do they do? Match the professions in column A with the work they do in column B.

A

1. A hairdresser
2. A florist
3. A car mechanic
4. A baker
5. A website designer
6. An astronaut
7. An office clerk
8. A vet
9. A nurse
10. A bricklayer
11. A window dresser

B

- a) flies a rocket.
- b) makes websites for the Internet.
- c) builds houses.
- d) does people's hair.
- e) helps sick people.
- f) makes bread and cakes.
- g) works in a flower shop.
- h) repairs cars.
- i) types letters, organizes meetings
- j) decorates shop windows.
- k) looks after sick animals.

KEY: 1. d; 2. g; 3. h; 4. f; 5. b; 6. a; 7. i; 8. k; 9. e; 10. c; 11. j.

Ex.6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

Мой сын механик. Он работает не на заводе, а в гараже. Он ремонтирует машины.

2. Моя жена медсестра. Она работает в больнице. Она зарабатывает немного. Майк работал учителем в школе. Ему не нравилась эта работа. Теперь он работает в банке.

Елена работает в магазине, которым владеет (own) её дядя. Она работает неполный рабочий день, так как она студентка.

5. У меня трое детей. Я работаю на дому. У меня гибкий график работы.

6. Петр Савин – архитектор, а начинал он работу каменщиком на стройке.

7. Доктор Смол сегодня работает в утреннюю смену. Вы можете прийти в 9

yrpa?

KEY: 1. My son is a mechanic. He doesn't work at a factory, he works in a garage. He repairs cars.

2. My wife is a nurse. She works at a hospital. She doesn't earn much.

3. Mike was a school teacher. / Mike worked as a teacher at school. He didn't like the job. Now he works in a bank.

4. Helen works in the shop, which her uncle owns. She works part-time because she is a student.

5. I have three children. I work from/at home. I have flexitime.

6. Peter Savin is an architect. He began working as a bricklayer on a building site.

7. Dr Small works a day shift today. Can/Could you come at nine a.m.?

Ex.7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

immigrant - customers - next door - earn - owners - supermarkets - to keep - shops

A Shop Owner Tells His Story

Like many other (1) of corner (2) in large British cities, I came to England from India as an (3) My (4) come in the evening between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. when large (5) have long closed their doors. My flat is right (6) to the shop, and it is no problem for me (7) my shop open until midnight. I don't (8) much, but it's enough to live on.

KEY: 1. owners; 2. shops; 3. immigrant; 4. customers; 5. supermarkets; 6. next door; 7. to keep; 8. earn.

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences. Fill in the spaces with the words from the Memory Box.

1. He is a nice old 2. My aunt is a very good-natured 3. She is very different from all people I know. They say she is an impressive 4. When a woman is not beautiful, people often say that she has a very nice 5. She is amiable and well-balanced. I like her exactly for these 6. Two in the American character are generosity and energy. 7. Nobody could understand what her real towards this man was. 8. He is very sharp, he knows how to talk to people. This is his 9. She is very sensitive, and it is her

KEY: 1. man, 2. personality, 3. individual, 4. character, 5. traits of character/characteristic traits, 6. qualities, 7. attitude, 8. merit, 9. weakness.

MEMORY BOX	A MAN/INDIVIDUAL/ PERSONALITY		
	character	– характер	
	human nature	– человеческая природа	
	characteristic feature/trait/a trait of character	– черта характера	
	split personality	– противоречивый характер	
	quality	– свойство	
	behaviour	– поведение	
	merit	– достоинство	
	weakness	– недостаток	
	virtue	– добродетель	
	sin	– порок	
	attitude (towards)	– отношение (к)	

Ex.9. Translate the adjectives in the list below. Match them with their opposites.

inert....., cool.....,
callous –, slow –, modest.....,
nervous –, irrational –, gloomy,
easy-going –, unreliable.....,
lazy –

KEY: inert – неактивный; cool – невозмутимый; callous – нечуткий; slow – медлительный; modest – скромный; nervous – нервный; irrational – неразумный;

gloomy – мрачный; easy-going – 1) легкомысленный, 2) добродушно-весёлый; unreliable – ненадёжный; lazy – ленивый.

Ex. 10. Answer the following questions using the words from the Word list above.

1. Who seems always happy? A cheerful person.
2. Who is easily hurt?
3. Who can be called an unfeeling, indifferent person?
4. Who seems not to be excited, untroubled?
5. Who likes to have everything tidy, in good order?
6. Who doesn't show too high opinion of his merits and abilities?
7. Who behaves in a proud superior manner?
8. Who is solemn and thoughtful?

KEY: 2. A sensitive person. 3. A callous person. 4. A composed/calm person. 5. A neat person. 6. A modest person. 7. An arrogant person. 8. A serious person.

Ex. 11. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Настоящий учёный должен быть умным и хорошо образованным, он также должен обладать широким кругозором.
2. Сейчас в Европе практически нет безграмотных людей, но многие довольно невежественны.
3. Мой друг очень начитанный и остроумный, с ним никогда не скучно.
4. Я не могу сказать, что он очень хорошо образован, но он сообразительный и толковый.
5. Что вы думаете о его картинах? – Боюсь, что он не очень талантлив. Довольно посредственные работы.

KEY:

1. A real scientist must be intelligent and well-educated, he should also be a broad-minded person.
2. Nowadays there are almost no illiterate people in Europe, but many people are rather ignorant.
3. My friend is well-read and witty, you can never be bored with him.
4. I can't say that he is well-educated but he is bright and smart.
5. What do you think of his pictures? – I'm afraid he is not very talented. His works are rather mediocre.

Ex. 12. Match the words in column A with their translation in column B.

A	B
1. bright	a) несообразительный
2. gifted	b) остроумный
3. half-witted	c) смыслённый
4. ignorant	d) посредственный, заурядный
5. smart	e) тупой
6. mediocre	f) заурядный
7. slow-minded	g) находчивый, толковый
8. blunt	h) невежественный
9. illiterate	i) слабоумный
10. ordinary	j) безграмотный
11. dull	k) оларённый

KEY: 1. c, 2. k, 3. i, 4. h, 5. g, 6. d, 7. a, 8. e, 9. j, 10. f, 11. l, 12. b.

Тема 11. Промышленные технологии	Ex. 1. Translate the international words: specialty, machine, technology, construction, operation, activity, automobile, tractor, rocket, civilization, technician, irrigation, system, modern, mechanical, engineer, primitive, efficient, method, energy, Industrial Revolution, electricity, role, object, industrialized, diesel, locomotive, radio, function, automatization, industry, service, intense, robot, process, programmable, computer, instruction, computerization, type, theoretical, practical, qualified, management, production, transport, gas, mechanism. KEY: специальность, машина, технология, строительство, эксплуатация, деятельность, автомобиль, трактор, ракета, цивилизация, техник, орошение, система, современный, механический, инженер, примитивный, эффективный, метод, энергия, промышленная революция, электричество, роль, объект, индустриальный, дизель, локомотив, радио, функция, автоматизация, промышленность, сервис, интенсивный, робот, процесс, программируемый, компьютер, инструкция, компьютеризация, тип, теоретический, практический, квалифицированный, управление, производство, транспорт, газ, механизм. Ex. 2 Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple: 1. Modern machine-building (have) many trends. 2. Most of these machines (to be) of recent origin. 3. We also (need) machines that would trace the entire process of machining. 4. Machine-tools usually (work) materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately. 5. Not all industries (require) the same degree of automation. 6. Each industry (have) its own concept of automation that (answer) its particular production needs. 7. Engineering (demand) knowledge of foreign languages. 8. The plant (deal) with metalworking. 9. We (study) many subjects, such as strength of materials and others. 10. Mechanical properties (play) an important role in materials selection. KEY: 1- has; 2- are; 3-need; 4-work; 5- require; 6- has; 7- demands; 8- deals; 9- study; 10- play Ex.3. Fill the gaps with the prepositional phrases from the box 1. He is an engineer. He.....Siemens. 2. My sister is a vet. Sheanimals that are sick. 3. Jack is the head of our department. Poor chap, he has tomeetings almost every day. 4. My uncle Robert guards buildings. He istheir security. 5. Mrs Brown is a personnel officer. She is inrecruiting staff. 6. Clare is a social worker. Twice a week she helps immigrants to..... different forms. KEY: 1- charges of; 2 looks after; 3 work for; 4 go for; 5 fill in; 6 responsible to <table border="1" data-bbox="1121 1473 1484 1778"> <tr> <td>charge</td><td>in</td></tr> <tr> <td>look</td><td>for (x2)</td></tr> <tr> <td>work</td><td>of</td></tr> <tr> <td>go</td><td>after</td></tr> <tr> <td>fill</td><td>to</td></tr> <tr> <td>responsible</td><td></td></tr> </table>	charge	in	look	for (x2)	work	of	go	after	fill	to	responsible	
charge	in												
look	for (x2)												
work	of												
go	after												
fill	to												
responsible													

Тема 12. Технически й прогресс: перспектив ы и последстви я. Современн ые средства связи.	Ex. 1. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets: 1. Michelangelo _ _ _ _ _ to paint the Sistine Chapel in 1508 and it _____ 4 years to finish it. (begin/take) 2. An apple _ _ _ _ _ on Isaac Newton’s head and so the gravitation theory _ _ _ _ _ in the XVIII century. (fall/appear) 3. Vincent van Gogh _____ the “tortured artist” because he _____ off his right ear. (became/cut) 4. Alexander Fleming _____ penicillin over 80 years ago and the first use _____ to cure conjunctivitis. (discover/be) 5. In 1770, Nicolas Joseph-Cugnot _____ the first steam powered auto-mobile that _____ at a speed near 4 km/h. (build/move) 6. Aurel Vlaicu _____ the first powered airplane that _____ in 1919 over Cotroceni, Romania. (invent/fly) 7. Ana Aslan _____ that procaine has anti-aging effects on skin and afterwards she _____ the Gerovital drug. (find/create) 8. Before the invention of the refrigerator, people _ _ _ _ ice-houses that _ _ _ _ underground chambers close to natural sources of ice. (use/be) 9. Mascara _____ to be worn by women and men since ancient Egypt because they _____ it will protect their souls from evil spirits. (start/think) 10. John Pemberton _ _ _ _ Coca-Cola in 1886 as a medicine but in the end he _ _ _ _ it as a beverage creating the most well-known soda. (make/sell) KEY: 1. began, took; 2. fell, appeared; 3. become, cut; 4. discovered, was; 5. built, moved; 6. invented, flied; 7. found, created; 8. used, were; 9. started, sold; 10. made, sold. Ex. 2. Match the words <table><tr><td>1. Remote</td><td>A.</td><td>bomb</td></tr><tr><td>2. Telephone</td><td>B.</td><td>Piracy</td></tr><tr><td>3. Atomic</td><td>C.</td><td>Shopping</td></tr><tr><td>4. Internet</td><td>D.</td><td>Control</td></tr><tr><td>5. online</td><td>E.</td><td>Addiction</td></tr><tr><td>6. DVD</td><td>F.</td><td>Booth</td></tr></table> KEY: remote control; telephone addiction; atomic bomb; internet booth; online shopping; DVD piracy Ex.3.Fill in gaps with collocations from the list. A- With a _____, we can zap through many channels B- _____ calls are cheaper than mobile phones calls. C- The cinema industry is losing money because of _____ D- North Korea is threatening to use the _____ E- Now you can purchase goods from home thanks to _____ KEY: a) remote control; b) internet booth; c) DVD piracy; d) atomic bomb; e) online shopping Ex. 4.Give the correct form of the words in the brackets. A- Some people are not aware of their computer (addicted) B- Video games are (harm) to the eyes C- The NASA is making (science) research to see if there is life on Mars. D- The WIFI is (access) in all rooms of this hotel KEY: a) addiction; b) harmful; c) scientific; d) accessing	1. Remote	A.	bomb	2. Telephone	B.	Piracy	3. Atomic	C.	Shopping	4. Internet	D.	Control	5. online	E.	Addiction	6. DVD	F.	Booth
1. Remote	A.	bomb																	
2. Telephone	B.	Piracy																	
3. Atomic	C.	Shopping																	
4. Internet	D.	Control																	
5. online	E.	Addiction																	
6. DVD	F.	Booth																	

Ex. 5. Complete the sentence in an appropriate way

The text describes how _____

- 1 the visitor studied the skeleton of the chicken
- 2 Isaac Newton had dinner with his visitor.
- 3 the great physicist worked in his study.
- 4 Isaac Newton forgot if he had had dinner.

KEY: Isaac Newton had dinner with his visitor.

Ex. 6. Choose the sentence (1-4) which you think best fits the story.

- 1 He was busy in his study when a visitor came.
- 2 Newton was interested in the problem of cooking.
- 3 An absent-minded visitor came to see Newton.
- 4 The gentleman was allowed to disturb Newton when he was having dinner.

KEY: He was busy in his study when a visitor came.

Ex. 7. Choose the sentence (1-4) which doesn't fit the story.

- 1 The visitor waited for Newton in the dining room.
- 2 The servant put a boiled chicken on the table.
- 3 An hour later Newton did not appear.
- 4 The visitor ate the chicken and cooked another one.

KEY: An hour later Newton did not appear.

Ex. 8. Choose the best heading to the text.

- 1 A Visit to Sir Isaac Newton.
- 2 An Absent-Minded Scientist.
- 3 A Hard Working Scientist.
- 4 A Pleasant Dinner.

KEY: A Visit to Sir Isaac Newton.

Ex. 9. Choose the right answer:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Yuri Gagarin was | a) farmer | b) a spaceship | c) a cosmonaut |
| 2- He was born | a) into space | b) in Vostok 1 | c) in Moscow |
| 3- He was born in | a) 1943 | b) 1955 | c) 1961 |
| 4- He joined the Soviet Air Force in | a) 1955 | b) 1961 | c) 1968 |
| 5- He traveled into space on | a) Apollo 1 | b) Voyager 1 | c) Vostok 1 |
| 6- The Earth lookedfrom space. | a) beautiful | b) natural | c) ugly |
| - He was killed | a) when his aircraft crashed | b) Someone killed him | c) He fell onto the Earth. |

KEY: 1 – c); 2- c); 3- a); 4-a); 6- a); 7- a)

Ex. 10. Underline the correct alternative.

1 He's six months old. He's been to the doctor to get his genetic engineering/vaccinations.
2 We are running out of coal, so the government is looking at new ways of making electricity/ computer networks.
3 The government is planning to build new nuclear power/genetic engineering stations, but many people are worried that they are too dangerous.
4 The company has just invested thousands of dollars in its new computer network/antibiotics to improve communication between employees.
5 It sounds like you've got a chest infection. I think you need some solar power/antibiotics.
6 NASA has decided to restart its communications satellites/space travel programme and try to send people to Mars.

KEY: 1) vaccinations; 2) electricity; 3) nuclear power; 4) computer network; 5) antibiotics; 6) space travel programme;

Тема 13. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.	Ex.1 Read and translate the text. Sikorsky Igor Ivanovich was a well-known aircraft engineer and manufacturer. Sikorsky was born in 1889 in Kiev, in the Ukraine, and got his education at the naval college in St. Petersburg, and later in Kiev and Paris. He was the first to make experiments in helicopter design. In 1913 he designed, built, and flew the first successful aeroplane. Later he built military aircrafts for Russia and France. In 1919 Sikorsky moved to the United States and later helped to organize an aircraft company that produced a series of multiengine flying boats for commercial service. Sikorsky became an American citizen in 1928. In the late 1930s he returned to developing helicopters and produced the first successful helicopter in the west. Helicopters designed by Sikorsky were used mostly by the US Army Air Forces during World War II. He died in 1972 at the age of 83. Tupolev Andrey Nikolayevich, famous aircraft designer, was born in 1888. He graduated from the Moscow Higher Technical School, where he designed the first Russian wind tunnel. He helped to found the Central Aerohydrodynamics Institute in 1918 and later worked as the head of its design bureau. During his career he directed the design of more than 100 military and commercial aircraft, including the TU-2 and TU-4 bombers used in the World War II. In 1955 he designed the TU-104, the first passenger jet airliner. His TU-144 supersonic jet liner began its commercial passenger flights in 1977. KEY: Сикорский Игорь Иванович был известным авиаконструктором и фабрикантом. Сикорский родился в 1889 году в Киеве, на Украине, и получил образование в Морском училище в Санкт-Петербурге, а затем в Киеве и Париже. Он был первым, кто проводил эксперименты в конструкции вертолетов. В 1913 году он спроектировал, построил и поднял в воздух первый успешный самолет. Позже он строил военные самолеты для России и Франции. В 1919 году Сикорский переехал в Соединенные Штаты и позже помог организовать авиастроительную компанию, производившую серию многомоторных летающих лодок для коммерческой эксплуатации. Сикорский стал гражданином США в 1928 году. В конце 1930-х он вернулся к разработке вертолетов и произвел первый успешный вертолет на Западе. Вертолеты, спроектированные Сикорским, в основном использовались ВВС США во время Второй мировой войны. Он умер в 1972 году в возрасте 83 лет. Туполев Андрей Николаевич, известный авиаконструктор, родился в 1888 году. Окончил Московское высшее техническое училище, где сконструировал первую российскую аэродинамическую трубу. Он помог основать Центральный аэрогидродинамический институт в 1918 году, а затем работал начальником его конструкторского бюро. За свою карьеру он руководил проектированием более 100 военных и гражданских самолетов, в том числе бомбардировщиков ТУ-2 и ТУ-4, использовавшихся во время Второй мировой войны. В 1955 году он сконструировал Ту-104, первый реактивный пассажирский авиалайнер. Его сверхзвуковой реактивный лайнер Ту-144 начал свои коммерческие пассажирские полеты в 1977 году.
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Защита презентаций

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке презентаций

1. Продумайте план презентации заранее по следующим обязательным разделам:

- Титульная страница (первый слайд);
- Введение;
- Основная часть презентации (обычно содержит несколько подразделов);
- Заключение.

2. *Оформляйте текст и заголовки разных слайдов в одном стиле.*

3. Следите за тем, чтобы текст не сливался с фоном: на проекторе контрастность будет меньше, чем на мониторе.

4. В титульный слайд необходимо включить следующую информацию:

- Организацию (учебное заведение, предприятие и т.д.);
- Тему доклада (название);
- Фамилию, имя и отчество докладчика (полностью);
- Фамилию, имя и отчество Вашего руководителя;

5. Подберите подходящие изображения (фотографии, графики, схемы и т.д.)

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	5	4	3	2
1 Содержание	Работа полностью завершена	Почти полностью сделаны наиболее важные компоненты работы	Не все важнейшие компоненты работы выполнены	Работа сделана фрагментарно и с помощью учителя
	Работа демонстрирует глубокое понимание описываемых процессов	Работа демонстрирует понимание основных моментов, хотя некоторые детали не уточняются	Работа демонстрирует понимание, но неполное	Работа демонстрирует минимальное понимание
	Даны интересные дискуссионные материалы. Грамотно используется научная лексика	Имеются некоторые материалы дискуссионного характера. Научная лексика используется, но иногда не корректно.	Дискуссионные материалы есть в наличии, но не способствуют пониманию проблемы. Научная терминология или используется мало или используется некорректно.	Минимум дискуссионных материалов. Минимум научных терминов
	Предлагается собственная	В большинстве случаев	Иногда предлагается	Интерпретация ограничена

	интерпретация или развитие темы (обобщения, приложения, аналогии)	предлагается собственная интерпретация или развитие темы	своя интерпретация	или беспочвенна
	Самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Почти везде самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Нуждается в помощи в выборе эффективного способа подачи материала	Может работать только под руководством наставника
2 Дизайн	Дизайн логичен и очевиден	Дизайн есть	Дизайн случайный	Дизайн не ясен
	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн подчеркивает содержание.	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн соответствует содержанию.	Нет постоянных элементов дизайна. Дизайн может и не соответствовать содержанию.	Элементы дизайна мешают содержанию, накладываясь на него.
	Все параметры шрифта хорошо подобраны (текст хорошо читается)	Параметры шрифта подобраны. Шрифт читаем.	Параметры шрифта недостаточно хорошо подобраны, могут мешать восприятию	Параметры не подобраны. Делают текст трудночитаемым
3 Графика	Хорошо подобрана, соответствует содержанию, обогащает содержание	Графика соответствует содержанию	Графика мало соответствует содержанию	Графика не соответствует содержанию
4 Грамотность	Нет лексических, грамматических, стилистических ошибок	Минимальное количество ошибок	Есть ошибки, мешающие восприятию	Много ошибок, материал трудно воспринимаем

Максимальная суммарная оценка – 50 баллов - 100% 50 -

45 баллов – оценка 5 (100% - 90%)

44 - 37 баллов – оценка 4 (89% - 75%)

36 – 32 балла – оценка 3 (74% - 65%)

Тема	Содержание презентации
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	Presentation: English speaking countries 1) What countries are marked on this map? 2) What main languages do people speak in those countries? 3) What of their capitals do you know? <u>The UK of GB and Northern Island</u> consists of:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

Their capitals are:

- London
- Edinburgh
- Cardiff
- Belfast

Union Jack It is a popular name of the flag of the UK of GB and NI.

Union- союз (союзный) symbolizes the union between England and Scotland in 1660.

“Jack”- флаг, который обычно развевался на мачтах кораблей, указывая на их государственную принадлежность.

The flag consists of three crosses: red vertical St. George’s cross, white diagonal St. Andrew’s Cross and red diagonal St. Patrick’s Cross.

The official language of G. B. is English.

In the UK 19% of the population in Wales speak Welsh (a Celtic lang.); in Scotland 2% of the population speak Gaelic (another Celtic lang.)

The Republic of Ireland.

The popular name of the country is Eire. The capital is Dublin.

English and Gaelic are the official Languages. The USA. The United States of America.

It consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital is Washington. English is the first state language. People who live in the USA are the Americans.

The American National Flag. “Stars and Stripes” is a popular name of the flag. You can see on it seven red and six white stripes which symbolize 13 states united in 1776.

In the left corner you can see blue rectangle with 50 white stars. (the number of states nowadays)

New Zealand.

A country in the Pacific Ocean.

The official languages are English and Maori.

“Kiwi land” is a popular name of the country.

Kiwi, a bird is a national symbol of the country. The capital is Wellington. On the blue background in the left corner you can see reduced flag of the UK To the right you can see 4 red stars with white borders. They stand for a galaxy of South Cross, which you can clearly see in N.Z. at night. The nationalities are the New Zealanders and Maori. They like to call themselves the kiwis and the language they speak “kiwi English”.

Australia.

It is both a continent and a country which lies between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. The capital of the country is Canberra.

The nationality is the Australians. English is the first state language.

The symbols of the country are a kangaroo and an ostrich.

Canada.

It is a country in North America. “Kanata” is an Indian word that means village.

The capital is Ottawa.

	English and French are the official languages. People who lives in this country are the Canadians. Popular name is “Lady of the snows”. On the national flag you can see a maple leaf.
Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	Presentation: Profession 1 Professions Every man to his trade As is the workman, so is the work If a job is worth doing, it’s worth doing well Practice makes perfect A cat in gloves catches no mice 2 Definition of 'profession' Word Frequency profession (prəfɛʃən) Word forms: plural professions 1. COUNTABLE NOUN [oft by NOUN]A profession is a type of job that requires advanced education or training. Harper was a teacher by profession. Only 20 per cent of jobs in the professions are held by women. Synonyms: occupation, calling, business, career 2. COUNTABLE NOUN [with singular or plural verb]You can use profession to refer to all the people who have the same profession. The attitude of the medical profession is very much more liberal now. 3 What is a Profession? A profession refers to an occupation that requires specialized education, knowledge, training and ethics. Although professionals make their living in what they do, this paid work is often more than just a job or occupation alone. Whether the occupation is law, medicine, plumbing, writing, interior design or baseball, those who are in it are expected to meet and maintain common standards. Professions are, ideally, made up of people with high ethical standards who have special knowledge and skills. The responsibility of people in certain occupations to the public is an important distinction from those who may participate in the fields on an amateur or non-professional basis. 4 A profession is an activity that requires long and special training. Moreover, in most cases, the development of specialization occurs at the theoretical level, and the application of the acquired knowledge is carried out already in the process of work. This is the relationship between profession and work (professional activity). 5 What are the professions? Currently, there are more than a thousand specializations and areas of training and work. Each of them is unique in its own way and requires specific ideas and skills. All professions can be divided into sectors (by industry and scientific affiliation): economic, technical, construction, educational, psychological, etc. Regardless of the field of activity, each profession involves performing specific duties, knowledge of the chosen industry and the specifics of the work, the presence of certain ideas and skills within the specialty. In fact, without a professional education, you will not be able to master the desired profile or direction. 6 Directions in professional and labor activity of a person The higher the level of knowledge and skills of a specialist, the higher their chances of finding employment in a prestigious company, moving up the career ladder, getting a decent and high income, etc. At the same time, there are several areas of labor activity that

	do not require specific abilities, theoretical baggage, and practical experience. This category includes such vacancies as courier (on foot), janitor, cleaner, janitor, handyman, etc. Here "professional skills" are developed in the course of performing duties: the courier learns to build optimal delivery routes, the cleaner-uses special cleaning products, special rags, sponges in specific conditions (surfaces, temperature conditions) , etc. Unfortunately, unskilled labor is the lowest paid. There are also professions that do not require long training. To master them, it is enough to pass small training courses, trainings, and get the appropriate certificate-admission to work. This category includes private security guards, operators and dispatchers, etc.
Тема 12. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	Presentation: Scientific and technical progress 1 The famous people about science Science and art belong to the whole world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality. Goethe All subject can be made interesting, and therefore any subject can be made boring. Belloc Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. Emerson Scientific and technical progress. 2 Science and art belong to the whole world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality. Goethe - Наука и искусство принадлежат всему миру, и перед ними исчезают межнациональные барьеры. Гёте All subject can be made interesting, and therefore any subject can be made boring. Belloc - Любой предмет можно сделать интересным, следовательно, любой предмет можно сделать скучным. Беллок Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. Emerson - Все великое было достигнуто энтузиастами. Эмерсон Scientific and technical progress 3 Work in groups Advantages of computers Computers give access to a lot of information Computers let you communicate very quickly by e-mail or using the Internet Computers can do some tasks very quickly, for example, send off large number of letters or bills. Computers make it possible to work at home. Word processors make it easier to write letters and reports, and to do work for school or college. Children enjoy using computers, and multimedia, interactive software and virtual reality make learning more exciting. Large amounts of information can be stored in a database. Disadvantages of computers Many people do not like using computers, and would prefer to deal with a person instead. Computers can get viruses and damage software. Software often have bugs, and sometimes computers fail and people lose all the work they had done. Some children spend too much time playing computer games which can be very violent. Anyone can put information on the Internet, so it can easily be used by criminals. There are no laws to stop this yet, and it is extremely difficult to control the Internet. If a computer is not working properly, most people do not know how to fix it, and this be very annoying. Scientific and technical progress. 4 Bill Gates, the Software King Read the text and find the information about: Bill Gates was active in his teenage years. He and his friend developed disk operating system. Bill Gates

	foresaw the significance of computers in the future. Scientific and technical progress. 5 Scientific and technical progress. Ж. А. Петрова Синквейн (от фр. cinquains, англ. cinquain) — пятистрочная стихотворная форма, возникшая в США в начале XX века под влиянием японской поэзии Правила составления синквейна 1 строка – одно слово, обычно существительное, отражающее главную идею (What? Who?) 2 строка – два слова, прилагательные, описывающие основную мысль (What kind? Characteristic of the topic) 3 строка – три слова, глаголы, описывающие действия в рамках темы (What does it do?) 4 строка – фраза из нескольких (обычно 4х) слов, показывающая отношение к теме (personal opinion about the topic) 5 строка – одно слово-резюме, связанное с первым, отражающее сущность темы (association with the topic)
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Ролевая игра

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке

Ролевая игра проводится в формате диалога на основе сюжета в рамках данной темы. Предполагает распределение ролей с последующей самостоятельной подготовкой к воспроизведению диалогов. Преподаватель в процессе воспроизведения выступает координатором, также оценивает работу студентов в соответствии с разработанными критериями оценки ролевой игры. Отбор материала производится на основе изученной темы, заданий для самоподготовки и выполнении лексических и грамматических упражнений во время учебного процесса.

Студентам рекомендуется:

- определить тему ролевой игры;
- продумать ситуацию;
- распределить роли;
- изучить дополнительные материалы по теме;
- подготовить вопросы по заданию – 2 общих вопроса, 1 разделительный, 1 альтернативный, 6 специальных;
- выступать строго в отведенных им ролях;

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	Содержание	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение
«5»	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты,	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям	Использованы разные грамматические конструкции в соответствии	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.

	указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены	инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач. Учащийся сумел решить коммуникативную задачу.	данного года обучения языку.	с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	
«4»	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Грамматические незначительные ошибки влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
«3»	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена

аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.					влиянием родного языка.
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Тема	Содержание ролевой игры
Тема 7. Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Act the dialogue: Adam: What do the forecasters say about this week's weather? Kelly: There is a chance for an earthquake in our area, which is not good at all. Adam: Well, it's not for the first time. Unfortunately, our state is prone to earthquakes. Kelly: When was the last time we had one? Adam: Last year, but the shakes were minor. Most people didn't even feel them. Only those who live in the block of flats did. Kelly: I see. This time they say it's going to be stronger. Let's hope it won't cause any destruction. Adam: What we experience here is nothing compared to some other places, which are prone to natural disasters. Kelly: What other natural disaster do you mean? Adam: Flood, droughts, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, avalanche, etc. Kelly: I know that India and Indonesia are highly prone to floods. Is that right? Adam: Yes, definitely. These Asian countries each year are at high risk. It gets especially dangerous during the rainy seasons. This February 6000 people were evacuated from their homes and offices as floods inundated the capital region. Kelly: I've also heard that tsunamis are frequent in Indonesia. Is that true? Adam: Yes, that's another natural disaster which Thai people and their visitors often experience. It's a very dangerous phenomenon, which can involve huge tidal waves. Kelly: How about tornadoes? Which places are more prone to this disaster? Adam: Tornadoes can occur in some states of the USA, Australia, Asia and most of Africa. Kelly: I wonder how do tornadoes form? Adam: They are normally associated with large thunderstorms. They are created by a column of warm humid air which begins to rise very quickly.

	Kelly: You know quite a lot about these things. Have you been studying the topic of «Natural Disasters»? Adam: Not precisely, but I had to write an essay on this topic once, so I know a bit about the danger that comes from such phenomena and about the ways of protection. Kelly: Well, in most cases people can be saved if they act quickly and corresponding to the situation. Besides I think that the forecasters' role in this case is rather important. Adam: You're right, but not always they can foresee the coming disaster. Kelly: I know. What a pity. In my opinion, if they had more sophisticated equipment, they would be able to forecast dangerous weather conditions in advance. Adam: Perhaps, that's what it is.
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	Act the dialogue: All around the world, festive days like New Year's Eve are celebrated with fireworks. But here in Britain, there is one night that is very special. It's November the fifth, Bonfire Night, and I'm wrapped up warm for some autumn fun. Tonight's the night for lighting bonfires and setting off fireworks. Here in Winchester, preparations for the celebrations are under way and tonight it's all going to get very noisy! Bonfire Night parties take place in towns and cities across Britain. The Winchester event is free and attracts over twenty thousand people. Steve Lewis of the charity 'Round Table' is the volunteer in charge. Joe: Steve, what's the plan for tonight's celebrations? Steve: OK, tonight actually kicks off at 6pm in the city centre by our Guild Hall. There's a torch-lit procession where thousands and thousands of people follow a band through the city and we all process down to the fields here. And then we'll follow that by the lighting of the bonfire about 7.15. At 7.45 the fireworks will go off and the crowds will cheer. Joe: It sounds like a hectic night. How many people does it take to organise this? Steve: On the night itself, we have a hundred and eighty volunteers and many, many other people to help us out. So it's hundreds of people involved in an event of this size. Joe: And be honest, is this about history or is it just an excuse to have fun? Steve: Bonfire Night is about history. It all comes from history of England and the Houses of Parliament. But it is great fun, too – great fun for us to organise and put on and great fun for everybody who turns up. So how did this all start? Four hundred years ago, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to kill King James by blowing up the Houses of Parliament. It was called the Gunpowder Plot. It failed, and to mark the event rag doll 'Guys' are burnt on the bonfire and fireworks are set off. Fireworks are made using gunpowder.

	Leon's probably got the best job in the world. He lets off fireworks for a living. Joe: Leon, talk me through the sort of display you're going to put on. Leon: There's about four thousand fireworks which all create different effects. Some will go up and go bang, some will spin up there, some will crackle, there's whistles... Joe: What do you think it is about fireworks that the British public just love? Leon: It's a great tradition that we have here. If it wasn't for Guy Fawkes we wouldn't be stood here today. You know, it's a great... I love tradition. It's six o'clock and time for me to join the procession. OK, it's almost time for the fireworks now. Well, I thought that was fantastic – but what did the public think? Woman: Well, it was really nice to come up and meet up with my friends – and watching the fireworks, they were beautiful. Girl 1: I thought they were really good. They were even better than last year. Girl 2: They were really good and they were really colourful and they looked really cool. That's Bonfire Night over for another year – but there's always time for a final bit of sparkle.
Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	Act the dialogue: Mike: Good Morning, John. I am Mike. John: Good Morning. Mike: How are you doing? John: I am doing fine. Thank you. Mike: How was the traffic coming over here? John: I am so glad that the traffic was light this morning. No traffic jam and no accidents. Mike: That is good. John, let's start the interview. Are you ready? John: Yes, I am. Mike: First of all, let me properly introduce myself. I am the Finance Department Manager. As you know there is an open position in my department, and I need to fill this position as soon as possible.

John: Please, tell me a little bit about the position.

Mike: It is an entry-level position. The new employee will have to work closely with the

Accounting department. He will also have to deal with the bank on a daily basis.

John: What type of qualifications do you require?

Mike: I require a four-year college degree in Finance. Some working experience would be helpful.

John: What kind of experience are you looking for?

Mike: Doing office work is good. However, since this is an entry-level position, I do not require a lot of experience. I am willing to train the new person.

John: That is great!

Mike: John, tell me a little bit about yourself.

John: I was a student at West Coast University, and I just graduated with a Bachelor degree in

Finance. I have been working part-time as a payroll clerk for the last two years.

Mike: What are you looking for in a job?

John: The job should help me see what Finance is all about. I have learned a lot of Finance theories at school, and now it is time for me to put them into practice.

Mike: Anything else?

John: I also hope that it will help me grow in my field.

Mike: What are your strengths? Why should I hire you?

John: I am a hard-working person and a fast learner. I am very eager to learn, and I get along fine with people.

Mike: OK. Now, let me ask you a few quick questions. You do not mind working long hours, do you?

John: No, I do not.

Mike: Can you handle pressure?

John: Yes, I can. When I was going to school, I took quite a few courses each semester while working at least twenty hours every week. And, I

	handled that situation very well. Mike: Do you still have any questions for me? John: No, I think I have a pretty good understanding of the job. I believe that I can handle it with ease, and I hope to have the opportunity to work for you. Mike: John, nice meeting you. Thank you for coming. John: Nice meeting you too. Thank you for seeing me.
Тема 12. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.	Act the dialogue: Good morning. Today I'll be experiencing a taste of the future. From the latest in home design to incredible gadgets, I'll be looking at how we could be living in the future. A hot shower is a great start to the day, but this is no ordinary shower. It's using rain water collected from the roof and heated by solar energy, or heat from the sun. I'm surrounded by some of the most modern houses in the world. Each one has been built as an experiment; designed to test the latest technology and ideas for living. Some of these houses can evolve as people's lives change. Thinking of having more housemates? Just add on another layer - like children's building blocks. Peter White is the Marketing Manager of the Innovation Park, where the houses are built. Amandeep: Peter, are these houses really a glimpse of the future? Peter White: They are. In the next few years, we'll be living in houses that look like this. Amandeep: Just how much do they vary from ordinary houses? Peter White: In some ways they're very similar. The kitchen, the bathrooms, the televisions are just like now but the technology in the houses makes them much more energy efficient.

Экспресс-тестирование

Критерии оценивания:

Оценивание текущего тестирования осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому заданию выставляется один балл, за не правильный – ноль. Общая оценка каждого теста осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в тесте (выражается в процентах).

Тест считается пройденным (оценка «зачтено») при общей оценке 75%.

Количество попыток прохождения теста и время на его прохождение – неограниченно.

Тема 7.	Test 1.
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Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Choose the best answer: - The plane circled over the airport until the.....was clear. A) highway B) landing C) runway D) terminal - All fights in and out of the airport came to a.....because of the strike. A) closure B) conclusion C) standstill D) stoppage - If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an baggage fee. A) additional B) excess C) extra D) over - British Airways.....the departure of Flight 222 to Warsaw. A) advertise B) advise C) announce D) notice - When you get to the airport, your luggage will have to be A) balanced B) estimated C) sealed D) weighed - Because of the fog, our flight was from Heathrow to York Airport. A) deflected B) diverted C) replaced D) reverted - The check.....time at the airport was eight o'clock. A) by B) in C) out D) up - The..... from the airport was very tiring as we had to drive through the fog. A) crossing B) flight C) ride D) voyage - It's very strange but I had a(n) that the plane would crash. A) intuition B) omen C) prediction D) premonition - It takes a while to.....to your surroundings after a long flight. A) adjust B) balance C) fit D) settle - Much stricter.....must now be taken at all airports against hijacking. A) alarms
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	B) precautions C) protections D) warnings 12. The air hostess told the passengers to.....their seat belts. A) attach B) fasten C) fix D) tie 13. To fly big passenger airlinerslong training and experience. A) calls for B) orders C) picks up D) requisitions 14. The plane was towards the runway when the fire started. A) heading B) landing C) sailing D) soaring 15. The..... from Warsaw to New York takes nine hours. A) flying B) journey C) passage D) voyage
Тема 8. Страны изучаемого языка	Test 2. 1. What is the national emblem of England? violet b) rose c) tulip d) daffodil 2. What does the word “Albion” the poetic name of Great Britain mean? black b) red c) white d) green 3. What is the nickname of the flag of the UK? Union Jack b) stars & stripes c) St. Patrick d) St. Andrew 4. What is the name of the London’s residence of the Queen? a) Windsor Palace b) Kensington Palace c) Westminster d) Buckingham Palace 5. What is the official residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain? a) №10 Downing Street b) Baker’s street c) White Hall d) Westminster 6. Where was William Shakespeare born? a) Sheffield b) Coventry c) Stratford-on-Avon d) Glasgow 7. How many states are there in the USA? a) 48 b) 50 c) 52 d) 54 8. Where does the president of the USA live and work? a) the White House b) Congress c) the Pentagon d) Capitol Hill 9. What is the biggest state of the USA? a) Texas b) Illinois c) California d) Alaska 10. Who was the first president of the USA? a) George Washington b) John Adams c) Abraham Lincoln d) Bill Clinton 11. Who was the president of the USA when slaves were freed? a) George Washington b) John Adams c) Abraham Lincoln d) Thomas Jefferson 12. In which city is Hollywood? a) New York b) San Francisco c) Los Angeles d) Chicago 13. The American flag has.... a) 13 stripes b) 23 stripes c) 30 stripes d) 50 stripes 14. When do Americans celebrate Independence Day? a) February, 14 b) May, 28 c) July, 4 d) December, 25 15. What ship did the first American settlers come to America in?

	a) the Adventure b) the Resolution c) Santa Maria d) the Mayflower 16. What state does the capital of the USA belong to? a) the State of Pennsylvania b) the District of Columbia c) Florida d) California 17. How long did the War of the Roses last? a) 10 years b) 20 years c) 30 years d) 40 years 18. What is "Disneyland"? a) industry town b) name of a square c) cartoon d) Children's park 19. Where is the Statue of Liberty situated? a) New York b) Massachusetts c) Los Angeles d) Washington 20. Whose monument stands on the Trafalgar Square in London? a) Winston Churchill b) Admiral Nelson c) Captain Drake d) Julius Caesar 21. What is the oldest University of Great Britain? a) Oxford b) Cambridge c) Exeter d) Harvard 22. What is the capital of Australia? a) Sydney b) Canberra c) Melbourne d) Ottawa 23. What is the capital of Canada? a) Toronto b) Ottawa c) Sydney d) Canberra 24. Who was the first Englishman who sailed round the world? a) Captain James Cook b) Admiral Nelson c) Captain Drake d) Casey Jones 25. How did the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (William and Kate Middleton) name their First child (son) ... John Louis b) Philipp c) Theodore William d) George Alexander Louis Key to the test 1.-b 2.-c 3.-a 4.-d 5.-a 6.-c 7.-b 8.-a 9.-d 10.-a 11.-c 12.-c 13.-a 14.-c 15.-d 16.-b 17.-c 18.-d 19.-a 20.-b 21.-a 22.-b 23.-b 24.-c 25.-d
Тема 9. Россия	Test 3. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER 1) The _____ mountains mark the traditional boundary between European Russia and Asian Russia a) Caucasus Mountains b) Ural Mountains c) Altai Mountains 2) The Caucasus Mountains are located between the _____ and _____ seas. a) Black, Azov b) Azov, Caspian c) Back, Caspian 3) The Volga River connects Moscow with which body of water? a) Caspian Sea b) Kara Sea c) Barents Sea 4) The _____ climate region dominates the landscape of Russia's far north. a) taiga b) arctic c) tundra 5) Russia's largest climate region is the _____. a) subarctic b) subtropical c) continental 6) Russia's taiga is the world's largest _____ forest.

Тема 10. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.	a) coniferous b) broadleaved c) temperate 7) The taiga is important to Russia's economy because it produces about half of the world's _____. a) hardwood timber b) softwood timber c) rough timber 8) The Ural Mountains divide the Northern European Plain from the _____.									
	a) West Siberian Plain b) Middle Siberian Highlands c) East Siberian Plain 9) _____, located in _____, is the deepest freshwater lake in the world. a) Lake Lagoda, in north-west of central Russia b) Lake Baikal, in western Siberia c) Lake Onega, in Karelia 10) Most of Russia's longest rivers, which carry 84% of the country's water, are located in _____. a) Siberia b) Urals c) Altai 11) About _____ of the world's forest land is in Russia. a) 75% b) 1/6 c) more than half 12) Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other _____ resources.									
	a) natural b) mineral c) renewable 13) In the west the Russia Federation borders on Finland, the Baltic States, _____.									
	a) Georgia, Ukraine, Byelorussia b) Finland, Georgia, Ukraine, Byelorussia c) Norway, Finland, Ukraine, Byelorussia 14) There are over _____ rivers in Russia. a) two million b) three million c) five million 15) The _____ in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean. a) Volga b) Amur c) Lena									
	Test 4. Task 1. Match the two lists to make sentences describing certain jobs <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A hairdresser</td><td>a) teaches small children</td></tr> <tr> <td>A vet</td><td>b) flies airplanes.</td></tr> <tr> <td>A carpenter</td><td>c) looks after air passengers.</td></tr> <tr> <td>A cook</td><td>d) serves people food.</td></tr> <tr> <td>A pilot</td><td>e) makes things of wood.</td></tr> </table>	A hairdresser	a) teaches small children	A vet	b) flies airplanes.	A carpenter	c) looks after air passengers.	A cook	d) serves people food.	A pilot
A hairdresser	a) teaches small children									
A vet	b) flies airplanes.									
A carpenter	c) looks after air passengers.									
A cook	d) serves people food.									
A pilot	e) makes things of wood.									

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.	A stewardess A militiaman A racing driver A nurse A nursery school teacher A waiter A clown A farmer A postman A banker A builder	f) cuts people's hair. g) drives fast cars. h) looks after sick people. i) regulates traffic. j) works on a farm. k) cures sick animals. l) makes people laugh. m) makes food. n) builds houses. o) counts money p) brings letters.																									
	Task 2. a) Look at the list. Do you know all the words? Give the definitions. <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>a reporter</td><td>a pilot</td><td>a vet</td><td>a librarian</td></tr> <tr> <td>a fisherman</td><td>a driver</td><td>a chef</td><td>a nurse</td></tr> <tr> <td>a carpenter</td><td>a housewife</td><td>a traveller</td><td>a secretary</td></tr> <tr> <td>a businessman</td><td>a postman</td><td>a scientist</td><td>a farmer</td></tr> <tr> <td>a shop-assistant</td><td>a programmer</td><td>a designer</td><td>a dentist</td></tr> <tr> <td>a police officer</td><td>a student</td><td>a musician</td><td>an engineer</td></tr> </tbody> </table> b) which of these are not actually professions (4)? c) Underline the jobs you think are exciting. Circle the jobs you would never like to do. Put brackets around the well-paid jobs. Cross out the jobs you think are boring. Tick the jobs you think you'll be good at. d) Which jobs from the list match these definitions? — a person who does experiments. — someone who works in the country with animals or plants. — a person who cooks in a restaurant. — a person who makes things from wood. — a person who helps a doctor in a hospital. — someone who does office work, such as typing letters, answering phone calls, etc. Write 3 more definitions of the jobs people do. Work in groups. Can your classmates guess the jobs? Task 3. Complete the sentences with the names of professions or activities.			a reporter	a pilot	a vet	a librarian	a fisherman	a driver	a chef	a nurse	a carpenter	a housewife	a traveller	a secretary	a businessman	a postman	a scientist	a farmer	a shop-assistant	a programmer	a designer	a dentist	a police officer	a student	a musician	an engineer
a reporter	a pilot	a vet	a librarian																								
a fisherman	a driver	a chef	a nurse																								
a carpenter	a housewife	a traveller	a secretary																								
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a shop-assistant	a programmer	a designer	a dentist																								
a police officer	a student	a musician	an engineer																								

	<i>A person who writes for newspapers is a journalist.</i> 1 A doctor who treats teeth is ... 2 A person who paints pictures is ... 3 A person who types papers is ... 4 A person who takes part in public life is ... 5 A scientist who studies the structure of materials is ... 6 A scientist who studies the structure of organisms is ... 7 A person who writes books is ... 8 A person who knows a lot about his job is ... KEY: Task 1. 1 – f, 2 – k, 3 – e, 4 – m, 5 – b, 6 – c, 7 – i, 8 – g, 9 – h, 10 – a, 11 – d, 12 – l, 13 – j, 14 – p, 15 – o, 16 – n. Task 2. A) <table><tr><td>репортер</td><td>Пилот</td><td>ветеринар</td><td>библиотекарь</td></tr><tr><td>рыбак</td><td>водитель</td><td>шеф-повар</td><td>медсестра</td></tr><tr><td>плотник</td><td>домохозяйка</td><td>путешественник</td><td>секретарь</td></tr><tr><td>бизнесмен</td><td>почтальон</td><td>ученый</td><td>фермер</td></tr><tr><td>продавец-консультант</td><td>программист</td><td>дизайнер</td><td>стоматолог</td></tr><tr><td>полицейский</td><td>студент</td><td>музыкант</td><td>инженер</td></tr></table> B) a businessman, a housewife, a student, a traveller. D) a) a scientist, b) a farmer, c) a chef, d) a carpenter, e) a nurse, f) a secretary Task 3. Possible answers: 1 a dentist, 2 a painter, 3 a typist, 4 a politician, 5 a chemist, 6 a biologist, 7 a writer, 8 a professional	репортер	Пилот	ветеринар	библиотекарь	рыбак	водитель	шеф-повар	медсестра	плотник	домохозяйка	путешественник	секретарь	бизнесмен	почтальон	ученый	фермер	продавец-консультант	программист	дизайнер	стоматолог	полицейский	студент	музыкант	инженер
репортер	Пилот	ветеринар	библиотекарь																						
рыбак	водитель	шеф-повар	медсестра																						
плотник	домохозяйка	путешественник	секретарь																						
бизнесмен	почтальон	ученый	фермер																						
продавец-консультант	программист	дизайнер	стоматолог																						
полицейский	студент	музыкант	инженер																						
Тема 12. Технически й прогресс: перспектив ы и последстви я. Современн ые средства связи.	Test 5. Task 1. Match the science and techniques: SCIENCES: 1. Mathematics 2. Physics 3. Veterinary medicine 4. Meteorology 5. Mechanics 6. Chemical engineering 7. Pedagogy TECHNIQUES: a. Dealing with the motion of and forces on objects b. Finding new methods for teaching c. Using natural forces in different ways																								

- d. Curing injuries in non-human animals
- e. Using telescopes to discover objects in space
- f. Calculating
- g. Producing poisons

Task 2. Translate into Russian language:

- 1. She is very good at baking.
- 2. He was afraid of speaking to strangers.
- 3. I am looking forward to going on holiday.
- 4. I thanked her for helping me.
- 5. He thinks of buying a new car.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the verb BREAK:

- 1. Oh, my car broke ...! I need to call to car-service immediately!
- 2. Don't you dare to break ... tears. It was just a joke.
- 3. By 5 p.m. he even manages to break ... to the second floor.
- 4. If war does break ..., they'll be the only ones gainfully employed.
- 5. A burglar broke ... my house and stole all my jewelleryes.

Task 4. Open the brackets and use Infinitive or –ing from:

- 1. I don't fancy _____(go) out tonight.
- 2. She avoided _____(tell) him about her plans.
- 3. I would like _____(come) to the party with you.
- 4. He enjoys _____(have) a bath in the evening.
- 5. She kept _____(talk) during the film.
- 6. I am learning _____(speak) English.
- 7. Do you mind _____(give) me a hand?
- 8. She helped me _____(carry) my suitcases.
- 9. I've finished _____(cook). Come and eat!
- 10. He decided _____(study) biology.

Task 5. Translate the words into English:

- 1. Функция
- 2. Простой вопрос
- 3. Цель
- 4. Садовый инструмент
- 5. Измерение
- 6. Паровой двигатель
- 7. Приспособление

- 8. Торговля
- 9. Умение
- 10. Ядерное оружие
- 11. Нож
- 12. Ткань
- 13. Купол
- 14. Микроволновка

- 15. Стиральная машина
- 16. Спорить
- 17. Большой размер
- 18. Вращать
- 19. Вселенная

- 20. Поколение
- 21. Каменный топор

KEYS: Task. 1.1F2C3D4E5A6G7B

Task 2.1. Она хорошо печет.

- 2. Он боится разговаривать с незнакомцами.
- 3. Я с нетерпением жду уйти в отпуск.
- 4. Я поблагодарил ее за помощь.
- 5. Он подумывает о покупке нового автомобиля.

Task 3.

- 1. broke DOWN
- 2. break INTO
- 3. break THROUGH
- 4. break OUT
- 5. break IN

Task 4.1. going2. telling3. to come4. having5. talking6. to speak7. giving8. to carry9. cooking10. to study

Task 5.

- 1. function2. simple question3. purpose4. garden tool5. measuring6. steam engine
- 7. device8. trade9. skill10. nuclear/atomic weapon11. knife12. cloth13. dome
- 14. microwave15. washing machine16. argue17. big size18. rotate19. the Universe
- 20. generation21. Stone axe

Дифференцированный зачет

Условием допуска к промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированному зачёту) является выполнение и защита (получение отметки «зачтено») всех практических занятий, прохождение всех тестов текущей аттестации с результатом не менее 75% по каждому.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится во **2 семестре** изучения учебного предмета.

Технология проведения дифференцированного зачета – выполнение комплексной контрольной работы по всем изученным темам.

Задания контрольной работы формируются из вопросов текущего контроля. Контрольная работа содержит задания в равной степени, охватывающие весь материал. Время выполнения контрольной работы 60 минут.

Критерии оценивания:

Оценивание осуществляется по четырёхбалльной системе.

Оценивание промежуточной аттестации – дифференцированного зачёта осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому вопросу задания выставляется один балл, за не правильный – ноль. Общая оценка контрольной работы осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в контрольной работе (выражается в процентах).

В процентном соотношении оценки (по четырёхбалльной системе) выставляются в следующих диапазонах:

“неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно”- 76%-85%

“хорошо”- 86%-92%

“отлично”- 93%-100%

ИТОГОВАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ВАРИАНТ 1

READING SECTION

Задания A1 – A11.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски, обозначенные номерами *A1 – A11*, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер ответа, который вам кажется наиболее верным.

I _____ never _____ (A1) my first lesson at school. The pupils _____ (A2) very noisy and they _____ (A3) _____ (A4) to me. At first I _____ (A5) loudly at them. But soon they completely _____ (A6). I _____ (A7) believe it. They _____ (A8) me that they _____ (A9) awfully sorry for their bad behavior. I _____ (A10) to enjoy teaching them and I _____ (A11) there for a few more years.

(A1) 1) will ... forget 2) didn't forget 3) won't forget 4) forget

(A2) 1) were 2) are 3) are being 4) would be

(A3) 1) had refused 2) have refused 3) refused 4) have been refusing

(A4) 1) to be listened 2) to listen 3) to be listening 4) listen

(A5) 1) did shout 2) was shouted 3) were shouting 4) shouted

(A6) 1) have changed 2) changed 3) were changed 4) have been changed

(A7) 1) won't 2) aren't 3) hadn't 4) couldn't

(A8) 1) have told 2) had told 3) told 4) tell

(A9) 1) have been 2) had been 3) were 4) are

(A10) 1) had begun 2) begun 3) was beginning 4) began

(A11) 1) stay 2) stayed 3) to stay 4) had stayed

Задания A12.

Прочитайте тексты *1 – 4* и установите их рубрикам *A – E*, к которым они могут быть соотнесены. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте одну букву только один раз. В задании имеется одна лишняя рубрика.

1. Russia's Alexei Yagudin is just one of the defending champions under pressure before this week's world figure skating championships, which promise to be the most unpredictable in recent memory.
2. Those on the left don't like it because they would prefer an increase in state spending. Those on the right don't like it because they want more fiscal austerity. And it is with the liberals that Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov will have his toughest debates.

3. This time, exhibits arrived from the Kovalenko Krasnodar Regional Museum of Arts – a total of 42 color paintings and 12 drawings and sketches from artists such as Kazimir Malevich, Vasily Kandinsky and Mark Chagal.
4. The designer presented her new collection of fur coats with a symbolic name, “Warm Up Your Soul”, in the National Hotel on Sept. 7.

РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ:

A. BUSINESS NEWS B. POLITICAL NEWS C. CULTURE NEWS

D. SPORTS E. FASHION

1.	2.	3.	4.
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Задание B1.

Дополните вопросы к предложениям из приведенного выше текста.

1. _____ is just one of the defending champions?
2. _____ will Mikhail Fradkov have his toughest debates with?
3. _____ did exhibits arrive from?
4. _____ did the designer present?

Задания B2 – B7.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **B2 – B7** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B2 – B7**.

(B2) Athens is being more and more _____ **ATTRACT**

(B3) to tourists. Although the city is big and _____ **NOISE**

(B4) _____ **TOUR**

(B5) can still find a lot of quiet places with a _____ **ROMANCE**

(B6) atmosphere to enjoy a _____ **TASTE**

(B7) Greek meal and listen to _____ **TRADITION**

music.

WRITING SECTION

Задание С.

This is a postcard that your friend Mark Jenkins sent you from London. Read it and answer him. Don't forget to thank him for his congratulation and present. He lives in London, at 29 Tower Street, 1EZ. (Объем текста – не менее 25 слов).

Alexander Sedov,

Flat 28,12, Lesnaya Street, Moscow,

121512, Russia Dear Sasha,

Hoping Christmas brings all your favourite things. Happy holidays.

I'm sending a single of the group "The Beatles" as a Christmas present. Hope you'll enjoy listening to their music.

With all good wishes for the coming year from Mark.

ИТОГОВАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ВАРИАНТ 2

READING SECTION

Задания A1 – A11.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски, обозначенные номерами *A1 – A11*, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер ответа, который вам кажется наиболее верным.

I _____(A1) hard all that day whether to go or not to Kate's party. I seldom _____(A2) to parties, but this time I _____(A3) I'd make an effort. When I _____(A4) home, I _____(A5) for something smart _____(A6), and eventually decided _____(A7) on a blue dress that I _____ hardly ever _____(A8) and hardly anymore _____(A9) me in before. Unfortunately, I got stuck in a traffic jam and when I _____(A10) there was only a couple of Jane's friends left. I _____ never _____(A11) them before so making conversation was very hard.

(A1) 1) had been thinking 2) has thought 3) had thought 4) thought

(A2) 1) to go 2) go 3) am going 4) has gone

(A3) 1) had thought 2) think 3) thought 4) have thought

(A4) 1) was getting 2) was got 3) get 4) got

(A5) 1) have looked 2) looked 3) had looked 4) was looking

(A6) 1) to wear 2) wear 3) worn 4) to be wearing

(A7) 1) to put 2) to have put 3) to be put 4) to be putting

(A8) 1) have...worn 2) had...worn 3) has...worn 4) ...wear

(A9) 1) have seen 2) had seen 3) has seen 4) was seeing

(A10) 1) arrived 2) had arrived 3) has arrived 4) has been arriving

(A11) 1) have...seen 2) had...seen 3) did...see 4) was...seen

Задания A12.

Прочитайте тексты **1 – 4** и установите их рубрикам **A – E**, к которым они могут быть соотнесены. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте одну букву только один раз. В задании имеется одна лишняя рубрика.

1. "To cure cellulite and edema and to recover elasticity for your skin there is Perfecta Total Body pneumatic massager."
2. The chairman of the State Duma lower house of parliament budget committee, Alexander Zhukov, and Duma deputy and well-known economist Mikhail Zadornov are convinced that high oil prices will bring more money into state coffers next year than has been accounted for in the current budget.

3. After seeing "Romeo Must Die", you'll be kicking yourself for quitting karate classes after the first week. Romeo Must Die doesn't have a deep plot and it doesn't try to make you think. This movie is about raw entertainment.
4. The place has a sort of Seattle feel to it. The tasty milkshakes and fruit smoothies are a real plus. So are the wraps, or "torpedoes," as they call them. The grilled pizza is good too, and there are some tasty appetizers. Plenty of vegetarian dishes.

РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ:

A. APPOINTMENTS B. POLITICAL NEWS C. HEALTH & BEATY

D. CINEMA E. RESTAURANTS

1.	2.	3.	4.
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Задание B1.

Дополните вопросы к предложениям из приведенного выше текста.

1. _____ is Perfecta Total Body pneumatic massager for?
2. _____ will high oil prices bring more money into?
3. _____ is the film "Romeo Must Die"?
4. _____ are there in that place?

Задания B2 – B7.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **B2 – B7** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B2 – B7**.

After the first day she complained that the weather was cold and the people were

(B2) _____ FRIEND.

(B3) She wondered why it always seemed to be _____ DARKNESS

(B4) and if the _____ BRITAIN

ever saw the sunshine. In her letter she says that she is enjoying studying at the

(B5) university but she finds _____ SOCIETY

life a bit boring. She wrote that she had made some friends with someone from Russia.

(B6) We were _____ PLEASE

(B7) to hear this and wrote her that it was the _____ GOOD

way if not feeling lonely and overcoming culture shock.

WRITING SECTION

Задание C.

This is a postcard that your friend Alex Richter sent you from Germany. Read it and answer him. Don't forget to thank him for his congratulation and present. He lives in Berlin, at 21 Hochstrasse, 12R. (Объем текста – не менее 25 слов).

Alexander Sedov, Oleg

Baranov,

Flat 35, 24 Novolesnaya Street,

Moscow, 126574, Russia Dear Oleg,

Marry Christmas and Happy New Year! I hope the new year will be the best in your life!

I'm sending a single of the group Rammstein as a Christmas present. Hope you'll enjoy listening to their music.

With all good wishes from

Alex.

Ключи к контрольной работе.

Вариант 1

Задания A1 – A11.

(A1) 1) will ... forget (A2) 1) were (A3) 3) refused (A4) 2) to listen (A5) 4) shouted (A6) 2) changed
(A7) 4) couldn't (A8) 3) told (A9) 3) were (A10) 4) began (A11) 2) stayed

Задания A12

1.	2.	3.	4.
D	B	C	E

Задание B1.

1. Who 2. Whom 3. Where 4. What kind of collection

Задания B2 – B7.

(B2) Attractive (B3) noisy (B4) tourists (B5) romantic (B6) tasty (B7) traditional

Вариант 2

Задания A1 – A11.

(A1) 1) had been thinking (A2) 2) go (A3) 3) thought (A4) 4) got (A5) 2) looked (A6) 1) to
wear (A7) 1) to put (A8) 1) have...worn (A9) 2) had seen (A10) 1) arrived (A11) 2)
had...seen

1.	2.	3.	4.
C	B	D	E

Задание B1.

1. What 2. Where 3. What kind of movie 4. What sort of dishes

Задания B2 – B7.

(B2) unfriendly (B3) dark (B4) British (B5) social (B6) pleased (B7) best

