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Приложение к ОПОП-ППССЗ
специальности 23.02.04
Техническая эксплуатация
подъемно-транспортных, строительных,
дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям)
База: основное общее

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

ОГСЭ.04. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

основной профессиональной образовательной программы
по специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно-транспортных,
строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям)

Базовая подготовка
среднего профессионального образования

год начала подготовки- 2022

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1. Паспорт фонда контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно-транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) (Базовая подготовка среднего профессионального образования) следующими знаниями, умениями и общими компетенциями, а также личностными результатами, осваиваемыми в рамках программы воспитания:

У1 -общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2 - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

З1 -лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

ОК 1 - Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес;

ОК 2 - Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество;

ОК 3 - Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность;

ОК 4 - Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития;

ОК 5 - Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 6 - Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями;

ОК 7 - Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий;

ОК 8 - Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации;

ОК 9 - Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 10 – Самостоятельно использовать дополнительную справочную литературу, осознанно выбирать и использовать ее, развивать умения и навыки самообразования;

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

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

ЛР 13. Готовность обучающегося соответствовать ожиданиям работодателей: ответственный сотрудник, дисциплинированный, трудолюбивый, нацеленный на достижение поставленных задач, эффективно взаимодействующий с членами команды, сотрудничающий с другими людьми, проектно мыслящий;

ЛР 17. Ценностное отношение обучающихся к своему Отечеству, к своей малой и большой Родине, уважительного отношения к ее истории и ответственного отношения к ее современности;

ЛР 18. Ценностное отношение обучающихся к людям иной национальности, веры, культуры; уважительного отношения к их взглядам;

ЛР 24. Ценностное отношение обучающихся к культуре, и искусству, к культуре речи и культуре поведения, к красоте и гармонии.

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *дифференцированный зачёт*.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1.В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций и личностных результатов в рамках программы воспитания:

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания, общие компетенции, личностные результаты)	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:		
У1 - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 6, ЛР 8, ЛР 11	умение грамматически правильно оформлять устные и письменные высказывания, используя необходимые лексические единицы в соответствии с тематикой и целью высказывания	Диалогическая и монологическая речь; доклады, рефераты, сочинения, презентации, проекты
У2 - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; ОК 1, ОК 5, ОК 8, ОК 9, ЛР 17	владение основными приемами перевода, профессиональной терминологией и осведомленность в основных технологических процессах	Контрольное чтение, пересказ; контрольное аудирование
У3 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. ОК 2, ОК 3, ОК 4, ОК 8, ОК 10, ЛР 13, ЛР 24	владение основными мотивами выбора нужных лексических единиц, необходимых для достижения цели высказывания	Составление делового письма, резюме; письменные диктанты
Знать		
З1 -лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. ОК 2, ОК 4, ЛР 18, ЛР 24	расширение активного и пассивного словарного запаса, необходимого для чтения и перевода иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Фонетический, лексический диктант; устный опрос лексики, монологическая речь, диалоги; индивидуальные задания; лексические и грамматические тесты; практические работы по грамматике, лексике; проекты; доклады; рефераты; презентации; зачеты; проверочные и контрольные работы

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»*, направленные на формирование общих компетенций, а также личностных результатов в рамках программы воспитания.

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК, ЛР	Форма контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК, ЛР	Форма контроля	Проверяемые У, З, ОК, ПК, ЛР
<u>Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс</u>	<i>T</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 11, ЛР 18</i>			<i>ДЗ</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10, ЛР 8, ЛР 11, ЛР 13, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24.</i>
Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)	<i>ПР №1</i>					
Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе	<i>ПР №2</i>					
<u>Раздел 2. Развивающий курс (всего)</u>						
Тема 2.1. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день	<i>ПР №3</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8</i>				
Тема 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни	<i>ПР №4</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8</i>				
Тема 2.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура	<i>ПР №5</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17</i>				
Тема 2.4. Досуг	<i>ПР №6</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8</i>				
Тема 2.5. Новости, средства массовой информации	<i>ПР №7</i>					
Тема 2.6. Природа и человек	<i>ПР №8</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК4,</i>				

(климат, погода, экология)		OK6, OK8				
Тема 2.7. Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование	ПР №9	У1, У2,У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17				
Тема 2.8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники	ПР №10	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 8, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24				
Тема 2.9. Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)	ПР №11	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 13	КР №4	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24		
Тема 2.10. Научно-технический прогресс	КР № 2	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8				
Тема 2.11. Профессии, карьера	ПР №12	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 13, ЛР 18				
Тема 2.12. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм	ПР №13					
Тема 2.13. Искусство и развлечения	ПР №14	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8				
Тема 2.14. Государственное устройство, правовые институты	КР №3	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17				
Раздел 3. <u>Профессионально-ориентированный курс</u>						
Тема 3.1. Цифры, числа, математические действия, основные математические понятия и физические явления	ПР №15	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8				
Тема 3.2.Документы (письма, контракты)	ПР №16	У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8,ОК10				
Тема 3.3.Транспорт	ПР №17	У1, У2,У3, З1, ОК4,				

		<i>OK5, OK6, OK8, OK9</i>				
Тема 3.4. Промышленность	<i>ПР №18</i>	<i>У1, У3, 31, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8</i>				
Тема 3.5. Детали, механизмы	<i>ПР №19</i>	<i>У1, У3, 31, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8</i>				
Тема 3.6. Оборудование, работа	<i>ПР №20</i>	<i>У1, У2,У3, 31, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9</i>				
Тема 3.7 Инструкции, руководства	<i>ПР №21</i>	<i>У1, У2,У3, 31, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9</i>				
Тема 3.8. Планирование времени (рабочий день)	<i>КР №5</i>	<i>У1, У2,У3, 31, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9,ОК10</i>	<i>КР №6</i>	<i>У1, У2,У3, 31, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10</i>		

3.2 Кодификатор оценочных средств

Функциональный признак оценочного средства (тип контрольного задания)	Код оценочного средства
Устный опрос	УО
Практическая работа № n	ПР № n
Тестирование	Т
Контрольная работа № n	КР № n
Задания для самостоятельной работы - реферат; - доклад; - сообщение; - ЭССЕ.	СР
Разноуровневые задачи и задания (расчётные, графические)	РЗЗ
Рабочая тетрадь	РТ
Проект	П
Деловая игра	ДИ
Кейс-задача	КЗ
Зачёт	З
Дифференцированный зачёт	ДЗ
Экзамен	Э

4.Задания для оценки освоения дисциплины

Тестовые задания (ВХОДНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ)

за курс основной общеобразовательной школы

по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Задание выполняется в аудитории во время занятий
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 45 минут
3. Вы можете пользоваться словарем

Выберите единственный вариант ответа

1.Выберите правильный вариант множественного числа:

- a) child b) childs c) children d) childrens

2. Подберите нужное местоимение:

I know there is in that box.

- a) some b) something c) anything

3. Выберите правильный вариант употребления притяжательного падежа:

Can I take my watch, please.

- a) fathers b) father`s c) fathers`

4. Выберите правильный вариант, чтобы закончить предложение:

The symbol of the USA is a

- a) red rose b) maple leaf c) bald eagle

Вопросы с несколькими вариантами ответов

5. Вставьте нужные формы глаголов в предложения:

- 1) you like to go for a drive this weekend?
- 2) You a dictionary to translate this text into Russian.
- 3) If you have a toothache you go to the dentist at once.
- 4) He at school yesterday.
- 5) We a dictation at the lesson tomorrow.
- 6) I English words at this moment.
- 7) He usually detective films in the evening.
- 8) This computer ...very often, use another one.
- 9) This poem by Pushkin many years ago.

- a. was
- b. should
- c. will write
- d. was written
- e. need
- f. is used
- g. am learning
- h. would
- i. watches

6. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:

- 1) We have done this work, you may check it.
- 2) I saw this man two days
- 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson
 - a) yesterday
 - b) already
 - c) ago

7. Соедините названия англоязычных стран с их столицами:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) The USA | a) London |
| 2) Great Britain | b) Canberra |
| 3) Australia | c) Washington, D.C. |

8. Прочитайте текст и затем выполните задания на понимание прочитанного:

The first stamp in the world was an English stamp. It was made in 1840 to pay the postage on letters going to different parts of the country.

Stamps are always interesting because they have pictures on them of the countries they came from; pictures of animals and birds living in jungles or on far-away islands; and pictures showing people dressed in their national costumes.

A stamp collection is not only a good textbook of history and geography. It is also a source of information on many other subjects.

Sometimes there are mistakes on stamps. For example, the St. Kitts and Nevis stamp, issued in 1903, showed Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, an instrument which was unknown in his day. On a German stamp, issued in 1956 in commemoration of the composer Schumann, the music printed on the stamp was not written by Schumann. The people knowing music well saw this mistake at once.

Определите, верны ли следующие предложения. Выберите Т, если утверждение верно и F, если неверно:

1. The first stamp in the world was made in the USA. T F
2. The first stamp appeared in the 19-century. T F
3. A telescope was already known in the time of Columbus. T F
4. In 1956 a stamp in commemoration of Shubert was made. T F

9. Расставьте слова в предложениях в правильном порядке:

- 1) do the shopping/I/every Saturday/at the market
- 2) has/he/already/this work/done

10. Образуйте необходимую по смыслу часть речи от глагола, данного в скобках:

- 1) We can find all the necessary in the Internet. (inform)
- 2) I have recently read a very book about adventures. (interest)

Задайте разделительный вопрос к данным предложениям:

- 3) You are going to pass examination in History, ... ?
- 4) My little sister is playing with her doll now, ...?

Закончите предложение, употребив инфинитив или герундий:

- 5) They always enjoy interesting programmes on TV. (watch)
- 6) I wonder if this movie is worth (see).

Вставьте артикль a, an, the, если необходимо:

- 7) I want to go for walk with my dog.
- 8) Some people enjoy going to theatre very much.

Контролируемые компетенции ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09

Ключ для контроля правильности выполнения входного диагностического теста

Задания	Правильный ответ	Кол-во баллов
1	b	2
2	b	1
3	b	1
4	c	1
5	1h 2e 3b 4a 5c 6g 7i 8f 9d	9
6	1b 2c 3a	3
7	1c 2a 3b	3
8	1F 2T 3F 4F	4
9	1. I do the shopping at the market every Saturday. 2. He has already done this work.	2 2
10	1.information 2. interesting 3.aren't you 4. isn't she 5. watching 6.seeing 7. a 8.the	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2
Итого:	10 заданий	40 баллов

Критерии оценки:

- « 5 » баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если 40-37 баллов правильных ответов
- « 4 » баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если 36-33 баллов правильных ответов
- « 3 » баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если 32-28 баллов правильных ответов

Проверочные работы

Проверочная работа № 1 по теме: «Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

First of all I want to tell you that my best friend's name is Irina and she is 15. She is the best person I have ever met.

A few words about her appearance. Her height is nearly 149 cm. But she'd like to be a bit taller. Well, she is not slim but she is not fat either.

Irina has a round face as everyone has, a bit long nose and big cheerful grey eyes. Her skin is a bit pale but she likes this fact, she doesn't like ruddy faces. She has no freckles as my friend Nina has. Her forehead is open. I think Irina has a charming smile.

Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair.

I think that she looks like her father.

Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like.

I love my friend.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переводите текст. “Appearance of different nationalities»

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion. Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin. Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose. People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin. The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion. Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advise everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

Задание 3. Подготовить устное сообщение по предложенным темам

1. Describe your mother/father
2. Describe the portrait of any star
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him
5. Tell about your pet's (cat, dog) character

Задание 4. Опишите внешность любого человека, используя слова из скобок.

Mike is unlike (like) me. His forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high), his teeth are large (small) and even (uneven). He has a straight (short) nose and a double (small) chin.

Betsy is rather short (tall) and plump. Her hair is black (fair) and straight (curly). Her eyebrows are bushy (pencilled), her eyelashes are thin (thick) but long (short). She has small (large) brown eyes and a straight (turned up) nose. Her cheeks are never rosy (pale). Her lips are full (thin) and red. Her face is pleasant (unpleasant) when she smiles.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Appearance. Описание внешности людей»:

1. What can the colour of eyes be?
2. What colour of eyes do you like best?
3. What do we hear with?
4. What do we taste with?
5. What can you tell about the figures of different people?
6. What do you know about people's hair?
7. What does it mean when we say, «She is middle-sized»?
8. What does it mean when we say, «She is beautiful»?

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 11, ЛР 18

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если 1 и 2 задания (тексты переведены без грамматических ошибок, тексты прочитаны вслух без фонетических ошибок, составлено устное сообщение по правилам грамматики английского языка, задание 4 сделано без грамматических ошибок, задание 5 выполнено правильно – предложения составлены в порядке слов утвердительного предложения);
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если в текстах 1 и 2 задания есть незначительная ошибка, но не искажающая перевод в целом, при чтении 1-2 фонетических ошибки, задание 3 и 4 сделано с 1 ошибкой по правилам английской грамматики, правильно выполнено 5 задание без ошибок;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если при чтении текстов заданий 1 и 2 есть фонетические ошибки, перевод сделан также с ошибками, искажающими понимание текстов, допущены ошибки в заданиях 3,4,5 по употреблению правил английской грамматики.

Проверочная работа № 2 по теме: «Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе»

Задание 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

What's your father do ?
Have you got brothers or sisters ?
How old are they ?
Do you like music ?
What kind of music do you like ?
Do you play an instrument ?
What is your (favorite) hobby ?
At what sport are you best ?
How many hours do you watch TV each day ? What are your favorite programs ?
If you could change your appearance, how you would change it ?
Do you have a nick name ? What is it ?
What language do you speak ?
What subjects do you like (dislike) ?
What qualities do you most admire in people ?
What characteristics annoy you most in people ?
Do you have a best friend ?
What's his (her) name ?
Can you rely on him (her) in everything ?

Задание 2. Разыграйте диалог

— What is your first name?
— My first name is Sasha.
— What is your surname?

— My surname is Ivanov.
 — How old are you?
 — I am fifteen.
 — When is your birthday?
 — My birthday is on the seventeenth of July.
 — Have you got any brothers or sisters?
 — Yes, I have a brother.
 — What are your parents?
 — My mother is a teacher. My father is an engineer.
 — Do you know anything about your parents' childhood?
 — When my father was small, he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandfather told me a story that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock. He managed to put all the wheels and screws back again — but the clock did not work. They had to give it to a repair-man.
 — What is your father's hobby?
 — It is photography.
 — What is your mother's hobby?
 — It is knitting.
 — Who runs the house (ведет дом) in your family?
 — My mum does.
 — Do you go out with your parents?
 — Yes, I do. I like to go to see my parents' friends, to see amateurish films about their travellings.
 — Do they have much in common?
 — (Yes, they do.) They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing .

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Text: "My Friend"

My best friend's name is Nick. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day. So we meet frequently not only at home but at school. We are of the same age and study at the same form. We got acquainted many years ago but he seemed to be a selfish boy and I didn't like him at first. He was a bright pupil. As I got to know him better I understood he was a nice guy and we made friends. He is very honest and just, understanding and kind. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Nick is very responsible — he finishes whatever he starts. He's got only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn, nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with. I never quarrel with Nick. But if there is some misunderstanding between us we try to make peace as soon as possible. What I like best about him is that he is always willing to help and I share his knowledge, thoughts, feelings.

We have much in common. We often watch video. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre, or walk around the centre of Moscow, visiting small cafes, museums, art galleries, shops. We talk for hours about all sorts of things (politics, love, teachers, girls). We discuss films, television programmes, books. We go in for sports and like to play chess; we enjoy listening to music. So we get along perfectly. His father is a computer programmer. He is the most brilliant man I've ever met. He knows everything there is to know about computers. His mother is a music teacher. No wonder Nick is so talented. He's got a very good ear for music. He likes jazz and plays the piano very well. He likes any good music. Now Nick collects compact discs of his favourite groups and singers, he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialized magazines and never misses MTV shows (he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music). He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. He never misses a concert of his favourite group (if they come to our city). He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

I don't know if Nick is handsome or not. I don't care about it. His figure is delicate. He has an oval face with a long straight nose and a high forehead. His hair is fair and curly as his mother's. His manners are quiet.

I respect him for his fairness, strong will, intellect and modesty.

Задание 4. Будьте готовы поговорить о ваших друзьях. Эти вопросы помогут вам

1. Have you got many friends or just a few?
2. Who is your best friend ?
3. What does he (she) do ?
4. When did you become friends ?
5. How old is he (she) ?
6. How often do you meet ? Is he (she) good at cooking ?
7. What do you speak about ?
8. How do you spend your free time ?
9. Does he (she) live on his (her) own ?
10. Do you think your friend will come to help you when you are in trouble ?
11. What do you have in common with your friend (views, interests, tastes, way of thinking, way of life) ?
12. One friend in a life time is much. Two are many. Three are hardly possible. Do you agree with these ideas ?

Задание 5. Выберите правильный вариант

1. Kathy is such an ambitious person! I (admire/keep/trust) her for knowing exactly what she wants.
2. It was love (from/in/at) first sight.
3. Nobody knows his name. He is a complete (ex/stranger/pal) here.
4. Jane is the only woman for Tom. He's always been (patient/cool/loyal) to her.
5. I was a little (split/let/fallen) down by his behavior.
6. I bet Julian is (into/in/to) me.
7. How did you spend your Sunday? — I was (on/at/in) a date.
8. Sorry, I don't have Ann's number. We lost (drift/touch/fall out) as we grew older

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 11, ЛР 18

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано без грамматических ошибок, диалог (задание 2) прочитан без фонетических ошибок, эмоционально, с выражением, а само прочтение диалога приближено к реальной беседе, задание 4 сделано без грамматических ошибок, в задании 5 правильно выбрано слово из скобок;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если при выполнении задания 1 допущена 1 или 2 грамматические ошибки, диалог прочитан с 1 фонетической ошибкой, но с выражением, задание 4 и 5 сделано без грамматических ошибок;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано с грамматическими ошибками, диалог прочитан с фонетическими ошибками, которые искажают понимание, задание 4 и 5 сделано с грамматическими ошибками.

Проверочная работа № 3 по теме: «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день»

Задание 1. Составьте свой обычный распорядок дня, используя новые лексические единицы.

8.00- wake up

9.00 - exercise.....

Задание 2. Вставьте личное местоимение

- 1) is a rose
- 2) are mice.
- 3) is clever.

Задание 3. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения

1. I have got a desk. This is desk.
2. We have got tails. They are tails.
3. She has got a dress. It's dress.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский. Не забывайте, что в настоящем времени в английском языке глагол to be

1. Те книги на той полке не мои.
2. Дайте мне это яблоко, то яблоко очень большое.
3. Эти компьютерные игры наши, а те - их.
4. Извините меня, этот стул свободен?
5. Эти тарелки грязные, возьми те тарелки.
6. Мне не нравится этот велосипед, мне нравится тот.
7. Вам нравятся эти туфли?
8. Это ваша сумка?
9. Этот рыжий мальчик - мой брат. А тот высокий мальчик - твой.
10. Не ешь эти яблоки. Они плохие.

Задание 5.Вместо пропусков вставьте подходящие по смыслу притяжательные местоимения.

- 1 Barbara lived in a big flat together with ... parents. - Барбара жила в большой квартире вместе со своими родителями.
- 2 Nick and Jane always bring ... children to school by car. - Ник и Джейн всегда отвозят своих детей в школу на автомобиле.
- 3 Jack`s idea was not interesting for ... visitors. - Идея Джека не заинтересовала его посетителей.
- 4 ... investigations will show, that we are ahead of all ... competitors. - Наши исследования покажут (= подтвердят), что мы обогнали всех наших конкурентов.
- 5 ... cousin left ... family in the country and came to meet ... mother. - Ее двоюродный брат оставил свою семью за городом и приехал встретиться с ее матерью.
- 6 ... engineer will upgrade ... computers. - Наш специалист модернизирует ваши компьютеры.
- 7 ... pets are used to eat dry food. - Их домашние животные привыкли питаться сухим кормом.
- 8 ... umbrella is like a piece of ... city-map. - Твой зонт напоминает (= как) кусочек карты нашего города.
- 9 ... city is wonderful: ... white nights are unforgettable. - Наш город прекрасен: его белые ночи незабываемы.
- 10 Elisabeth taught ... children swimming. - Элизабет научила их детей плавать.

Задание 6 .Переведите следующие предложения на английский.

- 1 Те карандаши на том столе не твои.
- 2 Дай ему тот черный чай. Этот зеленый чай горячий.
- 3 Это его компьютер? - Нет, ее.
- 4 Эти стаканы грязные. Тебе нужно взять те.
- 5 Элизабет не нравятся наши книги. Ей нравятся только ее.
- 6 Эта темноволосая девушка - его двоюродная сестра.
- 7 Это их игрушки? - Нет, это наши игрушки. А те - их игрушки.
- 8 Ее сестра не читала эту газету. Она читала ту.

- 9 Ричард сказал, что его коллеги аннулируют эти билеты.
 10 Энн нравятся эти цветы? - Нет, ей нравятся те.
 11 Это не моя сумка, а его.
 12 Это здание с эстетической точки зрения привлекательнее, чем то.

Задание 7. Составьте предложения, используя местоимения (my, your, his, her, our, their).

1. I left ... car in the garage.
2. Mary hung ... coat on the peg.
3. Jack had ... hair cut.
4. Neil and David ate ... supper.
5. I hope you enjoy ... holiday.
6. We'll invite you round to ... house sometime and complete these by adding a possessive with own.
7. You must make up ... own mind.
8. The children had to cook ... own supper.
9. Bill borrowed Jenny's car ... own car was being repaired.
10. I'll bring ... own sheets and towels.
11. Every dog had ... own special basket to sleep in.
12. You should do ... own washing up.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют грамматические ошибки, точный перевод
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,7 сделаны правильно, задание 6 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно, задания 6 и 7 сделаны неправильно – сделаны грамматические ошибки.

Проверочная работа № 4 по теме: «Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts. Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Sports in England

The most popular games in England are cricket in summer and football in winter. Tennis and golf are also very popular; as well as running, jumping, swimming and rowing. Many Englishmen go in for boxing and horse-racing. When they get a really a snowy winter, they skate, ski and toboggan. Sport is an essential part of English life.

Задание 2. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. People all over the world are fond sports and games.
2. Many people do sports their personal initiative.
3. Physical culture is a compulsory subject a... schools and colleges.
4. I get a real joy taking part ... competitions or simply playing ... my friends.
5. Many Englishmen go in for and
6. Sport is an part of English life.

Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите диалоги и разыграйте их по ролям:

Dialogue 1

Tom: Good morning, Mary. How are you? Where are you going?

Mary: Hello! I am fine. I am going to the tennis court to play a game of tennis. Will you join me?

T.: With pleasure. I see tennis is your hobby.

M.: Yes, it is. Tennis is very popular, because it is played all the year round - either on hard courts or grass courts in summer and on hard or covered courts in winter. And what games do you prefer, indoor or outdoor?

T.: I am fond of football.

M.: I like to watch football matches on TV.

Dialogue 2

Jim: Ann, what is on (the) TV?

Ann: A football match between the Germans and the British teams.

J.: Are you watching? Who is expected to win?

A.: I suppose the German team to be a winner.

J.: And what is the score?

A.: 3-2 in favour of the German team.

Задание 4. Составьте вопросы из данных предложений и задайте их своим друзьям

- делает ли он зарядку каждый день;
- заботится ли он о своём здоровье;
- участвует ли он в спортивных соревнованиях;
- занимается ли он спортом;
- знает ли он популярные виды спорта в нашей стране; какие?
- знает ли он популярные виды спорта в Британии; какие?
- какой его любимый вид спорта;
- как он предпочитает отдыхать;
- занимаются ли его друзья спортом;
- нравится ему зимний или летний спорт.

Задание 5. Разыграйте следующую ситуацию*:

Вы встретили своего товарища. Расспросите его, занимается ли он каким-либо видом спорта; как давно; есть ли у него спортивные успехи, награды; помогают ли ему занятия спортом организовывать своё время; есть ли у него спортивные кумиры; на кого он хочет быть похож.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, нет ошибок в области английской грамматики, диалоги прочитаны без фонетических ошибок, эмоционально, с выражением, а их воспроизведение приближено к реальной беседе двух участников;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно – сделаны грамматические ошибки.

Проверочная работа № 5 по теме: «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

CITIES. TOWNS. VILLAGES.

Houses are buildings. Schools and clubs are buildings, too. A shop is a building or a part of a building.

When there are many houses and other buildings together, they make a town. A city is a very big town.

When there are few houses and other buildings together, they make a village.

Cities, towns and villages have names.

Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Minsk, London, Cambridge, Oxford, etc. are the names of cities.

Cities, towns and villages have streets between their buildings, that is, the buildings are on each side of a street. On each side of the street, in front of the buildings there is a pavement. Between the pavements there is the road. People walk on the pavements, buses and cars drive on the roads.

We can get from one place to another by different means of communication. We can go by train, by airplane (or plane), by ship, by bus, by car, etc.

How can we get from Moscow to Vladivostok? We can get there either by train or by airplane. If we go by train it takes us about seven days. If we go by airplane it takes us about 12 hours only.

How can we get to the nearest town? We can get there either by bus or by train.

How can we get from one village to another? We usually use a bicycle, a motorcycle or a bus to get from one village to another.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы

- 1) What is «pavement»?
- 2) Where do people walk?
- 3) By what means of transport can we get from one place to another?
- 4) What means of transport do you know?
- 5) What is «village»?
- 6) How can we get from one village to another?

Задание 3. Завершите следующие предложения

- 1) People walk on the ...
- 2) We can get from one place to another by...
- 3) We usually use a bicycle, motor-cycle or a bus to get to...
- 4) A city is a very big ...
- 5) Buses and cars drive on...

Задание 4. Выберите все неправильные предложения

- 1) Cities , towns, villages have names.
- 2) We can get from Moscow to Vladivostok by bicycle.
- 3) We usually use motor-cycle to get from Moscow to another town.
- 4) People walk on the roads and buses and cars drive on the pavement.
- 5) When there are few houses and other buildings together they make a city.

Задание 5. Где бы вы хотели жить: в огромном «мегаполисе» или небольшом городе или за городом? Напишите небольшой рассказ (5 предложений)

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, текст прочитан без фонетических ошибок, при выполнении заданий 2,3,4,5 нет ошибок в области английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки.

Проверочная работа № 6 по теме: «Досуг»

Задание 1. Скажите, какое из перечисленных выше занятий вы находите ...

1. more popular / less popular nowadays
2. more exciting / less exciting
3. more expensive / less expensive

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы о себе.

1. Do you like making things?
2. Do you spend most of your free time playing computer games?
3. What do you do in your free time?
4. What kinds of hobby do you know?
5. What can be collected?

Задание 3. Письменно переведите текст «Хобби и свободное времяпровождение»

As a rule, in their free time people like to entertain or amuse themselves. They can arrange a party or go out, for example, go to a disco or some club. Generally they do it to have fun or to have a good time.

When people have nothing to do they easily get bored. As a rule, boredom is an awful state which can lead to depression. That is why it is necessary to get yourself occupied.

Nowadays the most common activity to get rid of boredom is surfing the Internet. This mass media offers a lot of opportunities for entertainment. Socializing in social networks is the most popular activity not only for the young but also for the grown-ups. Using the Internet helps you to kill your time browsing, sharing your pictures in Instagram or chatting with «friends». Gossips or «yellow press» (tabloids) do you more harm than good as they make your brain work in the wrong direction.

Well, sometimes concerned parents try to make their children be occupied all time. That is why schoolchildren don't have much free time. But if they have, they usually spend it indoors playing computer games or chatting in the net. They can do it for hours.

Some years ago people had a lot of hobbies. Have a look at the list of hobbies of your parents.

Задание 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What is the most popular hobby nowadays?
2. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
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?

Задание 5. Вставьте в пропуски пропущенные слова.

1. They _____ all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach. (used, spent, occupied)
2. Some years ago she got interested _____ sewing 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.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, при выполнении заданий 1,2,4,5 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно – есть ошибки при употреблении правил грамматики английского языка.

Проверочная работа № 7 по теме: «Новости, средства массовой информации»

Задание 1. Письменно переведите текст

Newspapers

In the past people learnt about news from newspapers. Nowadays people usually learn what is happening in the country and in the world from TV or radio news programmes or from the Internet. We cannot imagine our life without newspapers. There are dozens of them on every news-stand. There are newspapers for professionals, for businessmen, for children and teenagers, for men, for women, for sports fans, for those who are interested in gardening and for those who keep pets.

Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy and finance, some aim to entertain their readers. Many newspapers express certain political opinion and people choose them according to their own political beliefs. In short, you can always find a paper which suits your interests.

There are two main types of newspaper: "broadsheets" and "tabloids". Broadsheets are often larger than tabloids, and are "serious" newspapers. They present the news in detail, and do not have many stories about the private lives of famous people. Tabloids, on the other hand, are much more interested in news and scandals involving stars than they are in serious news. They often have very big headlines, particularly on the front page, and have lots more photographs.

Besides, there are many free local newspapers which are put into your postbox whether you ask for it or not. Probably they are not interesting, because they consist mainly of advertisements, but you can find a lot of useful telephone numbers and addresses there.

TV, radio and the Internet have their advantages but nothing can substitute newspapers.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you read newspapers regularly?
2. What kind of newspapers do you prefer?
3. Does your family subscribe to any newspaper?
4. What are two main types of newspapers?
5. Do you prefer to read broadsheets or tabloids?
6. What “quality”, “broadsheet” newspapers do you know?
7. What does a “tabloid” mean?
8. Is tabloid press much more popular than the quality press?
9. Do you follow sports news in newspapers?
10. Do you read reviews of new films and books?
11. Do you like to read articles on politics and finance?
12. Do you read any newspaper in English?
13. Do you look through your local newspaper?
14. Do some newspapers include “colour supplements”?

Задание 3. Соотнесите английские слова и их русские эквиваленты

1. documentary a) бульварная газета
2. to subscribe b) книга в бумажной обложке
3. subscription c) подписываться (на газету и др.)
4. tabloid d) документальный фильм
5. choice e) подписка
6. paperbacks f) колонка (в газете)
7. column g) выбор
8. channel h) трансляция, радиовещание
9. broadcast i) жестокий
10. current j) спутник
11. TV listings k) зрители
12. satellite l) доступный
13. violent m) развлечение
14. viewers n) реклама
15. available o) текущие события
16. weekly p) канал (на ТВ)
17. entertainment q) программа (передач)
18. commercial r) еженедельный

Задание 4. Выберите правильное слово из данных ниже.

- 1) The said that there had been an earthquake in Chile.
- 2) According to the TV there's a thrilling film on Channel five at ten o'clock.
- 3) Have you seen the new for soap with that funny dog?
- 4) Some people pay for TV and they have a kind of dish on their roof to receive the signal from space.
- 5) You can receive hundreds of TV if you have a dish.
- 6) Journalists can make mistakes, so don't believe everything you read in the
- 7) TV companies their programmes across the country or even across the world.
- 8) Books printed with soft covers are called
- 9) I'm quite interested in affairs and watch the news every day.
- 10) Could you pass me the so I can see what time the film starts?

Задание 5. Выберите правильное слово из данных ниже

- 1) My grandmother always gets all the news over the
- 2) My favourite radio plays non-stop dance music.
- 3) Where a sport match has spectators, and radio has listeners, television has.....
- 4) I don't agree on having films on in the early evening.
- 5) The sent his two best reporters out to get the story.
- 6) You have to have a good voice and look serious to be a Most of them are also trained journalists.
- 7) Wasn't that actress in a for a bank a year ago?
- 8) We are thinking of getting TV to receive more programmes.
- 9) He has made his own for people interested in collecting stamps.
- 10) There are many free local which are put into your post-box whether you ask for it or not.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, при выполнении заданий 2,3,4,5 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно – есть ошибки при употреблении правил грамматики английского языка.

Проверочная работа № 8 по теме: «Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)»

Задание 1. Письменно переведите текст «Времена года и погода»

THE SEASONS AND WEATHER

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

When spring comes nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ground is covered with emerald-green grass and the first flowers. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless, and the sun shines brightly. The trees are in full blossom. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs, and sweet melodies may be heard from every wood and park. The days are warm and everything is full of life and joy.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather is usually fine in summer, but it can be very hot, especially in July. Sometimes there are storms with thunder and lightning. In summer people try to get away from the city noise and spend more time in the open air. They pick mushrooms and berries in the forest, swim in the rivers and lakes, go fishing and boating. Most people prefer to have their holidays in summer.

Autumn begins in September. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow, red and brown and fall to the ground. Most birds fly away to warm countries. There is a short spell of dry sunny weather in September, which is called 'Indian Summer'. It is a beautiful time when the sky is cloudless, the trees around are golden, the air is transparent and it is still warm. But gradually it gets colder and colder. It often rains in October and November which makes autumn an unpleasant season.

In winter the sun sets early and rise late. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Everything is covered with snow. Sometimes it is very cold, about 25-30 °C below zero. Going out in such weather isn't pleasant. Winter is a good time for sports. People go in for skating and skiing. Tobogganing is also popular, not as a kind of sports, but rather as a fun.

As for me, I like all the season, but I think there is nothing like late spring.

Задание 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы. Сделайте это в письменной форме.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. When does nature awaken from her long winter sleep?
3. Why do we like spring so much?
4. Why do people try to spend more time in the open air in summer?
5. Is summer the best season for tourism?
6. Where did you go last summer?
7. Do you like 'Indian Summer'? Why?
8. Do you like late autumn?
9. Why is autumn often called "golden autumn"?
10. What do you usually do on a nasty rainy day?
11. What is the weather like in winter?
12. Do you go in for skating or skiing?
13. Were you fond of playing snowballs and making snowmen when you were a child?
14. Most people prefer summer to any other seasons of the year. What about you?
15. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each season?
16. What is your favourite season? Why? What do you like to do in this season?

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски в данных предложениях

1. _____ scares many people. Гром пугает многих людей.
- 2 Did you see the _____? Ты видел молнию?
- 3 There were many _____ in January. В январе было много штормов.
- 4 There is _____ on the water. На воде лед.
- 5 There will be a _____. Будет гроза.
- 6 _____ bring much rain. Ураганы приносят много дождя.
- 7 The weather forecast says: _____. Прогноз погоды обещает солнечный период.
- 8 November is often _____. Ноябрь часто туманный.
- 9 Is the sky blue or _____. Небо голубое или облачное?
- 10 Yesterday it was a _____ day. Вчера был ветреный день.

Задание 4. Переведите эти предложения с Английского на Русский.

1. It is winter. It's very cold in Moscow in winter.
2. What time is it now? It's eleven. Oh, it's already late. I must go home.
3. It was frosty outside yesterday.
4. When does it usually get dark in Moscow in spring? It usually gets dark at half past 8 or at 9 o'clock in spring.
5. It is very light in this room. There is always a lot of sunshine here.
6. In winter it is usually still dark at half past 8.
7. When does it usually get warm in Moscow?
8. What time did it get light yesterday?
9. Was it cold yesterday? No, it was warm outside.

Задание 5. Переведите эти предложения с Русского на Английский

1. В прошлое воскресенье было не очень холодно, и мы с женой ездили за город.
2. Вчера вечером на улице было чудесно.
3. В Москве рано темнеет зимой. – Да. В 4 часа дня.
4. Сейчас не очень поздно. Мы можем посмотреть телевизор.

5. Сегодня холодно? – Нет, сегодня очень тепло. Вы можете открыть окно.
6. Зимой в Москве обычно бывает холодно. Светает поздно. Дни короткие, а ночи длинные. На улицах много снега. Некоторые люди любят зиму. Я тоже люблю гулять зимой по утрам.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, при выполнении заданий 2,3,5 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно – есть грамматические ошибки;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно – есть ошибки при употреблении правил грамматики английского языка.

Проверочная работа № 9 по теме: «Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

People in our country have **the right** for education. It is our Constitutional right. But it is not only a right, it is **a duty**, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school and they must get a full secondary education.

Children start school at the age of six in Russia. Children under the age of six are taken to **crèches** and **nursery schools**. The course of studies at school is eleven years now: four years of **primary school** and seven years of **secondary school**. Previously it was only ten years: three years of primary school and seven years of secondary school. All pupils have equal rights in all stages of education.

There is a wide choice of schools nowadays: **state** schools, **private** schools, **lyceums** and **gymnasiums**. There is also a number of specialized schools, where the pupils get deep knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics, or other subjects. The majority of schools is **free of charge**, but in some (usually private ones) parents have to pay for the education of their children. In ordinary schools parents sometimes pay for additional subjects in **the curriculum**, such as a foreign language or arts. Most children can already read and write when they start their school: this makes education much easier for them.

The school year starts in the first of September and finishes in May. It is divided into four **terms**. Study programme in schools is fixed. It means that schoolchildren can't choose subjects they want to study.

In primary school there are three or four lessons a day. A lesson lasts forty minutes. During the first term children get used to learning and adapt to school regulations. At primary schools all lessons are usually **conducted by** one teacher.

At the age of ten children pass to the second stage of education, known as secondary school. In secondary school there is a wide variety of subjects under study, and teachers specialize. The **transition** from primary to secondary school is sometimes difficult for children.

After finishing the ninth form and getting **the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education**, schoolchildren may either continue their education in the tenth form, or leave school and go to **technical (vocational) schools** and **colleges**. They not only learn general subjects, but also receive a specialty there. Having finished a secondary school, a technical school or a college young people can start working, or they may enter an **Institute** or a **University**. Professional training makes it easier to get **higher education**.

After eleven years at school, the school leavers take examinations and get **the Certificate of Complete Secondary Education**. Those who have only excellent marks in the Certificate get a gold medal, which gives the right to enter higher school taking only one examination or a **personal interview**.

The **admission** to higher school is competitive and based on the system of **entrance examinations**, usually three or four. During the examinations the school leavers must show their abilities

in the chosen field. Young people also have an option to get specialized secondary education in vocational schools after leaving the eleventh form.

Among higher educational establishments are institutes (colleges), **academies** and universities. The term of studying in higher school is from four to six years. Students can be involved in scientific research while studying. At the end of their final year at college, university or academy they take final examinations and get a diploma. Besides, they can take **postgraduate courses** in the chosen field.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. Is education in our country free?
2. Is education in Russia right or duty?
3. What types of schools are there in Russia?
4. What are the possible ways to continue education after the finishing of the secondary school?
5. What are the main types of educational institutions in our country?
6. What are the types of higher education institutions in Russia?

Задание 3. Дайте российские эквиваленты для следующих слов и словосочетаний

the course of studies; primary school; secondary school; previously; creche; lyceum; gymnasium; free of charge; curriculum; to adapt; to extend; to conduct; transition; vocational school; higher school; competitive; ability; to be involved in; postgraduate courses

Задание 4. Дайте английские эквиваленты следующим русским словам

детский сад; большой выбор; государственная школа; большинство школ; дополнительные предметы; первая четверть; школьные правила; включать; изучаемые предметы; выпускники; академия; выпускные экзамены

Задание 5. Найдите в тексте и выпишите информацию о данных ниже словосочетаниях

- the course of studies in Russian schools;
- pre-primary educational establishments;
- types of schools existing in Russia;
- secondary education;
- school-leaving examinations;
- the admission to higher school;
- higher educational establishments.

Задание 6. Установите соответствие значений слов с их российскими эквивалентами

1) the name for a type of secondary school in several countries	a) факультет
2) one of the two periods that the school or college year is divided into	b) колледж
3) a department or group of related departments in a college or university	c) учебный план
4) a formal written, spoken or practical test, especially at school or college, to see how much you know about a subject, or what you can do	d) лицей
5) the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc	e) семестр
6) a place where students go to study or to receive training after they have left school	f) экзамен

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, тест прочитан вслух без фонетических ошибок, при выполнении задания 2 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно, задание 6 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задания 5 и 6 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 10 по теме: «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники»

Задание 1. Дополните предложения как указано в примере.

Пример: This cat is, but that cat is....(fat)

This cat is fat, but that cat is fatter.

- 1) This monkey is ..., but that monkey is ... (funny)
- 2) This shirt is ..., but that shirt is ... (nice)
- 3) This house is ..., but that house is ... (big)
- 4) This milk is ..., but that milk is ... (hot)
- 5) This boy is ..., but that boy is ... (lazy)
- 6) This puppy is ..., but that puppy is ... (small)
- 7) This book is ..., but that book is ... (better)
- 8) This pig is ..., but that pig is ... (dirty)
- 9) This ball is ..., but that ball is ... (bad)
- 10) This girl is ..., but that girl is ... (tall)

Задание 2. Откройте скобки, используя сравнительную степень прилагательных.

Пример: This cat is ...than that cat.(big)

This cat is bigger than that cat.

- 1) This monkey is ... than that monkey. (funny)
- 2) This cat is ... than that cat. (lazy)
- 3) This woman is ... than that woman. (busy)
- 4) This book is ... than that book. (bad)
- 5) This pig is ... than that pig. (fat)
- 6) This tomato is ... than that tomato. (small)

Задание 3. Откройте скобки, используя превосходную степень прилагательных.

Пример: Jane is ... girl in our class. (tall)

Jane is the tallest girl in our class.

- 1) This house is ... house in our town. (big)
- 2) This classroom is ... classroom in my school. (large)
- 3) This book is ... book in this library. (bad)
- 4) Peter is ... boy in her class. (short)
- 5) Ann is ... girl in their class. (lazy)
- 6) This film is ... (good)

Задание 4. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

British Traditions and Customs.

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures. There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music- sounds. Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race. British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside. Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called Bonfire Night. On November 5, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks. In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st. A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone. The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

Задание 5. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. What nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe?
2. What are the best examples of their conservatism?
3. What are the most popular English traditions?
4. What is the original name of Halloween?
5. What is a popular Scottish event?
6. What is the Eisteddfod?
7. What peculiarities of the English monetary system do you know?

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 8, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют ошибки при переводе, тест прочитан вслух без фонетических ошибок, при выполнении заданий 1,2,3,5 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задания 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 11 по теме: «Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

How is success measured? Happiness, achievement, influence, cash. However it's measured, it surely takes more than luck to come by. Success is almost always hard-earned. Yet the journey begins with a step. The first step toward success is confidence – belief in your ability to succeed. Keep confident, whether working or looking for work. Good relations with supervisors and other employees, or rapport shows a positive attitude toward work. Several related attitudes are especially important on the job: conformity, cooperation and completion.

Conformity involves how well an individual is suited to any group – social, cultural or economic. In the case of a business, for example, necessary for your career. How to achieve it? First, you have to refuse from your harmful habits -alcohol drinking, smoking. Second, to eat regularly and in time is much better than to stick to a diet. Third, you should at least twice a week attend a fitness center or a swimming pool and to prefer active forms of resting to passive ones. It does not matter whether you do that alone, with your friends or co-workers. You can attend sport clubs or fitness centers after work or at weekends. It is necessary both for your health, energy and for your job career.

Working together and getting along with others is called cooperation. Cooperation builds friendships. Once you have cooperated with others, they are likely to cooperate with you. Cooperation depends on the ability to communicate with others, even at difficult moments. It is part of keeping a good job and an important step toward your success.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте соответствующие эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

Успех, измерить, счастье, достижение, влияние, удача, сопутствовать, трудно достигнуть, путь, шаг, уверенность, верить, способность, искать работу, хорошие отношения, начальник, сотрудники, позитивное отношение к работе, конформизм, сотрудничество, конкуренция, карьера, достичь, произвести хорошее впечатление, отказаться от вредных привычек, активные формы отдыха, поддержание деловой активности, уважительное отношение

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами и выражениями: dependability, commitment, advice, initiative, conscientiously, I only work here, fair share, took it personally, get by, loyalty to

1. Her employer appreciated that she worked ... and usually more than her fair share.
2. The manager`s ... was to treat visitors like guests.
3. The new secretary showed her ... by keeping to the schedule.
4. His ... to the company was so great that he could phone there every day when on vacation.
5. If you act responsibly and show that you have ... , you will sooner or later be promoted.
6. Ann`s ... the department was shown by years of faithful service.
7. The two who were laid off were the ones who tried to ... with as little work as possible.
8. When Jane`s supervisor asked her to do the work over again, she ... and became very upset.
9. The accountants had complained that the new employee did not do his ... of work.
10. When I asked my boss for assistance, he joked with me and said, "I don't know, ..."

Задание 4. Соотнесите новые слова и словосочетания с их значениями

a)(antisocial behaviour), b) (generation gap), c) (hierarchy), d) (social media), e) (community), f) reward, g)(rule), h)opinion), (i) consequence, (j)(compromise), (k), (behaviour), l) (social)

1. a social unit (a group of living things) with commonality such as place, norms, religion, values, customs, or identity.
2. a judgment, viewpoint, or statement that is not conclusive, rather than facts, which are true statements
3. the range of actions and mannerisms made by individuals, organisms, systems or artificial entities in some environment
4. actions that harm
5. a concept of finding agreement through communication
6. a requirement for the fulfillment of certain conditions (a norm of behavior) by all participants in an action (game, spelling, lawsuit, organization, institution), for the implementation of which encouragement is provided, for non-compliance – punishment
7. a result of a particular action or situation, often one that is bad or not convenient
8. a situation in which older and younger people do not understand each other because of their different experiences, opinions, habits, and behaviour
9. a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance
10. relating to activities in which you meet and spend time with other people and that happen during the time when you are not working
11. websites and computer programs that allow people to communicate and share information on the internet using a computer or mobile phone
12. something given in exchange for good behaviour or good work

Задание 5. Прочитайте, переведите и разыграйте диалог по ролям

Presenter: Hi we're doing some research on social involvement. We want to find out how involved people are with their local communities. We'd like to ask you a few questions, do you have a minute?

Jon: Oh yes, okay. If it's short.

Presenter: It won't take long. First, how many of your neighbors' first names do you know?

Jon: My neighbors.... Oh, what let me see. I'd say about ten, maybe more... I've been in my home for a long time so i know them all.

Presenter: Okay. How often do you attend parades or festivals?

Jon: Not often. I did when the kids were younger, but now they're not interested, let's say once a year, maybe even less.

Presenter: Do you volunteer?

Jon: Yeah. We do a lot of fundraising for the local hospital for arts programs for kids and so on my wife is very involved in that we do concerts at Christmas that kind of thing.

Presenter: Do you sign petitions?

Jon: Sometimes yes, but not often. I prefer to have more information before i sign.

Presenter: Do you go to neighborhood meetings?

Jon: No. I'm afraid i don't. I know i should, but you know, it's always easier to do something else.

Presenter: How often do you visit with friends and family?

Jon: Family all the time. My sister lives across the street so we see her almost every day. I see my dad a couple of times a week he lives pretty close.

Presenter: What about friends?

Jon: We get together with friends about once a week we usually go out to dinner.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 13

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют грамматические ошибки при переводе, тест и диалог прочитан вслух без фонетических ошибок;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,5 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,5 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 3 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 12 по теме: «Профессии, карьера»

Задание 1. Составьте пары слов из приведенных ниже слов в два столбца.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. bulletin | a. recruiters |
| 2. to assess | b. personal traits |
| 3. word-of-mouth | c. resume |
| 4. to tap | d. postings |
| 5. to present | e. board |
| 6. to hunt | f. leads |
| 7. to search | g. a job |
| 8. executive | h. prospects |
| 9. to fill | i. the market |
| 10. to present | j. vacancies ads |
| 11. employment | k. job |
| 12. career | 1. a position |
| 13. permanent | m. agency |

Задание 2. Переведите слова, данные в скобках.

1) There are several ways of (поиска работы). 2) First you should (оценить) your own chances 3) He studied the ads of (о вакансиях) being published. 4) Solid companies (помещают объявления) in

prestigious expensive publications. 5) Your main task is to understand whether the position (согласуется) your skills and education. 6) Such special demands (устанавливают уровень) of the candidate's qualification. 7) Remember that the demands enumerated in the ads (обязательны). 8) Carefully read (требования) made of the given position. 4) There is a need to understand that the word does not (подразумевает) secretarial functions 10) (Предварительный отбор) is carried out on the basis of resume 11) Reading the ads you may (выделить / получить) information on (деятельности) of the company. 12) There is a need (представить себе) at least in general outline the personnel structure of Western companies.

Задание 3. Переведите эти тексты

Text 1. *What is "for life" job?*

At one time it was standard practice for many people to leave school, find a full-time job – starting at trainee level – and then, once fully skilled, stay in the same type of job until they retired.

Today the pattern of employment is far more varied and unemployment is far more widespread. There are no longer jobs "for life" – many people have two or more careers during their working life. No longer are all jobs full-time. No longer is it the case that once you find a job you will be secure forever – or required by your employer to do only the specific job for which you are trained.

The number of people working part-time has increased dramatically over the past 10 years, not just in Britain but also throughout the European Union. This is one of the consequences of the growth in the service industries. In retailing, catering, hotel work, health care, banking and education many jobs are now part-time.

The main difference between working part-time and full-time is in the number of hours worked. A part-time employee will work fewer than the standard operating hours of the company. In some cases, two part employees might job-share one full-time job, and do the work between them. Typical shares are:

- One partner working mornings and the other afternoons
- Alternate day working
- Shares of two and a half days each
- One partner working a three-day week and the other a two-day week and then alternating.

Text 2. *Why do employers and employees prefer part-time staff?*

Employers may prefer part-time staff for several reasons.

1. The company wage bill is reduced. If part-time staff are employed for evening or weekend work they are not eligible for the over time rates which would be paid to full-time staff. The employer also saves on National Insurance payments if part-time staff earn less than the lower earnings limit.
2. Part-time staff are more flexible – they can be used to cover for absent staff and work extra hours when the company is busy or wants to open longer hours.
3. There may be more people willing to work part-time in the areas where there is a skills shortage. Therefore a company prepared to offer part-time jobs can recruit the people it needs.

One argument in favour of part-time workers used to be that employers could pay them less per hour and refuse to offer them fringe benefits such as profit sharing or subsidized mortgages. They also had less job security as they had fewer legal rights. The situation has now changed and the European Court has ruled that most part-time workers have the same rights as full-time workers.

Employees may prefer to work part-time for several reasons.

1. They can have a greater say in the days and hours they work. This is often important for mothers of school children for example.
2. Part-time work enables a person to earn some money and still have time for leisure.
3. It's better than being unemployed.
4. It is a useful way of earning some money, for those who cannot work full time, e.g.¹ students, those who are disabled or ill, or pensioners who want supplement their pension.

Text 3. What is the difference between employed and self-employed status?

It is easy to think that you are employed if you work for somebody else and you are self-employed if you work for yourself! But life is not so simple. For example, what would be your status if you applied for and accepted the job advertised below?

Задание 4. Соотнесите каждую профессию с ее функционалом.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a teacher | a) He bakes bread. |
| 2. a doctor | b) He works in a circus. |
| 3. a policeman | c) He takes care of our teeth. |
| 4. a clown | d) He fights fires. |
| 5. a postman | e) She studies at school. |
| 6. a dancer | f) He delivers letters. |
| 7. a fireman | g) She gives pupils homework. |
| 8. a baker | h) He helps sick people. |
| 9. a dentist | i) He protects people. |
| 10 a pupil | j) She works in a theatre. |

Задание 5. Что делают люди этой профессии? Запишите предложения из списка в правильные столбцы ниже.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| She wears a uniform. | She works with children. |
| He gets up very early. | He answers the phone. |
| He lives in the country. | She corrects homework. |
| She goes to foreign countries. | She serves people with food and drinks. |
| He likes animals. | He gives people room keys. |
| He meets a lot of people. | She speaks three languages. |
| She looks after passengers. | She works in a school. |
| He uses a word processor. | She travels a lot. |
| She works at home, too. | He works outside. |
| He has two students. | She stays in a hotels a lot. |

She is an air hostess.	He's a receptionist.	She's a teacher.	He's a farmer.
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 13, ЛР 18

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют грамматические ошибки при переводе, оба текста прочитаны вслух без фонетических ошибок;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 13 по теме: «Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The scientific and technological progress of the 20th century has allowed people **to overcome** time and distance. The whole world is open now.

To begin with most of us in big cities travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. They go by underground, they change to a bus or they take a taxi. From time to time we have **to go** to another city or country **on business**. Then after a year's work people go on holiday and they do not like to spend it at home.

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

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

People who wish **to travel** either **for pleasure** or **on business** have **at their disposal** various means of transport. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better **to book** tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport by car. Soon you'll be **boarding the big airliner** and it will carry you to new lands. When on the plane you may look around. In front of you in the **cockpit** you'll see the pilot and his crew.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. When on the train you can always see the countryside around you. To have a good trip by train you must book the tickets in advance. When the day of your departure comes, you go to the railway station. The porter helps you with your luggage. You go to your **carriage** and find out if you have a lower or upper **berth** in your compartment. Each compartment has its own window, a table, a place for your suitcases and, of course, four berths.

Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board a large cruise ship people **traverse** oceans and visit other countries. The ship stops for a day or two in different ports and people go ashore on excursions. The only **drawback** is seasickness.

Many people prefer travelling by car. This way you can explore the nearby towns and cities. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and that you are not bound by any schedule.

Coach tours are not expensive and very popular. They are planned as holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time.

One of the cheapest and the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. Walking through the wood or along the river, having a rest on the shore of a forest lake, climbing a mountain, you feel yourself a part of nature.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. When do you usually travel?
2. Where do you go?
3. Do you collect information about the places you would like to visit?
4. Do you think that travel broadens one's mind?
5. What places would you like to visit?
6. What do you like better, to travel along or in a group? Why?
7. How are you going to spend your next vacation? Are you going to go anywhere? How long are you going to be on vacation? What are you going to do? Is anyone going to travel with you?
8. What do you hate doing on vacation?
9. When did you last travel by railroad?
10. From which railroad station do trains leave Moscow for the South (the North, the West, the East)?

11. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Why?
12. Are you fond of travelling?
13. Why do people travel?
14. How many hours a day do you spend travelling?
15. Why do some people choose planes for travelling?
16. Do you like to travel by train? What are its disadvantages?
17. Would you like to go on a big ocean cruise?
18. Why can it be convenient to travel by car?
19. Have you ever been on a coach tour?
20. If you could spend a hiking holiday wherever you like, what place would you choose?

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты для следующих русских слов

преодолевать время и расстояние; весь мир; ездить на метро; брать такси; командировка; открывать/обнаруживать; делать пересадку; ради удовольствия; средства транспорта; располагать чем-нибудь; заказать билеты заранее; пересекать океаны; расписание/график; автобусные туры; ходить в поход; цель путешествия; преимущества.

Задание 4. Завершите предложения английским эквивалентами, пользуясь словарем

1. Modern life is impossible without (путешествие).
2. Of course the fastest way of travelling is (самолетом).
3. Travelling (поездом) also has its advantages.
4. You have to call the air line (билетную кассу) and (заказать билет заранее).
5. Her suitcases weigh more than 20 kilograms so she has to (платить за дополнительный вес).
6. You can (заказать каюту) and travel by ship.
7. Modern trains have very comfortable (спальные вагоны).
8. After you've filled in (иммиграционный бланк) you must go through passport control

Задание 5. Соотнесите слова с их правильными значениями

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tourism | 2. Volunteer travel | 3. Adventure travel | 4. Ecotourism |
| 5. Cultural tourism | 6. Educational tourism | 7. Business travel | 8. Vacations |

- a. Leisure time away from work or school, devoted to rest or pleasure.
- b. Participants of this type of vacations typically “do something good” for charitable cause while experiencing new places.
- c. Tourists usually travel to fragile and protected areas. This form of tourism for those who want to conserve the environment.
- d. This is a travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes.
- e. This type of trips involves traveling on business purposes.
- f. The main focus of this tour includes visiting another country to learn about the culture or to work and apply skills learned inside the classroom in a different environment.
- g. This type of travel usually includes the idea of risk and traveling to remote and exotic areas.
- h. The focus of this style of trip is learning from other cultures to broaden one’s perspective.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 13, ЛР 18

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно – отсутствуют грамматические ошибки при переводе, тест прочитан вслух без фонетических ошибок;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 14 по теме: «Искусство и развлечения»

Задание 1. Соотнесите слова и выражения с их значениями

1	background music	A	a musician
2	piped music	B	to play music
3	incidental music	C	to have musical talents
4	band music	D	not to fall into the notes
5	to compose music	E	a particular song
6	a performer	F	music broadcast in public places
7	to perform music	G	music played by an orchestra or a band
8	a piece of music	H	to sing a haunting melody very quietly
9	a recording	I	to write music
10	to hum a melody	J	music accompanying film, performance
11	to have an ear for music	K	music transmitted over the public broadcasting network
12	to sing out of tune	L	a musical work, a song

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Music in Our Life

Music is very important in our life. We cannot live without music. People **listen to music** when they are happy or when they are unhappy. It helps them in their everyday life. Nowadays many people enjoy music as their hobby.

People listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street, in the shops, on television and over radio. They listen to music, they dance to music, they learn to play musical instruments.

There are so many kinds of music in our life. For example, rap and pop music, rock and alternative music, industrial and disco music, drum & bass and techno music, and, of course, classic music. Different people like different music.

The scientists say that they can define your character if they know what music you like. For example, they suppose that people who listen to rock music are very clever and reasonable. British scientists confirm that the most of young people listen to the aggressive music as metal and rock. Scientists say that these people are good students, because of their character. Music shows people's soul and nature.

Classical music

Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. Classical music means music produced in the Western world between 1750 and 1820. This music includes opera, chamber music, choral pieces, and music a full orchestra.

Currently, scientists proved that listening to classical music has a beneficial effect on the physical and the moral state of a man. This music always makes you to have emotions or associations, as though reading a good book and, together with its heroes live among them. Classical music also enhances the memory of a man.

Classical music in its limited definition includes the works of Wolfgang Mozart and Ludwig van Beethoven.

Henry Percell's wrote the first British classical opera Dido and Aeneas. Several bars from his song Lilliburlero are used by the BBC as a signature tune.

Benjamin Britten was a master of vocal music of all kinds. Britten started the Aldeburgh Festival. Benjamin Britten began writing music as a child. Later he wrote deal of music for young people.

Also the famous waltzes is Frederic Chopin. These works give some sadness. Probably he was very sad because he could not come home at the end of his life.

Classical music may also refer to the native and folk music of any country. The styles vary greatly depending upon available instruments. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music.

Rock music

Rock is the kind of music many young people listen to. In rock songs you can notice many important problems that thrill youth.

Rock music, sometimes also known as «rock and roll» is a style of music that became popular in the 1950s in America and Europe. It is primarily based on older musical styles, such as the rhythm'n'blues music originated by African American performers such as Chuck Berry and Little Richard, with a heavy focus on guitar, drums, and powerful vocals.

One of the earliest and most famous performers in the early days of rock was Elvis Presley, who shocked the world with his suggestive dancing and powerful music. He became an instant phenomenon, and led the way for many other performers over the decades to come.

Another hugely successful and popular rock music group was the Beatles. The Beatles were a legendary English rock band, which was established in 1959 in Liverpool. The group consisted of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. This was not the original composition of the group but those whom the entire world knows as the Beatles! The most popular songs of the Beatles are «Yesterday», «Let it be», «Yellow submarine», «Obladi-Oblada», «Girl», «Come Together», «Hey, Jude!».

Rock music as any other music help people to relax and have rest and feel themselves a harmonious individual. It is better to listen to rock music when alone, for no one hinders you to hear the beauty of its sound. People believe that music a person listens to may say much about a person, his character, upbringing and outlook. Many young people can't live without listening to rock music, because it makes their life brighter and more interesting.

Rap music

Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks or shouts the words in time to music with a steady beat. Rap music is a style of popular music.

Rap music beginnings in African-American inner-city street culture. This type of music often deals with the hardships of inner-city life. Rap music is sounded in 1970. This music is popular among people of all ages and backgrounds.

Rap songs are often known for their focus on controversial themes, such as gang violence. Often, however, musicians sing about a wide range of events and themes. They often express their political and social views, and they may discuss their own lives or even write love songs. Performers have even been known to write rap songs about fictional events.

Pop music

Pop music is a genre of popular music. First time the term pop music in English has sounded in 1926. The roots of pop music go deep into the history. The basic unit in pop music is a different song or single. The average song length is from 2 to 4 minutes. Since the early fifties pop music has been the enthusiasm and the entertainment of the young.

The popular group was Abba in XX century. It was formed in 1973 in Sweden. Abba's cheerful tunes made them international pop stars and one of the most successful groups of the seventies. Their most famous songs ("Waterloo", "Money, Money, Money", "Knowing Me, Knowing You", etc.) often topped European charts. Though the group doesn't exist any more, it is still popular with people of all ages.

Pop music is breathtaking and full of energy. When people listen to pop music it makes they remember happy times and forget the problems of everyday life. It helps them to relax when they are tired. Texts of pop songs devoted to personal experiences, emotions: love, sadness, joy.

Задание 3. Напишите эссе о своем любимом музыкальном стиле или исполнителе

Задание 4. Соотнесите музыкальные термины и их значения

1. country music;
2. rock;
3. blues;
4. rap.
5. jazz

a) an American style of music based on variation. Since its beginning in the black community of New Orleans, Louisiana, USA around the turn of the century, it has continuously been involved into many different styles. The constant elements are improvisation and variation.

b) music that is popular in and originated from the southern and western United States. It has many sources: traditional ballads, cowboy songs, Mexican music and the like.

c) a style of music that was popular especially in the 1950s but is still played now. It has a strong, loud beat and is usually played on electrical instruments.

d) a type of music that has its origins in America`s black community. Most songs are about loneliness, sadness or lost love, sometimes the words express a humorous reaction to life`s troubles.

e) a musical style where the singer speaks or shouts the words.

Задание 5. Опишите стиль музыки, используя данные ниже прилагательные.

Country music, rock, blues, rap, jazz, classical music, pop music

Dramatic- драматичный
Catchy- прилипучий
Lively- яркий
Exciting- захватывающий
Haunting- навязчивый
Boring- скучный
Tedious- нудный
Repetitive- повторяющийся
Monotonous- монотонный
Sad- печальный
Moving- трогательный
Sentimental- сентиментальный
Romantic- романтический
Scary- пугающий
Sinister- страшный / мрачный
Terrifying- пугающий
Soothing- успокаивающая
Thoughtful- созерцательная

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно.

Проверочная работа № 15 по теме: «Цифры, числа, математические действия, основные математические понятия и физические явления»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Выполните запись примеров на английском языке в виде числительных и их решение

$$112+345=$$

$$b+c=d$$

$$456+125=$$

$$56-45=$$

$$34+456=$$

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните письменный перевод текста

The history of numbers

Two and a half thousand years ago, in 520 BCE, Pythagorus founded his vegetarian school of math in Greece. Pythagorus was intrigued by whole numbers, noticing that pleasing harmonies are combinations of whole numbers. Convinced that the number one was the basis of the universe, he tried to make all three sides of a triangle an exact number of units, a feat which he was not able to accomplish. He was thus defeated by his own favorite geometrical shape, one for which he would be forever famous.

His Pythagorean theorem has been credited to him, even though ancient Indian texts, the Sulva Sutras (800 BCE) and the Shatapatha Brahmana (8th to 6th centuries BCE) prove that this theorem was known in India some two thousand years before his birth.

Later in the third century BCE, Archimedes, the renowned Greek scientist, who loved to play games with numbers, entered the realm of the unimaginable, trying to calculate such things as how many grains of sand would fill the entire universe. Some of these intellectual exercises proved to be useful, such as turning a sphere into a cylinder. His formula was later used to take a globe and turn it into a flat map. Romans invading Greece were interested in power, not abstract mathematics. They killed Archimedes in 212 BCE and thereby impeded the development of mathematics. Their system of Roman numerals was too complicated for calculating, so actual counting had to be done on a counting board, an early form of the abacus.

Although the usage of the Roman numeral system spread all over Europe and remained the dominant numeral system for more than five hundred years, not a single Roman mathematician is celebrated today. The Romans were more interested in using numbers to record their conquests and count dead bodies.

Задание 3. Определите функцию «one» и переведите предложения

1. One must know at least one foreign language.
2. One can easily do it!
3. One must work hard at foreign language if one wants to master it.
4. One shouldn't forget this rule.
5. One should know that the present-day economists unlike economists of the 19th century include land in capital.

Задание 4. Запишите словами результат.

Example: Ten + nine: nineteen

a) Twenty one + four:

- b) Sixty + nineteen:
- c) Ninety two + four:
- d) Forty+ sixteen:
- e) Eighty + seven:
- f) Fifty + twenty:

Задание 5. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. I was born on.....(03.03.2000).
2. It's.....(01.08.2003).
3. It's.....(05.07.2019).
4. My mother was born on.....(06.04.1975).
5. My father was born on.....(25.09.1970).

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Выполните запись примеров на английском языке в виде числительных и их решение

17+45=
90-67=
15+3=
78+13=
82+2=

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните письменный перевод текста

The history of numbers

In India, emphasis was not on military organization but in finding enlightenment. Indians, as early as 500 BCE, devised a system of different symbols for every number from one to nine, a system that came to be called Arabic numerals, because they spread first to Islamic countries before reaching Europe centuries later.

What is historically known goes back to the days of the Harappan civilization (2,600-3,000 BCE). Since this Indian civilization delved into commerce and cultural activities, it was only natural that they devise systems of weights and measurements. For example, a bronze rod marked in units of 0.367 inches was discovered and points to the degree of accuracy they demanded. Evidently, such accuracy was required for town planning and construction projects. Weights corresponding to units of 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 have been discovered and they obviously played important parts in the development of trade and commerce.

It seems clear from the early Sanskrit works on mathematics that the insistent demand of the times was there, for these books are full of problems of trade and social relationships involving complicated calculations. There are problems dealing with taxation, debt and interest, problems of partnership, barter and exchange, and the calculation of the fineness of gold. The complexities of society, government operations and extensive trade required simpler methods of calculation.

Задание 3. Определите функцию «one» и переведите предложения

1. One can do what one likes.
2. It's a risk, but one has to take risk sometimes.
3. Having bought a share in a business, one risks to lose only the sum of money invested in it.
4. Soon people will learn about this little-known phenomenon – one that we must study carefully.
5. The forthcoming weeks and days will be the ones of intensive actions.

Задание 4. Запишите словами результат

Example: Ten + nine: nineteen

- a) Fifty + thirteen:
- b) Thirty + sixteen:
- c) Thirty three + four:
- d) Eleven + nine:
- e) Seventy + eight:
- f) Seventy + fifteen

Задание 5. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on (02.12.2000).
2. Our dog was born on (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).
5. My birthday is on.....(20.02.1990).

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

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- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа № 16 по теме: «Документы (письма, контракты)»

Задание 1. Запишите даты, данные ниже, в соответствии с правилами

1st March, 1947; 15/12/1944; 3/10/1971 (USA); 27/10/1980; 6/2/1978 (UK);
5/7/2002 (USA); 2nd April, 1994; 9/3/1942 (USA)

Задание 2. Соотнесите начало письма слева с его завершением справа

1. Dear Gentlemen	1. Best wishes
2. Dear Miss Smith	2. Yours sincerely
3. Dear Ms. Black	3. Yours faithfully
4. Dear Sirs	
5. Dear Madam	
6. Dear Mr. Green 7. Dear Ann	
8. Dear Mrs. Wilson	
9. Dear Jack	

Задание 3. Соотнесите русские словосочетания слева с их английскими эквивалентами справа.

1. в дополнении к	a. Yours faithfully
2. в целом	b. in response to
3. быть благодарным	c. as requested
4. в добавлении, к тому же	d. with reference to
5. ожидать с нетерпением	e. Yours sincerely
6. с уважением, искренне Ваш	f. enclose
7. с уважением, преданный Вам	g. Best wishes
8. в ответ на	h. in accordance with
9. наилучшие пожелания	i. look forward
10. прилагать, вкладывать в тот же конверт	j. be kind
11. ссылаясь на	k. on the whole
12. в соответствии с	l. in addition
13. согласно просьбе	m. further to
14. быть любезным	n. be obliged

Задание 4. Перепутаны фразы для личных и деловых писем. Поставьте букву В для выражений, используемых в деловых письмах, и букву Р для личных.

1. I hope all is going well.
2. I will be obliged if you could
3. Thanks for your letter
4. Why don't we ...
5. I would appreciate if you could...
6. How are you?
7. Dear Uncle Pete,
8. I would be very grateful to you for ...
9. I am writing to enquire about...
10. With reference to...
11. My best regards to John.
12. Further to...

Задание 5. Найдите лишнее слово или выражение в следующих цепочках слов.

1. a) Best wishes c) Missing you	b) Best regards d) Yours sincerely
2. a) further to c) fondly	b) appreciate d) in reply to
3. a) enclosed c) Hi	b) as you asked d) Thanks for your letter.
4. a) Dear Sir c) Gentlemen	b) Dear Ms Green d) Dear Alice
5. a) in addition c) As requested	b) What's the news? d) According to

Задание 6. Выберите подходящий вариант.

- We have received your letter _____ 2 September.
1. from b) of c) on
- We are _____ for your letter.
1. obliged b) enclosed c) confirmed
- In _____ to your letter we inform the following.
1. accordance b) addition c) response
- Please find _____ the copy of the contract.
1. obliged b) appreciated c) enclosed
- The goods were sent _____ with our contract.
1. in addition b) in accordance c) in response
- _____ to your letter we would ask you to send us the light of goods wanted.
1. In accordance b) Referring c) On the whole
- I am writing in _____ with your telephone call.
1. reference b) addition c) connection
- We very much _____ your hospitality.
1. appreciate b) look forward c) are kind

Задание 7. Заполните пропуски нужным предлогом..

- _____ reply _____ your letter _____ 13 September we are glad to inform you that the terms of the contract have been approved. 2. The contract was signed _____ 22 February. 3. According _____ your request we sent you our price list enclosed. 4. _____ reference _____ our telephone conversation we confirm the following. 5. We are obliged _____ your letter _____ 7 May. 6. _____ accordance _____ the contract the goods will be delivered _____ 25 March. 7. Further _____ our previous letter we are glad to send samples of our goods. 8 We look _____ seeing you again.

Задание 8. Прочитайте и переведите слова из таблицы. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами. В рамке есть одно лишнее слово.

accept	acknowledge	forward
hesitate	response	sincerely

Dear Miss Mint,

In 1) _____ to your letter of January 21, I am pleased to confirm that we are ready to accept your order and to business with your company. We 2) _____ receipt of your order № 5478. It is being processed at the moment and will be delivered to you within a week.

We are looking 3) _____ to pleasant business relations with your company. If you require any further information, please do not 4) _____ to contact us.

Yours 5) _____,

Anna Black

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ОК10

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 сделаны правильно, задание 8 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6 сделаны правильно, задание 7 и 8 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа №17 по теме: «Транспорт»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Railway Construction in Russia

The beginning of railway construction in Russia began at the second half of the 18th century, when the country was awakening from the long slumber of the Middle Ages. Road building became closely connected with the development of the mining industry. Among the numerous works build in the Urals the most important and the best equipped ones were the Kolyvan-Voskresensk works. It was at those works that the first tram-ways in Russia were laid down to link the mines and the works.

K.D. Frolov, a highly trained foreman, was engaged in the construction of the tracks, and great ability and zeal were displayed by him in that work. Later on, in 1769, Frolov succeeded in mechanizing transportation within the shops of the works.

The next very important step was taken by A.S. Yartsev, manager of the Alexander Gun Works in Petrozavodsk, who suggested that cast iron rails should be used instead of tracks. Accordingly in 1788 a railway 173,5 m long was constructed to meet the needs of the works.

Another line with cast iron rails was constructed in the Altai Muontains by engineer R.K.Frolov, son of K.D.Frolov in 1809. Its length was 1867m. its technical equipment was much superior to the equipment of all the railways built in the Urals at that time.

Since capitalism was gaining ground in Russia, new industrial enterprises began to spring up all over the country and the then existing machines could not cope with the ever increasing demands of the mines.

The stationary steam engine invented by I.I. Pilsunov in 1763 and installed at some plants paved the way for the introduction of steam as tractive power on railways.

The first steam locomotive in Russia was constructed by the Cherepanovs, father and son, most skilled and most talented workmen of their time.

The first railway in Russia using steam traction was put into operation at the Nizhni Tagil metallurgical works. It was a short-distance line covering only 854m. It is to the Cherepanovs that Russia owes the right to be placed among the countries which were the first to use steam as tractive power.

Some four years later, in 1837, the inauguration of the St.Petersburg- Tsarskoye Selo Railway took place.

That very important railway line, which was 27 km long, was soon followed, in 1851, by the construction of the St.Petersburg-Moscow line, 644 km in length. That was a first-class double-track railway line, which linked two large industrial and cultural centres; 185 bridges and 19 viaducts were erected to make the line as straight and level as possible. P.P. Melnikov and N.O. Kraft, prominent engineers, were in charge of the construction work.

Задание 2. Выберите верный ответ

- ✓ The beginning of the railway construction in Russia dates back to ... century.
 - ☐ first half of 18th
 - ☐ second half of 18th
 - ☐ beginning of 19th
- ✓ The Cherepanovs were the most prominent ...
 - ☐ foremen
 - ☐ engineers
 - ☐ workmen
- ✓ The length of the first Russian line was ... km.
 - ☐ 35
 - ☐ 27
 - ☐ 20
- ✓ The stationary steam engine was invented by ...
 - ☐ K. D. Frolov
 - ☐ N.O. Kraft
 - ☐ I.I.Polsunov

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски словами из скобок, поставив их в правильную степень сравнения прилагательных.

(long, good, interesting, straight, little)

- We found his story ... one.
- The Trans- Siberian line is ... railway in the world.
- Only ... engineers were engaged in this track construction.
- This locomotive speed is ... than of the modern one.
- Bridges and viaducts were erected to hold the line as ... as possible.

Exercise 4. Подберите синонимы

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) to reduce | a) manufacture |
| 2) production | b) building |
| 3) accuracy | c) to lessen |
| 4) to allow | d) to permit |
| 5) construction | e) precision |

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

- ✓ What industry was railway construction connected with?
- ✓ Where were the first cast iron rails used?

- ✓ Who was in charge of the construction of St.Petersburg - Moscow line?
- ✓ What works were best equipped in the Urals?
- ✓ By whom were the first steam locomotive in Russia constructed?
- ✓ Where was steam traction used first in Russian railways?

Задание 6. Составьте вопросительные и отрицательные предложения

- The station facilities are out of date.
- The Cherepanovs, father and son, constructed the first steam locomotive in Russia.
- The first train crew worked with the highest quality level.
- Drivers cabs are placed at the locomotive ends.
- This railway was constructed to meet the needs of the works.
- Frolov was engaged in the construction of the tracks.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5,6 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно, задание 6 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 и 6 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа № 18 по теме: «Промышленность»

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Industry and Business in Russia

Today nobody can deny the importance of business for the economic growth of the country and nobody can't but observe that it's still a challenge for Russia. But with abundant natural resources and a great number of large business companies it has huge potential for developing of this economic sector. Let's have a close look at the most significant Russian companies and the industries they represent.

As Russia is one of the world's leading producers of oil and gas, holding 13 per cent of world reserves, it is no surprise that there are approximately 170 companies involved in oil and gas development in Russia. Of these, some 11 large vertically integrated companies (including the state-owned Gazprom) extract over 90 per cent of the total output: Bashneft, Gazprom, LUKoil, Rosneft, RuSSneft, Gazpromneft and others. It is worth mentioning that ordering oil and gas as strategic resources to be put back under state control was not considered good for business by foreigners. The political functioning of Gazprom (for example, in the conflict with Ukraine) has a negative influence on its image as a business structure.

Because of the abundance of both iron and coal, Russian steel companies are some of the world's most profitable. Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works posted 1 billion USD in profit for 2008. The original factory was pronounced a "hero factory" of the Soviet Union for the steel it made for Soviet tanks, but today is completely held by private investors. It recently began a new factory in India worth 10 billion USD, and has purchased a plant in Turkey worth about 2 billion USD total.

Besides its resource-based industries, Russia has developed large manufacturing capacities, notably in machinery. It inherited most of the defense industrial base of the Soviet Union, so armaments are the single-largest manufactured goods export category for the country. The most popular types of export weaponry are Sukhoi and MiG fighters, air defense systems, helicopters, battle tanks, armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles. The industry's most successful company is the air defense system producer Almaz-Antey followed by aircraft-maker Sukhoi.

Russia's automobile industry is recuperating from the crisis. The volume of car manufacturing has started rising again. Every month it is announced that another foreign car manufacturer has announced plans to build a factory in Russia or make a joint venture with a Russian car manufacturer. The Russian government has offered tax breaks to companies that start major assembly lines in Russia. Ford, Renault,

Toyota, Volkswagen, KIA, Hyundai, Fiat, and others are already assembled in Russia. Suzuki, Nissan, Peugeot Citroen, Mitsubishi and others are building factories or have announced plans to set up assembly plants in Russia.

A new industry was created in the last 5 years: family shopping. The new Russian consumer is diversified and products for all areas are in great demand. Every Russian city with a population over 500,000 is a target for Russian and international retail chains. But Russian retail is still in a unique position given the limited number of multinational players on the domestic market. Both India and China are faced with intensifying competition from global entrants such as Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Tesco, of which the latter does not have even a formal presence in Russia. However, several international chains have already expanded their presence in the non-food market, including IKEA, Leroy Merlin, Castorama; and in the food market, Auchan, Metro and Rewe. Russian retail giants such as the Eldorado, Magnit, Euroset, M.Video, Dixi are still among the top 10 Russian retail players.

On the whole it should be noted that businesses in Russia are focused on developing and implementing strategies to ensure their long-term survival in the face of tough competition. They have been on the right track over the last years though there are still many problems to be solved, for example, a highly bureaucratised business environment and high dependence on government regulatory agencies.

Задание 2. К чему относятся эти цифры?

170; 2008; 10 billions; 11; 170; 1 billion; 13; 500, 000; 2 billions.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Why does Russia have a huge potential for developing business?
2. Is Russia the world leader in production of oil and gas?
3. Are strategic resources in Russia under state control?
4. What factory was pronounced a hero factory?
5. What did Russia inherit from the Soviet Union?
6. What are the most popular types of export weaponry?
7. Which companies are already assembled in Russia?
8. Which industry was created in the last 5 years?
9. What problems do businesses in Russia have?

Задание 4. Прочитайте эти предложения. Будучи грамматически правильными, они не имеют смысла, так как их окончания перепутаны. Переставьте предложения так, чтобы они имели смысл.

1. Russia has developed the crisis.
2. Russia's automobile industry is recuperating from most of the defense industrial base of the Soviet Union.
3. The country inherited tax breaks to companies that start major assembly lines in Russia.
4. The Russian government has offered large manufacturing capacities, notably in machinery.
5. Businesses in Russia are the single-largest manufactured goods export category for the country.
6. Magnitogorsk plant is completely held by 13 per cent of world reserves.
7. Russia is one of the world's leading producers of oil and gas, holding private investors.
8. Armaments are focused on developing and implementing strategies to ensure their long-term survival.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски глаголами из скобок. Поставьте их в правильную форму.

As heavy industry (to labour) under the crisis – industrial production..... (to shrink) 10.8 per cent in 2009 – the government(to introduce) a range of programmes to develop Russia's underfunded small businesses. Virtually every proposal, which used to be getting dusty lying on the shelves for a long time, ... (to be implemented) by the government fully or partially.

Small businesses now(to employ) around 11 million people in Russia, and there(to be) some 350,000 small businesses in Russia, including 120,00 individual entrepreneurs, but experts(to predict) this number will grow in 2010.

“The contraction in the small business sector during the crisis (not exceed) 3 to 5 per cent, and the segment(to start) growing at the start of 2010,” said Sergei Korotkov, Citybank Russia’s vice-president responsible for SME business. “We expect that by the end 2010 we(to see) an increase up to 1.5 million small companies”.

Russia still (to lag) behind more developed economies in terms of the number of small businesses, though the government(to say) it hopes to bring employment through SMEs closer to the 70 per cent in the United States.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа №19 по теме: «Детали, механизмы»

Задание 1. Соотнесите русские слова и их английские эквиваленты

1. Колея	distance
2. Нагрузка	Sleeper (tie)
3. Верхнее строение пути	Gauge
4. Транспортное средство	Load
5. Стыковой болт	Vehicle
6. Земляное полотно	Permanent way
7. Крепления	Fishbolt
8. Железнодорожный путь	Fittings
9. Временный	Temporary
10. Расстояние	formation

Задание 2. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

The Railroad Track

The track is one of the basic features of a railway. It is also called the permanent way. The fact is that in the early days of railroad building the workers first had to lay temporary tracks to transport the materials to the construction site. And only after that they laid down the permanent tracks on the permanent way, as it was called. The permanent way consists of rails, ties and ballast.

The first tracks had no ballast, the rails were made of wood and rested on heavy blocks of granite. Then the wooden rails were replaced by iron ones, and the granite blocks were replaced by wooden ties. This kind of track, however, was not strong enough for heavy steam trains. The discovery how to make cheap steel was of great importance to the railways for, when placed in the same track, steel rails had a life 15 times as long as iron rails.

The distance between the rails is called the gauge. The standard gauge in most countries is 1,435 mm while in Russia the railroads have a gauge of 1,524 mm. That gauge was finally adopted when the first main-line Moscow – St. Petersburg railway was under construction (1842-1851). Thus Russia was the world's first country where the uni- form gauge was adopted for all railways. In America the gauge was unified only in 1886.

The place where the ends of the rails meet in the track is known as the rail joint. The rail joint has always been the weakest part of the track for nearly all the rails wear out first at the ends.

Some railroads have two or more tracks. In order to make the trains pass from one track to another the railroads have a switch which is a very important element of the track.

The ties are not laid upon the earth for the earth cannot support the track structure. They rest upon a bed of crushed rock, or gravel, which is called ballast. Ballast supports the track structure, holds the track in position and provides needed drainage.

The history of railways is more than one century and a half. During this period the track structure has been substantially improved. One of the greatest improvements was the elimination of rail joints. In order to reduce the number of joints the rails are welded into continuous lengths. These continuous or long-welded rails have greater strength and provide a smoother running of trains at far greater speeds.

Another improvement which has made it possible to increase speeds on railways is the use of concrete sleepers. Concrete sleepers have a longer life and a far greater weight than those made of wood. The greater weight of concrete sleepers provides the greater stability of track.

Задание 3. Письменно ответьте на следующие вопросы

What elements does the permanent way consist of?

What is the difference between the modern railroad track and the track of the early days of railways?

What does the gauge mean?

Why is the joint the weakest part of the track?

What is the function of the switch?

Are the ties laid upon the earth?

Why is the ballast an important element of the permanent way?

What advantages have the long-welded rails?

Задание 4. Письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения

1. The Tsarskoselskaya railway had seven locomotives on the line
2. Culverts are made where minor streams have to be crossed
3. Scientists have found out that permafrost zone is unsuitable for railway construction
4. Locomotives and cars for the first Russian railway had to be ordered from abroad
5. Most of the construction work has been completed

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа №20 по теме: «Оборудование, работа»

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Automating the railways

At present control of the high-speed trains is semi-automatic since they are automatically forced to comply with permissible speeds at any instant. Stops at station platforms are under the driver's control. The whole line in Japan, for example, is directly controlled from Tokyo and for this purpose is divided

into four systems. The state of the line is continuously surveyed and information is transmitted at high speed to the control centre. Each train automatically identifies itself by generating a unique frequency as it passes fixed ground equipment and the information is displayed on the control system at Tokyo. Trains entering stations automatically set the points system according to classification, i.e. whether super express, limited express or freight. One interesting but simple safety feature is provided to enable anyone on the line to stop the train in an emergency. It consists of push-button switches placed at intervals of 50 m. Operation of the switch shorts the track circuit, and consequent indication in the driving cab of an approaching train causes the brakes to be applied automatically when at an appropriate distance from the danger position. All the safety circuits are fail-safe, and the possibility of an accident due to human fallibility has been virtually eliminated. Current developments intended for future installation would incline programmed control, obstacle defection by a guided radar, controlled braking to a prescribed point and centralized computer control. Extensive work is under way in our country to utilize television technique in industry, science and agriculture. Some years ago one of the research institutes of our country designed television apparatus which is now used in railway transport to record the serial numbers of freight cars arriving at a station. As a train pulls in at a station, somewhere at a distance of ten kilometers an operator sees this train on the screen of his television set. The operator reads aloud the serial number of the freight cars and they are recorded by a type recorder. On another television set the operator can see all the railway lines in a station. The operator only has to press a button and another station will appear on the screen. These installations are being used in connection with the shifting of freight cars.

The Central Research Institute of the Ministry of Railways is designing a new television apparatus which will enable engine drivers "to see" the condition of the freight car even when it is dark.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Are stops at station platforms under the driver's control? And why?
2. Why can you say about an automated line in Japan?
3. How do trains identify themselves as they pass fixed ground equipment?
4. What device is used that enables anyone on line to stop the train in emergency?
5. What distance are push-button switches placed on line?
6. Does the switch short the track circuit by applying brakes automatically?
7. How is the possibility of an accident eliminated?
8. What installations for controlling safe movement will be included in future?
9. Is television technique utilized in railway transport in our country?
10. In what connection are the television installations being used on the railway lines?

Задание 3. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

container movement, engaging movement, diesel engine, diesel-electric engine, real-time processing, autonomous peripheral transfer devices, pointsman, engine output, video output, input/output.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания:

1. Скоростные поезда подчиняются системе автоматического и полуавтоматического контроля.
2. Остановки на станциях находятся под контролем машинистов.
3. Создано много автоматических устройств, чтобы избежать несчастных случаев.
4. Телевизионная техника широко используется на железных дорогах.
5. Оператор TV может видеть всю железнодорожную линию на своей станции, а путём переключения кнопки он всегда может видеть другую станцию на этом пути.
6. Оператор может читать серийные номера грузовых вагонов и записывать их на магнитофон.
7. Создаётся новый телевизионный аппарат, который позволит машинисту видеть в темноте.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно

Проверочная работа № 21 по теме: «Инструкции, руководства»

Задание 1. Соотнесите русские слова и их английские эквиваленты

1) Сигналы светофора	a. Section
2) Система сигнализации	b. Space interval
3) Система блокировки	c. Block signaling system
4) Блок-секция	d. Signaling system
5) Рельсовая цепь	e. Traffic signals
6) Система сигнализации и блокировки	f. Block system
7) Железнодорожные сигналы	g. Track circuit
8) Следование поездов с промежутками	h. Block section
9) Однопутная железная дорога	i. Railway signals
10) Секция	j. Signal line

Задание 2. Письменно переведите текст

On the first days of railways there were no signals and there was no need for signalling. Trains were few and travelled at low speeds. They were expected at definite times and the road was clear for them.

But as trains became more frequent the railways began to employ men known as «policemen» to regulate the traffic. Some years later there appeared fixed signals which could be set to give proper indications.

The London and North Western Railway, for example, used a three-colour system of lamps at night and flags or coloured boards by day.

An important step forward was taken with the introduction of the «semaphore» signal, still most often used type of a signal on British railways today.

With the invention of the electric telegraph a new method known as the «block» system was introduced. The principle of the above mentioned system was that the line was divided into block signalling sections and a space interval was always kept between trains by allowing only one train at a time to enter the section of the line.

In 1843 a central frame from which both points and signals could be operated was introduced. A complete system capable of interlocking points and signals by simultaneous motion was set up by 1858. By that time, practically every major line was already being operated by block signalling.

Track circuits were first used to control signals automatically at the end of the 19th century. Nowadays the operation of a railway would be absolutely impossible without a signalling system. The expression «signalling system» includes the whole of the means and methods with the help of which the movements of trains are controlled.

Задание 3. Письменно переведите следующие предложения

1. There are three colour-light signals: green, yellow and red
2. There is a great difference between manual and automatic signaling
3. There are different signaling systems on modern railways
4. There are several ways of indicating signals.

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык предложения.

1. To study the history of the country is useful.
2. Studying the history of the country is useful.
3. They began to study English.
4. They go on studying English.
5. They like to study English.
6. They like studying English.
7. The history of any country is worth studying.
8. He is busy preparing a report.
9. He insisted on studying English.
10. With discussing this problem we can better understand it.
11. We can't understand peoples customs and traditions without studying their history.
12. I don't like your method of getting this information.
13. She cannot sleep without seeing and speaking to you.
14. She does not like the thought of leaving you.
15. He couldn't stop talking.
16. She was sitting without saying a word.
17. I have the risk of being late.
18. To get to the door it is necessary to pass through the hall.
19. The first person to come to the meeting was my father.
20. I have a word to say to my friend.

Задание 5. Вместо пропусков вставьте формы Gerund или Infinitive (глагол дан в скобках)

1. We go on... English (study)
2. You shouldn't avoid... these facts (mention)
3. The tourists decided... all the museums (visit)
4. They insisted on... English only (speak)
5. They put off... this problem (discuss)
6. This city is worth... (see)
7. I have the wish of... a letter (write)
8. ... this problem you should read this article (discuss)
9. Before... the door, he stopped for a moment (open)
10. After... TV he went to bed (watch)

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Комплект заданий для контрольных работ

Тема: Раздел 1 «Вводно-коррективный курс»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите.

1. He **was** born in 1985.
2. We **are** students now.
3. We **are** good friends at the college.
4. It **is** an interesting book.
5. Who **is** absent today?
6. He **is** a student.
7. What **is** he?
8. **Is** he a doctor?
9. These **are** my pencils.
10. Where **is** this book? It **is** on the table.

Задание 2. Вставь артикли, где это необходимо (a (an), the)

This girl is **a** shop-assistant.
The Sun is bright and yellow.
There are -- some apples on **the** table.
A cat is **a** little animal.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную форму местоимений:

1. Here's your towel, but where's (I, me, my, **mine**)?
2. I can't find the car keys – do you remember where you left (they, **them**, their, theirs)?
3. Where is (**she**, her, hers) from?
4. Could you ask Tom to bring (he, him, **his**) fax?
5. I'll ask the girls where (**they**, them, their, theirs) want to eat?
6. Didn't I meet (**you**, your, yours) in New York last December? (we, us, **our**, ours) house is not old.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.

1. My mother (to work) as a hairdresser.
My mother **works** as a hairdresser.
2. I (to like) to go shopping.
I **like** to go shopping.
3. Yesterday your brother (not to be) at school.
Yesterday your brother **wasn't** at school.
4. ...you (to have) an i-phone?
Do you **have** an i-phone?
5. Next summer my family and I (to visit) some countries in Europe.

Next summer my family and I **will visit** some countries in Europe.

6. Five days ago our neighbors' bulldog (to bite) my ankle.

Five days ago our neighbors' bulldog **bit** my ankle.

7. How old (to be) you?

How old **are** you?

8. My sister's name (to be) Liza.

My sister's name **is** Liza.

9. How ... people usually (to spend) their free time? They (to travel), (to read) books, (to meet) friends.

How **do** people usually **spend** their free time? They **travel**, **read** books, **meet** friends.

10. Maria (to come) to my place tomorrow to help me with my lessons.

Maria **will come** to my place tomorrow to help me with my lessons.

Задание 5. Раскройте скобочки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени (Present, Past или Future Simple).

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.

I **go** to bed at ten o'clock every day.

2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

I **went** to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.

I **will go** to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.

4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.

I **do not go** to the cinema every day.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 11, ЛР 18

Критерии оценки:

– «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;

– «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;

– «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Тема: Раздел 1 «Вводно-коррективный курс»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be и переведите

What **are** their names?

Mary **is** a girl.

Who **is** he?

What **are** you?

This man **is** in the room.

How **is** she?

How **are** you? I **am** fine.

How **is** your friend?

Is he your son?

Tomorrow we **will be** at home.

Are you a sportsman?

Задание 2. Вставь артикли, где это необходимо (a (an), the)

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.
5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
7. Would you like ... apple?
8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.
10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

Задание 3. Выберите правильную форму местоимений:

1. (Our/Ours) friend is very happy.
2. In spring (her/hers) friends very often go to the forest.
3. Whose cat is it? - It's (my/mine).
4. (Their/ theirs) address is on the table.
5. The green bag is (my/mine), but the red bag is (her/hers).
6. We live in the city. It is (our/ours) city.
7. They are (your/yours) pets.
8. Is it Susan's collection? - No, it is not (her/ hers).

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.

1 You (to watch) TV tomorrow?

Will you **watch** TV tomorrow?

2 When you (to leave) home for school every day?

When **do** you **leave** home for school every day?

3 When you (to leave) home for school yesterday?

When **did** you **leave** home for school yesterday?

4 When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow?

When **will** you **leave** home for school tomorrow?

5 My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter 12 past eight. The office where he (to work) is near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock.

6 My brother **goes** to work every day. He **leaves** home at a quarter 12 past eight. The office where he **works** is near our house, he **walks** there. He **doesn't take** a bus. Yesterday he **didn't go** to work. Yesterday he **got** up at nine o'clock.

7 You (to have) a Maths lesson yesterday? — No, I....

Did you **have** a Maths lesson yesterday? — No, I **didn't**.

8 What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a hat.

What **did** you **buy** at the shop yesterday? — I **bought** a hat.

9 Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy.

Yesterday my father **didn't read** newspapers because he **was** very busy.

10 He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

He **will read** newspapers tomorrow

Задание 5. Раскройте скобочки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени (Present, Past или Future Simple).

1. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.

I **did not go** to the cinema yesterday.

2. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.

I **won't go** to the cinema tomorrow.

3. You (to watch) TV every day?

Do you **watch** TV every day?

4. You (to watch) TV yesterday?

Did you **watch** TV yesterday?

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛП 11, ЛП 18

Критерии оценки:

– «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4,5 сделаны правильно;

– «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно, задание 5 сделано неправильно;

– «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 и 5 сделаны неправильно

Тема: «Научно-технический прогресс»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст ниже и заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова из таблицы.

The Soviet Union	equator	main parts	destroy	solar
space junk	speed	connection	artificial	geostationary orbit
Satellites	Sputnik I	rotation	meteors	Earth

_____ circle our planet in regular orbits. When objects such as _____ draw close to Earth, they become trapped by the planet's gravity and burn up in the atmosphere. Satellites, however, are launched at precisely calculated speeds—fast enough to maintain a balance between a satellite's velocity and Earth's gravitational pull. If a satellite is traveling at the predicted

speed, it will repeatedly “fall” toward Earth, but Earth’s curvature and the satellite’s speed result in it falling in orbit around the planet—instead of crashing down. The exact _____ needed to keep a satellite in orbit depends on the height of the orbit—the higher it travels, the less speed required for the satellite to overcome gravity and avoid burning up.

There are several accepted zones of satellite orbits around _____. One is called low Earth orbit (LEO), extend from 100 to 1,250 miles (161–2,011 km) above Earth’s surface. This is the zone where the ISS orbits and where the U.S. space shuttle orbited previously. Most satellites also work in LEO. Most communications satellites occupy a different zone, however, designed to keep them in _____. This is a zone above Earth’s _____ at an altitude of 22,236 miles (35,785 km). In this zone, the rate of “fall” around Earth is the same as the speed of Earth’s _____. Thus, from the ground, the satellite appears to be fixed in the sky.

This allows the satellite to keep a stable _____ with stationary ground antennas. Fixed satellites can receive and send hundreds of billions of voice, data, and video transmissions.

Regardless of its purpose, every operating satellite has three _____: a power system, usually nuclear or _____; an antenna to transmit data and to receive radio wave instructions from Earth; and a payload, such as a camera or particle detector, to collect information.

Satellites were the stuff of science fiction as recently as 58 years ago, when _____ launched the first real operating Earth satellite, _____, on October 4, 1957. Sputnik’s success triggered the “space race” between the United States and the USSR. The United States launched its first _____ satellite, Explorer 1, on January 31, 1958. Today, besides Russia and the United States, more than 40 other countries have launched their own satellites. A sky so full of satellites faces a new problem—_____. So many dead satellites, spent rockets, and pieces of space hardware now circle the planet that they pose a hazard to operating satellites. More than 21,000 pieces of space trash larger than 4 inches (10 cm), plus half a million bits between $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 inches (0.64–10 cm), are now estimated to orbit around Earth. Even tiny pieces of junk, when moving at high speed, can _____ an operating satellite.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. Give the name to the text
2. What is about this text? The main idea of the text is ...
3. Did the appearance of the satellite influence to the scientific and technical progress? How?
4. Give pluses and minuses of the appearance of satellite

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно – нет грамматических и ошибок при переводе, при чтении текста нет фонетических ошибок, при выполнении задания 2 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1, сделано правильно, однако есть фонетические и грамматические ошибки перевода, задание 2 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны неправильно, при выполнении заданий допущены грамматические и фонетические ошибки, при выполнении задания 2 допущены ошибки при употреблении правил английской грамматики.

Тема: «Научно-технический прогресс»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст ниже и заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова из таблицы.

fiber optic technology	calculation	software	hardware	mouse
computers	IBM	the application	was powered	digital computers
the Science Museum	Charles Babbage	was designed	inputs	an operating system

The first modern _____ were cumbersome machines designed to solve complicated mathematical questions. Today's computers do much more than math, but the language they speak is still one of _____, storing each piece of information as a number.

English inventor, scientist, and mathematician _____ is credited with conceiving of the first computer, which he called the "Difference Engine," in the early 1830s. It _____ to solve mathematical computations. In 1991, _____ in London built Babbage's computer and discovered that the visionary inventor's machine worked.

ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was one of the first _____. Built in 1954, it weighed 30 tons (27,215.5 kg) and _____ by thousands of vacuum tubes, capacitors, relays, and electrical equipment. ENIAC lacked _____, but its legacy can be found in the personal computers of today.

Although in 1943 _____ president Tom Watson famously said, "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers," advances in electronics (transistors), _____ of semiconductors, and the integrated circuit enabled reductions in size and increases in power that paved the way for a much more robust prognosis.

Today, a computer is a programmable machine that responds to a specific set of defined instructions. It consists of _____ (the machinery and housing for its electronics) and _____ (the programs that contain the data used by the computer). The hardware includes a central processing unit (CPU) that controls an operating system, which directs your _____ (keyboard, _____, or microphone), outputs (LCD display or printer), memory, and storage. Computers are now everywhere, and there's more to come: Computers that learn on their own, brain-computer interfacing, and quantum computers that utilize _____ are all on the horizon.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. Give the name to the text
2. What is about this text? The main idea of the text is ...
3. Did the appearance of the computer influence to the scientific and technical progress? How?
4. Give pluses and minuses of the appearance of computer

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно – нет грамматических и ошибок при переводе, при чтении текста нет фонетических ошибок, при выполнении задания 2 нет ошибок при употреблении правил английской грамматики;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1, сделано правильно, однако есть фонетические и грамматические ошибки перевода, задание 2 сделано неправильно;

– «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны неправильно, при выполнении заданий допущены грамматические и фонетические ошибки, при выполнении задания 2 допущены ошибки при употреблении правил английской грамматики.

Тема: «Государственное устройство, правовые институты»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

The State Duma

The State Duma is the lower house of the Federal Assembly of Russia. The upper house is the Council of the Federation. The Duma headquarters are located in central Moscow, a few steps from Manege Square. Its members are referred to as deputies.

The first State Duma was set up in 1906 and was Russia's first elected parliament. The first two attempts by Tsar Nicholas the Second to make it active were ineffective. Each of these Dumas was dissolved after only a few months. The third Duma was the only one to last to the end of its 5-year period. The third Duma, elected in November 1907, was largely made up of members of the upper classes.

Now according to the Russian Constitution, the State Duma consists of 450 deputies, each elected to a period of five years. Russian citizens at least 21 years old are eligible to run for the Duma. Seats are given on the basis of the percentage of election votes won by a party.

The current chairman of the State Duma is Sergey Naryshkin. He has held the leading position since December 2011. Previous chairmen include Gennady Seleznyo (1996–2003) and Ivan Rybkin (1994–1996), Boris Gryzlov (2003–2011).

Election to the Duma is based on political party lists, with the seats being filled by the party electors. The party "United Russia" with the leader Dmitry Medvedev has now 234 seats, "The Communist Party of the Russian Federation" (KPRF) won 92 seats, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) has 56 deputies and a party "Just Russia" headed by Sergey Mironov has 64 seats.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the name of the upper house of Russia's Parliament?
2. What is the name of the lower house of Russia's Parliament?
3. What is the name of Russia's parliament?
4. How many deputies are there in the State Duma now?
5. What parties were elected to the State Duma?
6. Who is the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia?

Задание 3. Соотнесите исторические события справа с их датами

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. The foundation of Moscow | a. 1812 |
| 2. The defeat of Tartar hordes | b. 1941-1945 |
| 3. The capital of the united state | c. 1918 |
| 4. Moving the capital to St .Petersburg | d. the 13th century |
| 5. The main target of Napoleon's attack | e. 1147 |
| 6. The capital of the revolutionary Russia | f. the 16th century |
| 7. The heroic struggle against Hitler's troops | g. 1712 |

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано правильно, задания 2 и 3 сделаны неправильно

Тема: «Государственное устройство, правовые институты»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

MOSCOW

Moscow was founded in 1147 by the Russian Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy. It is situated on the banks of the Moskva River. Since the time of its foundation, the history of Moscow is inseparable from the history of our country. At first, it was a little town on the boundary of the Kiev Russia. Some time passed and it developed into a prosperous city. It became the capital of Russia during the rule of Ivan the Third.

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It originally was a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies. Red Square is still used as parade ground and for demonstrations. Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture - the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral, there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharskiy.

More than 12.5 million people live there. Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over Russia and other countries. It is a main political, economical and cultural centre of our country. Moscow is the seat of our Government. Here numerous state and government offices are located. The President of Russia lives and works in Moscow. It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world.

Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. They produce machine tools, motor cars, transformers, electric motors, TV sets, watches, etc. Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry.

Moscow is the port of five seas. Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. There are nine railway stations in Moscow.

Moscow can be called a city of students. There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there.

Moscow is also an important cultural centre. Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maliy Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated there.

Moscow is very beautiful. Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive. The city hosted the Olympic Games in 1980.

Задание 2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. Who founded Moscow?
3. Moscow is a political, economic and cultural center of Russia, isn't it?
4. How much is the area of modern Moscow?
5. What is the population of the city?
6. What is the heart of Moscow?
7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
8. What are the most famous museums and art galleries?
9. Are there many theatres in Moscow?
10. What other places of interest of Moscow do you know?

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму и переведите предложения

1. Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy (to want) to celebrate some successful negotiations and was looking for a place to celebrate a feast. The place (to happen) to be Moscow.
2. In 1237 the Mongols (to burn) the city to ashes.
3. In 1328 Moscow (to earn) the status of capital of the Russian region.
4. In 1571 the Mongols (to attack) the city again and (to burn) it completely.
5. A severe plague (to ruin) the city in 1654. It (to kill) a lot of inhabitants.
6. In 1712 Moscow (to lose) its capital status to St/Petersburg.

7. In 1812 the war with Napoleon (to lead) to big fires in Moscow destroying almost everything.
8. On 12th March, 1918 the City of Moscow (to become) the capital of Soviet Russia.
9. When the USSR (to divide) in the year 1991, the city (to continue) to be the capital of Russia.
10. Moscow (to celebrate) its 850 Anniversary in 1997 and today (to be) one of the more respected cities in the world.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 17

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано правильно, задания 2 и 3 сделаны неправильно

Тема: Раздел 2: «Развивающий курс»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn.

Задание 2. Переделайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, обращая внимание на место предлога.

E.g. We often speak *about* her. — She is often spoken *about*.

1. We thought about our friend all the time. 2. The doctor will operate on him in a week. 3. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents. 4. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 5. Nobody slept in the bed. 6. The neighbour asked for the telegram.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit. With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.

Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology.

Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Задание 4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. Why are the wild animals in danger?
2. What climatic changes are the most threatening?
3. Is there any way to make our air cleaner?
4. What is Green Peace?
5. What are the main ecological problems?

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛП 8, ЛП 13, ЛП 17, ЛП 18, ЛП 24

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задания 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно

Тема: Раздел 2: «Развивающий курс»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1.Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 2.This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 3 We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 4 My question (to answer) yesterday. 5 Hockey (to play) in winter. 6Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 7 Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 8 His new book (to finish) next year. 9.Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 10. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Задание 2. Переделайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, обращая внимание на место предлога.

1. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention. 2. The senior students laughed at the freshman. 3. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday. 4. The young mothers looked after their babies with great care. 5. Nobody lived in that old house. 6. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст

Green Peace

Green Peace is an international environmental organization which fights against the pollution of the environment. It was founded in 1969 by a group of Canadian environmentalists. Members of Green Peace appear in the places where the environment is endangered. They always act fast.

The world knows about the Green Peace action to stop hunting whales or killing baby seals. They block the way to the ships that try to dump waste, and work hard to create a nuclear-free world. The activity of Green Peace often annoys governments, companies and people who don't care about the future of the world.

Green Peace has offices in many countries, including Russia. People, who can't take part in Green Peace actions directly support this organization with money.

Green Peace members are often called "greens". The "greens" are group of people whose aim is protection of natural things, e.g. plants and animals.

Задание 4. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

1. How can we save the world's wildlife?
2. What do you know about Green Peace?
3. Would you like to join the organization?

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК6, ОК8, ЛР 8, ЛР 13, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задания 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно

Тема: «Планирование времени (рабочий день)»

Вариант 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте, что некоторые британцы говорят о своих увлечениях.

а) Подберите к текстам заголовки. Один заголовок лишний.

1) We are very fond of having picnics. On Sundays our family goes to some nice place in the country. We like to sit in the open air and enjoy nature. It's a pleasure to have lunch in a forest or near the water. We can also play ball or swim if the weather is fine.

2) My best friend and I often go to the discos. We listen to music and dance there. It's fun! Rock is our favourite type of music. And we enjoy listening to jazz.

3) We have two dogs. Their names are Terry and Rex. We love them so much! Every day we take them for a walk in the park. They are so polite and nice when they meet other dogs there. I think they say "Hello!" to them in their dog language.

4) All my friends love sport. Our favourite sports are horse riding, football and swimming. Every school and college has its own football team. We often have sport competitions at our school. It's great when your team wins!

- a We are fond of sports.
- b British weekend
- c How can we spend free time
- d Pet lovers
- e Most British are nice and polite.

б). Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.

- 1). On Sundays the British like _____.
- 2). They think it's pleasant to _____.
- 3). Some boys often go to the disco to _____.
- 4). Many British families keep _____.

Задание 2. Прочитайте три отрывка о рабочем дне девочки.

а) Расположите отрывки в таком порядке, чтобы получился рассказ.

1). At one o'clock Ann usually has lunch. After lunch she helps mother about the house. Ann doesn't like to wash the dishes but she enjoys shopping. Sometimes she doesn't remember what her mother told her to buy but she never forgets to buy some milk for her cat.

2). Ann can play the piano very well. Her friends often come to see her in the evening. They enjoy listening to music and sometimes Ann plays or sings for them. They always praise (хвалят) her singing. Sometimes they go out for a walk if the weather is fine and enjoy fresh air and a good company.

3). Ann often goes to bed late and she hates getting up early. Her mornings are very busy. She can't always find her things. She looks for her schoolbag everywhere and at last finds it under the sofa. Sometimes she doesn't have time to eat her breakfast and she is often late for school. I wonder why she never gets bad marks!

б) Отметьте буквой Т (true) информацию, соответствующую тексту, и буквой F (False) – не соответствующую тексту.

1. She is never late for school.
2. She always gets good marks.
3. She goes to bed early.
4. She enjoys shopping.
5. Sometimes she goes for a walk in the evening.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и заполните таблицу.

	School 1 — Alice
Location	
Number of students	
Start and finish time	
Favourite subjects	
Opinion	

I am Alice. I am in my sitting room at home, talking to my teacher on the radio. Yes, I am at school!

I live in the middle of Australia, a long way from any towns or cities, so I belong to the School of the Air. Students from all over Australia belong to such school. Every day, I start at half past eight. I have two hours of radio lessons and sometimes I watch lessons on TV. After that, I have three hours of homework, then I have free time.

I don't mind going to school in the sitting room — it's fun! I like using the radio. I like Geography because I'm interested in learning about foreign countries and I like talking to my Geography teacher about her visits to Europe, Asia and America. I also like History lessons. Unfortunately, we don't have sport lessons.

Ответы:

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|--|
| 1(a) | 1- b | 1(в) | 1) ...to enjoy nature |
| | 2- c | | 2) ...to have lunch in the forest |
| | 3- d | | 3) ...to listen to the music and dance there |
| | 4- a | | 4) ...dogs |

2 задание 3,1,2.

2(в) задание 1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T

3.

	School 1- Alice
Location	at home in the middle of Australia
Number of students	students from all over Australia
Start and finish time	at half past eight- half past eleven
Favourite subjects	Geography, History
Opinion	it's fun to have lessons at home

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано правильно, задания 2 и 3 сделаны неправильно

Тема: «Планирование времени (рабочий день)»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте, что некоторые британцы говорят о своих увлечениях.

а) Подберите к текстам заголовки. Один заголовок лишний.

1) We are very fond of having picnics. On Sundays our family goes to some nice place in the country. We like to sit in the open air and enjoy nature. It's a pleasure to have lunch in a forest or near the water. We can also play ball or swim if the weather is fine.

2) All my friends love sport. Our favourite sports are horse riding, football and swimming. Every school and college has its own football team. We often have sport competitions at our school. It's great when your team wins!

3) We have two dogs. Their names are Terry and Rex. We love them so much! Every day we take them for a walk in the park. They are so polite and nice when they meet other dogs there. I think they say "Hello!" to them in their dog language.

4) My best friend and I often go to the discos. We listen to music and dance there. It's fun! Rock is our favourite type of music. And we enjoy listening to jazz.

- a We are fond of sports.
- b British weekend
- c Most British are polite and reserved
- d Our pets.
- e How can we spend free time

б). Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.

1). They enjoy looking after them and every day they _____.

6). The most favourite sports among the British are _____.

7). Most British schools have _____.

8) It's great when the team _____.

Задание 2. Прочитайте три отрывка о рабочем дне девочки.

а) Расположите отрывки в таком порядке, чтобы получился рассказ.

1). Ann often goes to bed late and she hates getting up early. Her mornings are very busy. She can't always find her things. She looks for her schoolbag everywhere and at last finds it under the sofa. Sometimes she doesn't have time to eat her breakfast and she is often late for school. I wonder why she never gets bad marks!

2). Ann can play the piano very well. Her friends often come to see her in the evening. They enjoy listening to music and sometimes Ann plays or sings for them. They always praise (хвалят) her singing. Sometimes they go out for a walk if the weather is fine and enjoy fresh air and a good company.

3). At one o'clock Ann usually has lunch. After lunch she helps mother about the house. Ann doesn't like to wash the dishes but she enjoys shopping. Sometimes she doesn't remember what her mother told her to buy but she never forgets to buy some milk for her cat.

б) Отметьте буквой Т (true) информацию, соответствующую тексту, и буквой F (False) – не соответствующую тексту.

- 1. She doesn't sing well.
- 2. She can't find her things in the morning.
- 3. She always buys milk for her cat.
- 4. She likes to wash the dishes.
- 5. She goes to bed late.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и заполните таблицу.

	School 2 — Magnus
Location	

Number of students	
Start and finish time	
Favourite subjects	
Opinion	

I am Magnus. I go to Green Street School in Portland, the USA. We get to school by bus.

Our school is quite big. There are about 1,500 students. I don't mind going to school. The lessons aren't very difficult for me. Our lessons start at half past eight. We usually have five or six 45-minute lessons. I am interested in science and computer studies. I usually get good grades in these subjects and I don't mind having tests in English and Literature.

I like my school. I am good at sport. I like playing ball games, especially baseball, football and basketball. We don't have uniform in our school and we don't study foreign languages. Some schools in Portland teach Spanish and German. I would like to study German.

I usually come home after 3 p.m. and go to the local stadium to play baseball with my friends.

Ответы:

1 задание(a) 1- b 2- a 3- d 4- e

задание (b)

- 1)...take them for a walk in the park
- 2)...horse riding, football, swimming
- 3)...its own football team
- 4) win

2 задание (a) 1,3,2.

Задание (b),1-F,2-T,3-T,4-F.5-T

3

	School 2- Magnus
Location	in Portland, the USA
Number of students	1,500 students
Start and finish time	half past eight- 3p.m
Favourite subjects	sports,science,computers
Opinion	likes school, doesn't mind tests

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2,У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9,ОК10

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1 сделано правильно, задания 2 и 3 сделаны неправильно

Тема: Раздел 3: «Профессионально-ориентированный курс»

Вариант 1

Задание 1.Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию «Винительный падеж + инфинитив»

- a) The Soviet architects want the new lines of the Metro to be beautiful and cheap.
- b) The engineer ordered the work to begin at once.
- c) The locomotive crew watched the signal ahead changing.

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод слов «should» и «would». Подчеркните в каждом предложении сказуемое.

- ✎ It was realized very long ago that railways would be an extremely efficient kind of transport.
- ✎ Should the pressure in the combustion chamber rise too high, the chamber would explode.
- ✎ Had the engine driver consulted the chief engineer before testing the locomotive, there would be no accident.

Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык

1. New locomotive depots are reported to have been provided at Cambridge, Stratford and other cities of Great Britain.
2. Constant communication between locomotives and stations should be provided wherever possible.
3. The locomotive radio-telephone system we read about greatly increases the safety of passengers.
4. What further improvements of motive power will be introduced depends of many factors

Задание 4. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Locomotive maintenance repair

As the demand for freight and passenger locomotives is constantly growing the Russian Railways consider organization of locomotive construction and repairs as one of its most important tasks. Because of the need to move locomotives in and out of shops as quickly as possible, modern technology and flow-line principles have been adopted wherever possible.

The repair cycle for the Russian railway huge motive power fleet falls into three stages:

1. **Inspection** for maintenance of the operating locomotives between scheduled repairs, paying a special attention to running gears, brakes, automatic locomotive signaling devices and safety and radio communication devices. Inspection of train locomotives should be carried out at specially equipped depots, inspection of shunters being carried out on station tracks by locomotive crews.
2. **Preventive inspection**, minor and heavy periodic repairs and lifting repairs including replacement of worn out parts. This work is carried out at main depots by special teams.
3. **Heavy repairs** carried out at special repair shops and at large motive power depots. These repairs involve dismantling of all assemblies and equipment and replacement of damaged or worn out parts. During heavy repairs locomotives are also substantially modernized.

Locomotive depots and repair shops of Russia are characterized by extensive use of lifting and mobile equipment, including bridge cranes, jib cranes, electric loaders and other equipment. The depots are also provided with a wide range of washing and cleaning machines.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно.

Тема: Раздел 3: «Профессионально-ориентированный курс»

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию «Винительный падеж + инфинитив»

- a) They saw the train stop at the station.
- b) The engineers wanted cab signals to be located in the locomotive cab.
- c) The extension of the lines planned in the country will enable new areas to be brought into production.

Задание 2. Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод слов «should» и «would». Подчеркните в каждом предложении сказуемое.

- ✎ It is desirable that such a long and heavy train should be hauled by a 2-section powerful locomotive.
- ✎ The engineer said that the train speed would be limited to 40 miles per hour on this section.
- ✎ Particular attention should be paid to the improvement of safety device reliability.

Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык,

1. What factors are to be considered in designing a new type of locomotive is one of the problems to be discussed at the conference.
2. The locomotive has a total weight of 85,5 tons, the weight of the electrical equipment being about 37 tons.
3. The number of passengers and the volume of freight transported by railway is supposed to vary greatly from one country to another.
4. It is because of high power and speed that diesel locomotives have been introduced in many countries.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

Road-rail excavators from Atlas Weyhausen, Germany, are equipped with the Carys (computer – controlled contact pressure control) rail system to ensure optimum contact with the rail at all times.

Its ability to adapt to various operating conditions helps improve stability while the machine is working, whether the excavator is towing loads or travelling over uneven tracks on construction sites.

The Atlas 935 deluxe cabin has large, heat-absorbing windows to ensure comfort as well as all-round visibility. A double cabin with an extra seat for a trainman is available as an option.

Attachments for Atlas road-rail excavators include various buckets, grabs and rotators, and optional extras such as an overload warning system, electronic lift and slewing limiting.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

Критерии оценки:

- «5» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3,4 сделаны правильно;
- «4» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задания 1,2,3 сделаны правильно, задание 4 сделано неправильно;
- «3» баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если задание 1,2 сделаны правильно, задание 3 и 4 сделаны неправильно.

**ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ТЕМ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ
ЗАЧЁТУ
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ 04.Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Методические указания

Итоговый контроль освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется на экзамене (устный экзамен). Условием допуска к промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине является положительная текущая аттестация по учебной дисциплине.

Для экзамена разработано 26 билетов.

Все билеты имеют одинаковую структуру:

1. Задание I «Чтение и перевод текста» предполагает чтение и устный или выборочный письменный перевод текста общеупотребительной и профессиональной направленности. Разрешается использовать при выполнении задания словари.

2. Задание II «Ответы на вопросы по тексту» предполагает письменные и/или устные ответы студентов на предложенные вопросы по прочитанному тексту, а также беседу по прочитанному тексту при ответах на дополнительные уточняющие вопросы. Разрешается использовать при выполнении задания словари.

3. Задание III «Монологическое высказывание (сообщение по изученной лексической теме)» предполагает устный ответ на английском языке по заданной лексической теме общеупотребительной и профессиональной направленности, изученной в рамках программы 1 года обучения.

Инструкция для экзаменуемого:

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту. Будьте готовы к беседе по тексту.
3. Подготовьте устное сообщение на предложенную тему.
4. При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться англо-русским словарем.
5. Максимальное время выполнения задания 45 минут.

Тематика текстов для перевода:

1. Hundreds of Englishes
2. Can cheating be stopped?
3. Dolphin doctors?
4. Are we shopaholics?
5. Half full or half empty?
6. City people in the countryside
7. Culture shock
8. Is smoking very bad?
9. How to be happy
10. Do very clever children need help?
11. Shakespeare's portrait?
12. Bullying again?
13. Mobile phone protest
14. The most difficult language?
15. Do you enjoy eating breakfast?
16. The elderly
17. How much screen time is too much for children?
18. Philosophy
19. Are gm plants safe?
20. Good news for chocolate lovers!
21. Children and gardening
22. The problem with happiness
23. Mary poppins: perfectly magical therapy!

24. Good manners
25. Perfect method of teaching and learning a foreign language
26. Family history

Тематика монологических высказываний:

1. About myself
2. Accommodation
3. My leisure time
4. What is better: watching TV or going to the cinema?
5. Music keeps me happy. My favorite music styles.
6. Sport and healthy way of life
7. My typical working day
8. Ecology. The protection of nature
9. The city of Kirov
10. English-speaking country (The UK)
11. The Russian Federation
12. National character and stereotypes
13. Science and modern technologies

Критерии оценивания I и II заданий (перевод текста и ответы на вопросы):

Оценивание выполнения заданий проводится по общепринятой пятибалльной системе:

5 баллов – экзаменуемый полностью понимает основное содержание текста, умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении незнакомых слов по контексту, ответы на вопросы сформулированы правильно, содержание ответов полностью соответствует профессиональной стилистике и направленности текста;

4 балла – экзаменуемый не полностью понимает основное содержание текста, умеет выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию, догадывается о значении более 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, ответы на вопросы сформулированы правильно, но односложно, содержание ответов не полностью соответствует профессиональной стилистике, направленности текста;

3 балла – экзаменуемый не полностью понимает основное содержание текста, с трудом выделяет отдельные факты из текста, догадывается о значении менее 50% незнакомых слов по контексту, ответы на вопросы сформулированы неправильно, содержание ответов не соответствует профессиональной стилистике и направленности текста;

2 балла – экзаменуемый не может выполнить поставленную задачу.

Критерии оценивания III задания (монологическое высказывание):

1. Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация).

2. Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку).

3. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку).

4. Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Оценивание выполнения задания проводится по общепринятой пятибалльной системе:

5 баллов – экзаменуемый в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Высказывание связное и логически последовательное. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства употреблены правильно, ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, практически отсутствуют или незначительны. Объем высказывания соответствует программе на данном году обучения. Присутствует легкость речи и достаточно правильное произношение. Речь ученика эмоционально окрашена, в ней имели место не только передача отдельных фактов (отдельной информации), но и элементы их оценки, выражения собственного мнения.

4 балла – экзаменуемый в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Высказывание связное и последовательное. Использовался довольно большой объем языковых

средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако допущены отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее сильным влиянием родного языка. Речь недостаточно эмоционально окрашена. Элементы оценки имели место, но в большей степени высказывание содержало информацию и отражало конкретные факты.

3 балла - экзаменуемый сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы. Обучающийся допускал языковые ошибки. В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Практически отсутствовали элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения. Речь не была эмоционально окрашенной. Темп речи был довольно замедленным.

2 балла - экзаменуемый только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи. Высказывание было небольшим по объему (не соответствовало требованиям программы). Наблюдается узость вокабуляра. Отсутствуют элементы собственной оценки. Обучающийся допускал большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических.

Итоговая экзаменационная оценка выводится с учетом выполнения всех заданий.

Контролируемые компетенции У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10, ЛР 8, ЛР 11, ЛР 13, ЛР 17, ЛР 18, ЛР 24.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от « ____ » ____ 20 ____ г. Председатель ЦК _____ Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №1 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. « ____ » ____ 20 ____ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

HUNDREDS OF ENGLISHES

A friend of mine recently tried to download a new programme from the internet. But she soon had a problem. She had selected English as the variant of the programme that she wanted. But then she had to choose from a whole list of different 'Englishes': International English, Universal English, American English, European English, South African English... Whatever happened to ordinary English? My friend wanted to know.

Languages are like living things. They change and grow. In the case of English, the process of change is becoming faster and faster. New forms of the language are being created, partly because more and more people are now speaking English and partly because of new forms of communication such as email. About 400 million people in various countries of the world use English as a first language. About 600 million people use English as a second language. In addition to these people, there are millions of people who are learning English for use at work or when they travel. It is not surprising that the language has changed to suit local needs, as a result there are many types of English with their own vocabulary and a characteristic sentence structure.

You might think that there are not really big differences between British and American English. Well, that is not really true. British people always find American English a little strange and sometimes totally incomprehensible.

Canadians officially use British spelling and usage, but in reality they are very influenced by American English. Once when I was visiting Vancouver, I asked a bus driver if he was going to the centre. I meant, of course, the city centre. He looked at me as though I were mad. "But this is the centre," he said. In reality, we were about 10 miles from the city centre. However, we were at a bus stop outside a shopping centre. Fortunately, I remembered just in time that for north Americans 'downtown' is the word to indicate the city centre, so the problem was solved.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author's friend had a problem while working on the computer. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Why is English changing much more than other languages?
3. How much do the variants of English differ?

III. Speak on the topic «About myself».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК _____ Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №2 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

CAN CHEATING BE STOPPED?

More and more students at school and university are using the internet to cheat in their coursework. In Britain, about 25% of students copy material from the internet when they write their homework. In the USA there is a similar problem. One report showed that about 54 % of students copy from the internet when they prepare for the lessons.

Of course, students rightly use the internet to help them research a topic when they are doing coursework or writing an essay. But some of them also copy and include material from the internet into their own essays without indicating that they are using someone else's work. For example, a student who has to write an essay on Shakespeare can find lots of different essays on particular plays and themes in Shakespeare and copy one of them. So they no longer have to read books in libraries, take notes and plan their own essay.

The internet has certainly helped students to avoid the hard work of writing an original essay, but it is not the only reason why cheating is increasing. In recent years, students' attitudes to school and university have changed. In the past, students had a more idealistic attitude towards a university education. University broadened their minds. Nowadays, a lot of students are more practical in their attitude. They are only interested in passing the exams. They want a degree only to help them get a good job.

Teachers and examiners want to stop cheating in school and university, but they do not agree about how to solve the problem. Some teachers think a student's final grade shouldn't depend on his/her coursework. They think that it is better to have traditional (time-limited) written exams that are held in an examination room. Another way to stop cheating is to have an oral exam at the end of the course. If students cannot answer questions about their coursework, this could indicate that they have cheated. At the same time, the oral exam would give the examiner a better idea of students' real knowledge of the subject.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Is cheating becoming a problem in the USA and Britain? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. How do students cheat using the internet?
3. Why do students cheat?

III. Speak on the topic «Accommodation».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №3 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

DOLPHIN DOCTORS?

Dolphins have helped a 10-year-old boy to talk for the first time in his life. The boy, from Bristol in England, took part in a dolphin interaction program at a research centre in Florida, USA. Now he has begun to use words to communicate instead of signs and gestures. He is one of many children who have been helped by dolphins to overcome disabilities.

How does it work? When the children have close contact with the dolphins, they become very stimulated. They concentrate and are very attentive. This helps the children learn. Dr Nathanson says that there is nothing magical about the therapy. He uses the things that children love to stimulate them: water, animals and music.

Scientists confirm that dolphin therapy can help children learn. Research at the centre showed that children who had only classroom therapy did not respond as well as the children who received the dolphin interactive therapy.

David Cole is a scientist. He has studied what happens in children's brains when they swim with dolphins. He has found that the children become very relaxed. This state of relaxation may protect them from illness as well as help them learn. Cole also believes that some dolphins can influence positively unhealthy parts of body.

Not everyone agrees with dolphin therapy, however. Animal rights groups remind us that dolphins are wild animals with wild instincts. It is wrong to think that they are harmless. Sometimes dolphins seriously injure the humans that swim with them. In the USA, there were 18 reported injuries to people by dolphins between 1989 and 1994.

There are some people who say that the therapy is not good for the dolphins. The dolphins become used to life in aquariums. They cannot return to the wild because they are no longer able to look after themselves and often die. Dolphin therapy can be of great value to a lot of sick children. At the same time, it is necessary to protect the dolphins as well as the children who swim with them.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Did dolphin therapy help an English boy? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. How does the therapy work? Use facts from the article.
3. Why do some people speak against dolphin therapy?

III. Speak on the topic «My leisure time».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №4 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

ARE WE SHOPAHOLICS?

If you think you are not one of those people whose buying habits are influenced by advertisements, you are most probably mistaken. The latest survey made by The Consumers' Federation shows what effect modern advertising techniques have on customers.

150 people were asked to answer questions in a short questionnaire just as they were leaving a Tesco supermarket after finishing their shopping. Only 15% of the people agree they buy things because they've seen them advertised. More than 50% insist they do not even watch commercials on television. However, over three quarters had no problems matching the most popular perfume brands with their advertising slogans.

Most people do not realize that advertising aims not only at making them buy a certain brand. It's also all the techniques supermarkets use to make customers buy more than they have actually planned. The music, the smells, the arrangement of products, the reductions, all have one goal — to get as much money as possible out of our pockets. 94 % of the people taking part in the survey said they buy between one and five things more than is really necessary, each time they visit a supermarket.

How to avoid spending too much? Here are a few tips: first of all, always make a shopping list and follow it, no matter what special offers you come across. Secondly, never go shopping on an empty stomach — you'll buy tons of unnecessary food. If you really have to take children with you, agree in advance what one thing you'll buy them and don't change your mind later, when they get tired or excited. And, above all, limit the time spent in shops to an absolute minimum; don't treat shopping as a leisure-time activity. Do we have any chance in the battle against the powerful advertising machine? I doubt it. Most of us like spending time in supermarkets, even if we don't realize it. It's become one of our favorite pastimes, something like hunting combined with a family picnic.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. What are the results of the survey carried out by the Consumers' Federation? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Which methods are used to attract buyers to the shops?
3. What does the article recommend to do not to become a shopaholic?

III. Speak on the topic «What is better: watching TV or going to the cinema?»

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №5 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY?

Research by Dutch scientists has shown that optimistic people are 50% less often suffer from heart disease than pessimistic people. Now scientists know that positive attitudes produce chemical changes in the brain and body which strengthen the immune system.

The connection between health and optimism is a complex one. There are many factors involved. In general, optimistic people are better able to cope with difficult situations. For example, they are usually sociable people with lots of friends. When they have to face a difficulty in life, they have people near them who can give help and emotional support. Optimistic people are also more likely to have a healthy lifestyle than pessimistic people. All these things affect a person's chances of coping with illness and of having success in life. Optimists are open, sociable people with a sense of humor and a positive view of things. So it is a way of thinking, behaving and feeling. Some people may be natural optimists or pessimists. This raises the question of whether pessimistic people can learn to become more optimistic.

There is a lot of evidence to show that it is possible to learn how to be optimistic. Central to this idea is that we all have a choice about how we view life. Two people may have to face the same serious problems. A pessimist would feel negative and believe that the problem could not be solved. An optimist would examine the situation and try to find a solution. If it is true that we have a choice about which attitude to take, then experts say we can learn to become an optimist.

Max More, who describes himself as a dynamic optimist, writes: "Developing a strong, practical optimistic attitude is one of the best ways of creating personal power. A complete dynamic optimist cannot be stopped. He cannot be pushed aside. He will respond to all obstacles, all problems with calmness and will try to solve these problems creatively. Our way of life will be affected depending on whether we are optimists or pessimists."

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. How do you describe optimistic people?
2. How do you describe pessimistic people?
3. What is the connection between health and optimism?

III. Speak on the topic «Music keeps me happy. My favorite music styles».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от « ____ » _____ 20 ____ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №6 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. « ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

CITY PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

When modern city life becomes too stressing, many people who live in the city feel like moving out to the countryside. The countryside appears to offer so much: clean air, beautiful scenery, less crime, a slower kind of life, and the chance to 'get back to nature'. In the country you can save money when you grow your own fruit and vegetables. For young children, the countryside can be a very exciting place to grow up. You can explore and play outside in reasonable safety. However, there is also a price to pay if you want to give up city life for the beauties of the countryside.

For example, Mike Thomas used to work as a lawyer in New York. He became so tired of city life that he decided to give up his job and move to a small village in the woods of New York State. "I get my water from a clean river and my firewood from the woods. I grow my own food and I am able to live almost without money," Mike says. "I work when I want to. There is a public library nearby with free internet access and email. What more could I ever want?" But country life is not always so idyllic. Teenagers often find the countryside boring and depressing because there is little or no exciting entertainment. Services and basic conveniences in small towns and villages are not as good as those in the city. The lack of public transport means that parents sometimes have to take their children up to 30 miles to go to school. People have less choice about where to go shopping and there is a lack of basic entertainment. This may explain why more teenagers feel unhappy in country areas. Also villagers often dislike the so-called 'townies'. They think that people from the cities do not really understand the true spirit of the countryside. They try to stop farmers go shooting. They do not use local village shops, they have little contact with the local people at all.

So, people who move from the city to the countryside should understand that life in the country is not always easy.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Mike Thomas is quite happy in the countryside. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What do people from cities find attractive in the countryside?
3. What problems can people face in the countryside?

III. Speak on the topic «Sport and healthy way of life».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от « ____ » ____ 20 ____ г. Председатель ЦК _____ Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №7 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. « ____ » ____ 20 ____ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

CULTURE SHOCK

Are you sure that you are a polite person? Good manners are important across the globe, but that doesn't mean they are the same all over the world. That's what Marta Ingram, who is English, understood when she married Alexander, who is Russian.

When I first met Alexander and he said to me, in Russian, "Nalei mne chai— pour me some tea." I got angry and answered, "Pour it yourself." Translated into English, without a 'Could you?..' and a 'please', it sounded really rude to me. But in Russian it was fine — you don't have to add any polite words. However, when I took Alexander home to meet my parents in the UK, I had to give him an intensive course in pleases and thank yous (which he thought was completely unnecessary), and to teach him to say sorry even if someone else steps on his foot, and to smile, smile, smile.

Another thing which Alexander just couldn't understand was why people said things like, "Would you mind passing me the salt, please?" He said, "It's only the salt, for goodness sake! What do you say if you want a real favor?" He watched in amazement when at a dinner party in England we had to eat some really disgusting food and I said, "Mmm... delicious." In Russia people are much more direct. The first time Alexander's mother came to our house for dinner in Moscow, she told me that my soup needed some flavoring. After that when we argued about it my husband said, "Do you prefer your guest to lie?" Alexander complained that in England he felt like a 'village idiot', because in Russia if you smile all the time people think that you are mad. In fact, this is exactly what my husband's friends thought of me the first time I went to Russia because I smiled at everyone, and translated every 'please' and 'thank you' from English into Russian. At home we now have an agreement, if we are speaking Russian, we can say "Pour me some tea", and make just a noise like a grunt when I get it to him. But when we are speaking English he has to add a 'please', a 'thank you', and a smile.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. What did Marta Ingram understand when she met Alexander? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Can you prove that the Russian and the English ideas of good manners are different?
3. What sort of decision did Marta and Alexander make?

III. Speak on the topic «My typical working day».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №8 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

IS SMOKING VERY BAD?

Peter: I am an athlete. Growing up I was constantly around cigarettes, so you guessed it, I started smoking too. But as a few years passed it became more difficult to do my sports. Although I didn't see a change at the beginning I definitely did later. Even now, I still have breathing problems even though I have given up smoking. I understand that everyone wants to experiment, but I can say to all of you — don't make the mistake I made. Don't be stupid guys, you're better than that!

Kate: In my opinion, smoking should be banned in public places because nonsmokers shouldn't breathe the smoke of smokers. For example, at the disco, smokers don't respect nonsmokers and dance in smoke. It's dangerous. Kids also have to be protected from smokers with a smoking ban.

Mike: Why is it that people always mention peer pressure as a big reason for people to start smoking? I started smoking to protest against my parents. Because of the simple fact — I wasn't supposed to.

Jane: Now, some people say that smoking is done for a sense of relaxation. Let me tell you one thing, folks: I seriously think that the relaxation some of you use as an excuse for smoking comes from the movements performed by your lungs, certainly not the tobacco! Just go out and take a deep breath!

Joe: One person stated that smoking was the number one cause of death therefore it should be illegal. Actually car accidents kill more people per year. So I guess we should make driving illegal. The truth is we all need to stop screaming for everything we disagree with to be illegal. I own my body so I SHOULD have the right to do with it whatever I see fit. This includes drugs. Prohibition doesn't do anything positive. Education is the only answer.

Sam: I understand that tobacco is addictive and very difficult to stop using later in life, but I will stand by my statement that anybody (who starts smoking today and lives in the U.S. or another developed country where the harmful effects are clear) either has lived under a rock his whole life or is just plain stupid.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Who is for banning smoking in public places? Read aloud what he/she thinks about it.
2. What arguments do people use to encourage others to stop smoking?
3. Can you prove that people's opinions about smoking are varied and even opposite?

III. Speak on the topic «Ecology. The protection of nature».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №9 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

HOW TO BE HAPPY

Dr Richard Carlson is thought to be an internationally famous expert on happiness. Tens of millions of copies of his self-help guides have been sold around the world. These books try to help people deal with the many difficulties of life so that they can become happy and feel strong inside themselves.

Dr Carlson is a qualified psychologist, also he is naturally optimistic and has always had a deep interest in the idea of happiness. When he finished his university studies, he began giving lessons on how to be happy to small groups of people. Dr Carlson enjoyed that work but he wanted to try and help more people. He got an opportunity to do this when he began writing articles about happiness for a newspaper. He then had the idea of putting his ideas into book form.

One of the secrets of happiness, Dr Carlson believes, is to approach problems in stages, breaking the problem down into parts that can be solved bit by bit. "Problems often seem so large that you feel shocked," Richard Carlson says. "It's much better to stop a moment and see things in perspective."

Another advice is to develop a feeling of inner strength. You must consciously try to be positive about things, seeing problems as challenges. When you have a habit of being positive and optimistic, a lot of your problems either become unimportant, or else they disappear altogether.

Dr Carlson also stresses that it is very important for people to take responsibility for their own happiness. When you realize this, it can give you a sense of power. Instead of blaming others we should learn how we ourselves can change to improve the situation. As a result your personal relations will improve and you will feel happier.

Dr Carlson also recommends people to develop a sense of presence. What he means is that we should always be focused on whatever it is that we are doing at any particular time. If you are successful at doing this, others will respect you. Millions of people have benefited from Dr Carlson's common sense approach to happiness. He manages to make complex issues easier to deal with.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Dr Carlson is considered an international expert on happiness. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Why did Dr Carlson start writing books?
3. What about most positive habit Dr Carlson said?

III. Speak on the topic «The city of Kirov».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №10 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

DO VERY CLEVER CHILDREN NEED HELP?

In our history, there have been some remarkable children. Mozart is a famous example. After he had heard a piece of music a couple of times, he could write it down on paper. He composed symphonies while he was still a child. Today we also hear stories of very gifted children.

Ruth Lawrence, from the UK, became famous at the age of 12, when she began her studies at Oxford University. She was the youngest student ever to attend a university in the UK. Before going to university, Ruth was taught at home by her father. While she was a student, her father was always by her side. He attended all her lectures with her. Ruth did very well at Oxford. She got a first class degree in mathematics. Now Ruth is a mathematics professor.

These young people are, however, extremely special. Because of that they naturally feel different to other children of their own age. They can become lonely. Michael Howe, a professor of psychology says, "It is good to be good at something while you are young, but if you do not have friends or other experiences you will not have a satisfying life." Gifted children who understand quicker than their classmates can also become lazy. They can behave badly in class because they are bored.

If parents find that their child is especially talented, they have to take some important and difficult decisions. They have to help their child develop but they cannot push their child too hard. If they do, the child may have serious problems later in life. However, if a child is especially gifted, it is clear that they need a special kind of education. These children need to be motivated. This means that they have to study with people who are older than them. But at the same time they must be allowed to be children too.

Despite her great success, Ruth Lawrence does not want her own children to be brought up and educated in the same way she was. They will be sent to a normal school and she has said that she wants them to develop and grow only in a natural way.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Ruth Lawrence was a gifted child. Read aloud the extract which says about her.
2. What kind of problems can wunderkinds have?
3. What should parents and teachers do for their gifted children?

III. Speak on the topic «English-speaking country (The UK)».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК _____ Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №11 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAIT?

A painting has been discovered that experts say is a picture of one of the world's best-known writers, William Shakespeare. He is thought to have written at least 36 plays, which include the world-famous Hamlet, Twelfth Night and Romeo and Juliet. Yet surprisingly little is known about Shakespeare's life, the way he worked, or what he looked like.

Shakespeare was born in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon in England in 1564. He left the town when he was about 20, leaving behind a wife and three children. After this period he worked as an actor and writer of plays in London. In 1594 he helped form a new theatre company and wrote plays for the next 20 years. After this he retired to Stratford-upon-Avon where he died in 1616. He is buried in a local church.

Several portraits exist that are supposed to be those of Shakespeare's. Yet many experts think these paintings are probably pictures of someone else, or were painted at least 100 years after Shakespeare died.

The Shakespeare expert and the owner of the newly-discovered painting say they are 90% sure it is of William Shakespeare. Alec Cobbe owns the painting. It has been in his family's possession since the early 1700s. They did not know who the person in the painting was. A few years ago Mr. Cobbe went to a Shakespeare exhibition and saw a painting of Shakespeare called the Janssen portrait. He was amazed by how similar it was to the painting owned by his family. He took his painting to a Shakespeare expert. Since then it has been dated and X-rayed. They now believe it was painted in 1610, when Shakespeare was 46 years old — six years before he died. Mr. Cobbe thinks he could prove the portrait was originally owned by the Earl of Southampton, who supported Shakespeare when he was writing his plays.

Other experts are not so sure whether it really is a portrait of Shakespeare. This, they say, is because there is no proof the Janssen portrait is actually a picture of Shakespeare either!

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author gives some facts about Shakespeare's life. Find this extract and read it aloud.
2. What facts prove that the painting can be a portrait of William Shakespeare?
3. Why do some people doubt that this is a portrait of Shakespeare?

III. Speak on the topic «The Russian Federation».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №12 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

BULLYING AGAIN?

Seventeen: What was your experience with bullying in high school?

Audra Mari: One Sunday, I came home and there was a big picture on the door. It was basically making fun of me because I'm tall. Once the girls prepared a slogan to support a football team. The slogan wishing good luck faced the team, but the back of the slogan read "Go Home Mari". And the whole student section saw it. One time during lunch, I was sitting with all my friends, and a girl came up to me and threw a paper lunch bag at me. She said, "You can eat this for lunch, it is for horses."

Seventeen: What was going through your head when all of this was happening?

AM: At first, I tried to keep it in and not tell anyone except for my friends because I thought that it'd finish after the first few weeks, but this happened all year. So finally, I told my mum, I told her everything. She talked to the administration, and they brought the girls in and talked to them about it. The girls were punished. So you just have to bring it to the attention of adults.

Seventeen: In spite of all this, you still managed to make it to the Miss Teen USA competition and win it. How did you find the confidence to go for it? AM: You just have to ignore it and have confidence in yourself. I was a three - sport athlete — hockey, soccer, and volleyball — and I gave them up to do my modeling career.

Seventeen: What's your advice for girls dealing with bullies today?

AM: Stay confident and know that this is not the end of the world, that you are not going to be in high school for the rest of your life. There are mean girls wherever you go, but you don't need to be with them when you get older. You're not in a classroom with them, you're not eating lunch with them, so look past it and know that it's going to end. Looking back, I'd say you just need to focus on what you want to achieve and not let people get in your way or upset you. Also, tell a trusted adult, tell all your friends, tell anyone you can. If you keep it inside, it's just going to eat you.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Mary was cruelly bullied. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. How did she react to bullying?
3. What advice does she give to other children?

III. Speak on the topic «National character and stereotypes».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №13 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

MOBILE PHONE PROTEST

Students in a school in Canada walked out of lessons to protest about the action of their head teacher. They said the head teacher had broken the law and violated their rights.

The head teacher had installed a mobile phone jammer within the school. The jammer stops signals from reaching mobile phones, so it stopped all the students' mobile phones from working.

Teachers at the school claim that students using mobile phones in lessons — especially for texting — has become a major problem. In 2007 the school banned students from taking phones into the classroom.

But teachers say they were each still having to confiscate two or three phones a day because students were ignoring the rule and texting in class. The teachers say this was very annoying because it was disrupting lessons.

It took two days for pupils to work out that a jammer was the reason their phones weren't working. A group of the students used the internet to find out about the use of mobile phone jammers. They found a reference to a law called the Canada Radio communications Act. This law says it's illegal to use any device that blocks people's mobile phone signals.

The students then held a protest rally against the use of the jammer. As soon as the head teacher learnt it was illegal, he switched the jamming device off. He said he was impressed by the way the pupils had done their research into the Radio communications Act.

Mobile phones in school classrooms cause a lot of arguments. Many students say it is their right to have them wherever they want. Some parents say they want to be able to contact their children. But many teachers say they can't teach lessons when there are so many disruptions from using mobile phones.

Not all teachers think mobile phones should be banned, though. Many say the best action would be to educate students on when it's appropriate to use mobile phones

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author says that mobile phones in classroom can lead to disturbance at the lesson. Find this extract and read it aloud.
2. What made the head teacher switch off the mobile phone jammer?
3. Why did the head teacher decide to install the jammer?

III. Speak on the topic «Science and modern technologies».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

THE MOST DIFFICULT LANGUAGE?

People often ask which language is the most difficult to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different. The greater the differences between the second language and our first one, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system. The pronunciation of Chinese appears to be very difficult for many foreign learners, too. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning this language will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life. British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many. But the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 grammatical cases.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author explains why people find Chinese a very difficult language to learn. Find this extract and read it aloud.
2. What factors play an important role in learning a language?
3. Why do British diplomats find it difficult to learn Hungarian?

III. Speak on the topic «About myself».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

DO YOU ENJOY EATING BREAKFAST?

When was the last time you had a proper breakfast before you went to work or school in the morning? Probably it was a long time ago. Most people do not have time to eat breakfast. And many people do not want to eat breakfast as soon as they get up. Perhaps an hour later, they are starving. But by then they are at school or work and there is no time to stop and eat anything until lunchtime.

However, if you could eat a decent breakfast, you would probably be able to do your work much better. This is especially true of schoolchildren because their brains are still developing. If children do not eat well, their brains will not function as well as they should. Their school work will be less effective. Children need iron, for example. Iron is found in bread and in many breakfast cereals and it helps concentration. Research shows that if children do not eat the right kind of food, or if they do not eat breakfast, they can have problems at school.

Research supports the view that school breakfasts help schoolchildren perform better at school. One study by Michael Murphy, a psychologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, USA, studied breakfast programs at three schools. Dr Murphy and his colleagues found that the children who had the breakfasts provided by the school generally did better at school, particularly in Maths, than the children who had no breakfast. In one school, scores in Maths tests rose by 16%. In another school there was an increase of 10% in Maths and Reading tests. Teachers said that the children concentrated on their lessons and behaved better than before, they were generally happier and more hard-working.

Studies have shown that it is not difficult to organize school breakfasts. The breakfasts help everybody, it seems: parents, teachers and the children themselves. The children's favourite breakfasts are toast and jam, and cereals such as cornflakes. The most important thing of all is that children are happier, healthier and learn more.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The article says that most people are too busy to have breakfast. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Why is it important for schoolchildren to have breakfast?
3. What are the results of the experiment?

III. Speak on the topic «Accommodation».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

THE ELDERLY

Being old is when you know all the answers, but: nobody asks you the questions.

My grandmother moved into an old people's home when she was 80 and I visited her there when I was in Britain. She was sitting in the living room with about fifteen other residents, mostly women, half of them asleep. The room was clean and warm and the care assistants were kind and cheerful. 'The News' was on the television, and the only other sound was snoring*. People only moved when they needed to be helped to the bathroom. It was depressing. I wanted to leave. So when I came across a newspaper article about a new type of old people's homes in France, I felt happy. The idea is simple, but revolutionary: combining a residential home for the elderly with a nursery school in the same building. The children and the residents eat lunch together and share activities such as music, painting, gardening and caring for the pets. In the afternoons, the old people enjoy reading or telling stories to the children and, if a child is feeling sad or tired, there is always a kind adult to talk and help. There are trips out and birthday parties too.

The advantages are enormous for everyone concerned. The children are happy because they get a lot more individual attention and respond well because someone has time for them. They also learn that old people are not different or frightening in any way. And of course, they see illness and death and learn to accept them. The residents are happy because they feel useful and needed. They are more active and more interested in life when the children are around and they take more interest in their appearance too. And the staff are happy because they see an improvement in the physical and psychological health of the residents and have an army of assistants to help with the children. If older people can understand and accept the youth of today, and vice versa, there will be less conflict in a community. In a world where the number of old people is increasing, we need as much understanding and tolerance as possible.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author's Granny lived in an old people's home. Read aloud the extract which describes the atmosphere there.
2. What is the concept of a French old people's home?
3. Why do people feel happy there?

III. Speak on the topic «My leisure time».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

HOW MUCH SCREEN TIME IS TOO MUCH FOR CHILDREN?

Children can spend hours a day looking at computer screens and other digital devices. Some eye care professionals say this leads to an increase in 'computer vision syndrome'.

Nathan Bonilla-Warford is an optometrist in Tampa, Florida. He says he has seen an increase in problems in children.

"I see a lot more children who are coming into the office either because their parents have noticed that they have headaches or red or watery eyes or discomfort, or because their near-sightedness, appears to be increasing at a fast rate and they're worried."

Dr Bonilla-Warford says part of the problem is that children may be more likely than adults to ignore early signs. "Even if their eyes start to feel uncomfortable or they start to get a headache, they're less likely to tell their parents, because they don't want to have the game or the computer or whatever taken away."

Eye doctors offer suggestions like the following which is known as the 20/20/20 rule. "Every twenty minutes, look away twenty feet (about 6 meters) or more for at least twenty seconds from whatever device you're using."

Other suggestions include putting more distance between you and the device and using good lighting. Of course, another way to avoid eye strain is to spend less time looking at screens. Many experts say children should spend no more than two hours a day using digital devices — with no screen time for children under two.

But not all eye doctors have noticed an increase in problems in children. Dr David Hunter is an optometrist at Children's Hospital, Boston. He also is a spokesman for the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He has not seen an increase in his practice.

"While it is possible to develop tiredness looking at various screens for a long period of time, there's certainly no evidence that it actually causes any damage to the eyes."

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author explains why children don't tell their parents if they have some problems with their eyes. Find this extract and read it aloud.
2. What problems do children have when they come to optometrists?
3. Why don't all eye doctors believe there is a connection between problems with eyesight and digital devices?

III. Speak on the topic «What is better: watching TV or going to the cinema?».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

PHILOSOPHY

Most people have an idea of what is right and what is wrong, and why things are the way they are, and who they are and who to trust. Philosophers want to know the truth about life for themselves and spend their time studying, thinking and asking questions. The first western philosophers lived in Greece. They encouraged people to find their own answers to questions about life instead of believing the Gods did everything. Socrates was the most famous of these. He is one of the most famous philosophers in the world, yet he said: "One thing I know and that is that I know nothing." This is why he never wrote or lectured. He only discussed. He did not believe he could tell anybody anything, that it was better to encourage individual thinking.

Today philosophers are still encouraging people to think. Schools in some countries teach philosophy to children. Reading books written by old philosophers can be difficult because the language is from the past. So stories are used to help schoolchildren make their own decisions about what is right and wrong and think about the best way to solve problems. Why do we need philosophy? There are plenty of people who think that killing animals is cruel, but eating animals is fine. If you are one of these people, you should ask yourself why. Why is killing animals cruel? Why is it okay to eat animals? You might find that the answer to each question is very different and you could have an argument by yourself using your own ideas! Go on and argue — you will understand. You will begin to understand the subject more deeply. And this helps you to feel comfortable with it. When we ask ourselves questions, we start to understand ourselves and our lives, and it's up to us to make changes or not. If the ideas in your head agree, this means you have integrity*. What you say and what you do are the same. Everyone respects someone who has integrity!

By thinking and questioning, we can understand more and maybe prevent problems caused by misunderstanding.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Socrates is a famous ancient Greek philosopher. Read aloud the extract which tells about him.
2. How are children taught to think?
3. Why do we need philosophy?

III. Speak on the topic «Music keeps me happy. My favorite music styles».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

ARE GM PLANTS SAFE?

A few years ago I read an amusing article about a crazy scientist who had invented a way of making tomatoes grow in cube shapes. That way the tomatoes were easier to pack in boxes. The article was not true of course. But now biotechnology has developed very rapidly. Genetically modified food (GM food) is a fact of modern life.

Genetic modification means that a gene from one plant or animal is put inside another plant or animal. In this way scientists can produce plants or animals that have special qualities that do not exist naturally. The idea of changing the genetic structure of food plants seems a bad thing to many people.

If people do not want GM foods, why are biotechnology companies trying to produce more of them? It is a question of simple economics. Genetically modified food plants are less damaged by diseases and can better survive in bad weather conditions than natural food plants. As a result, harvests are higher and so food costs less to produce. This is an advantage for both consumers and producers. The biggest worry is the possible danger of GM food for people's health. When scientists put a new gene inside a plant, that gene changes the plant in some desirable way. For example, the fruit stays fresh for longer.

But at the same time, it is possible that the modified plant contains toxic material, making it dangerous for people to eat. Before a genetically modified plant is sold to the public, it has to be tested very carefully so that it will be safe to eat. But some scientists think that no amount of testing will ever be enough. Dr Doug Parr, Chief Scientist with Greenpeace, says, "When you put a foreign gene into a plant you find that new toxins appear that weren't expected. These effects are very hard to see in advance because living organisms are very complex."

Consequently, the testing of GM foods should be very thorough and governments should be very careful before they approve the introduction of GM foods into our supermarkets.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The author says that he read an article about cubed-tomatoes. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What are the advantages of GM foods?
3. Why is it important to test GM foods?

III. Speak on the topic «Sport and healthy way of life».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHOCOLATE LOVERS!

It would be difficult to find someone who does not like chocolate. In the United States, chocolate is bought more often than any other kind of sweet. In Britain, each person eats an average of 11 kg of chocolate per year. That is a lot of chocolate! In the US people eat about 200 chocolate bars per second as a matter of fact. People love chocolate so much that they often think it is a bad habit. But there is good news for all chocoholics: eating chocolate does less harm to you than you might think.

People often believe that chocolate causes a number of health problems including bad teeth, obesity and skin problems such as acne. Studies carried out in the United States, however, give no support to this idea.

Specific tests were carried out. One group of people who suffer from acne was given regular amounts of chocolate, while another group of similar sufferers had no chocolate at all. At the end of the test period the two groups were compared. No difference in the condition of the acne sufferers was noticed. Chocolate contains fat and sugar, so if you ate a lot of chocolate you would probably put on weight. But reasonable amounts of chocolate in your diet will not make you fat. People usually get fat because they eat too much food in general, especially if they are not very active.

What about the effect on your teeth? Chocolate can damage your teeth, but the danger is less than many people believe. It is good to know that eating a certain amount of chocolate may even be good for you. Chocolate contains protein, vitamins and minerals. Scientists believe chocolate may reduce the risk of heart disease.

Perhaps the most amazing thing of all is that it can help you fight off illness. The important thing is not the chocolate in itself, but the pleasure that it gives you. Even the smell of chocolate can have a positive effect on your immune system. It is nice to smell chocolate of course, but it is much better to eat it. And the great thing is that you can eat it without fear.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. People eat a lot of chocolate. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What health problems do people traditionally connect with eating chocolate?
3. What facts prove that chocolate can be good for our health?

III. Speak on the topic «My typical working day».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

CHILDREN AND GARDENING

A lot of children these days have a dislike of vegetables and they often have little knowledge of where food comes from — either it's from a tin (metal box), a packet or a plastic bag. And this is why some schools have begun projects which help children understand more about nature and also get to like healthy, home-grown vegetables.

One school in Derbyshire in northern England was really proud of its project. The course lasted a total of six weeks. In this time, the children learned about growing vegetables and healthy living. They also learned how to make supports in wood for climbing plants like beans and peas. They helped to plant vegetables and take care of their vegetable gardens. It helped the children understand more about where food comes from and it also brought different people together. In another project in Wales schoolchildren grew their own vegetables without the use of dangerous chemicals and they learned about the problems caused by intensive farming. As a result, the children began eating a lot more fresh fruit and vegetables instead of crisps and chocolate. The head teacher says that this has contributed to the children's health and it has also resulted in less rubbish in the school playground.

In Scotland teachers have found that children's mathematical skills have become better as a result of learning to grow their own vegetables. The children measured the size of their vegetable garden and calculated the space that they needed to grow the optimum number of vegetables. They also used Maths to find out how much food they could grow on their plot of land. Then they compared their result with the actual amount of food that they grew. They also calculated the cost of producing each vegetable. The head teacher said that the children had enjoyed the project. They had learned about how Maths can be used in the real world. The projects were such a great success that some of them were shown on TV.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Why did the schools begin the projects connected with vegetables? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What did the projects teach the children in England and Wales?
3. How did growing vegetables help the children to develop their mathematical skills and good habits?

III. Speak on the topic «Ecology. The protection of nature».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство железнодорожного транспорта
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Самарский государственный университет путей сообщения»**

Рассмотрено: на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № ____ от «__» _____ 20 __ г. Председатель ЦК _____ Ф.И.О.	Экзаменационный билет №22 по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для специальности 23.02.04 Техническая эксплуатация подъемно- транспортных, строительных, дорожных машин и оборудования (по отраслям) Группы	Утверждаю: Начальник учебного отдела _____ Ф.И.О. «__» _____ 20 __ г.
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

THE PROBLEM WITH HAPPINESS

Most people want to be happy. Some people even spend lots of money to learn to be more positive. But perhaps the search for happiness isn't always a good thing. Some scientific research shows that you cannot force yourself to be happy. Research has also shown that being in a negative mood can sometimes be an advantage. Joseph Forgas is a scientist at the University of New South Wales in Australia. He has studied how happy and negative moods affect people's lives. Professor Forgas has found that people in a negative mood know more about the world and they are more careful when making important decisions. "A positive mood is good for creativity and quick thinking," says Forgas. "But negative moods connect people with reality."

In some experiments, Professor Forgas found that people in a negative mood didn't easily believe rumours, but happy people are more likely to believe them. Other tests showed that people in a negative mood were better at remembering events that they had seen. People in a bad mood were also better at expressing their opinions on serious subjects.

Forgas has also found a connection between the weather and people's moods. When the weather is bad, people tend to have a negative mood. When the weather is good, people are happier. Forgas also found that on rainy days, when people were negative, their memory was improved. Other experiments by Forgas show that happy people are more selfish than unhappy people. Forgas says: "Happy people think more about their own needs than the needs of other people."

Some people are pleased about the results of Forgas's research. "Today, if you aren't happy people think there is something wrong," says Michael Collins, a journalist. "This is why Forgas's research is so important. Certainly, happiness is a good thing. But we do not have to try to be happy all the time." Forgas told the Australian Broadcasting Corporation: "Positive mood is not always a good thing. People in a negative mood make fewer errors. Even they remember events more clearly and they are often better at communicating."

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. What does Joseph Forgas do? Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What are the results of Forgas' studies?
3. Do people find the results of the research important? Why?

III. Speak on the topic «The city of Kirov».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

MARY POPPINS: PERFECTLY MAGICAL THERAPY!

In 1964, Walt Disney's production of Mary Poppins was a great success, and it is still considered to be among the top ten musical films of all time. The film was famous for its special technical effects. But people also loved the film for the story it told and the feelings it expressed.

Perhaps this is why the Mary Poppins story is so successful today, this time as a stage musical. At a recent performance at the Birmingham Hippodrome theatre, many people in the audience were adults who had not brought children with them.

The film version of Mary Poppins and the stage production are a little different, but they express the same message. Mary Poppins teaches the Banks family how to live well together.

At the beginning there is a crisis, naturally. Mr Banks is a very successful man but he spends too much time thinking about work and not enough time with his family, especially his two young children. Everyone in the family is stressed and the children become difficult to control and behave badly. It's a situation that is very common in families today.

And then Mary Poppins appears from nowhere and works her magic to help the family live in harmony again. Incredibly, the answers that she provides are really very simple. One answer is that money does not buy happiness. Instead, Mary Poppins tries to show the Banks family how important it is to understand the true value of things.

Another lesson that Mary Poppins teaches is that it is sometimes important to look at the world from a child's point of view. It is good to believe in magic, and enjoy simple things like flying a kite. Most lifestyle experts would agree that these things really can make us feel better and less stressed. Perhaps the most important lesson of all is that we should value the people that are closest to us. It is important to have time for one another. The magic of Mary Poppins is really well expressed in the stage musical. In the final scene, the actors point up at the stars, reminding us how small we really are and how big the world is.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The film and the theatre versions were very successful. Read aloud the extract which says about the success of the film.
2. What happens in the Banks family before Mary Poppins comes?
3. What lessons does Mary Poppins teach the family and the audience?

III. Speak on the topic «English-speaking country (The UK)».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

**Министерство транспорта Российской Федерации
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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

GOOD MANNERS

Are you sure that you are a polite person? Good manners are important across the globe, but that doesn't mean they are the same. The rules of politeness vary greatly all over the world, from country to country everywhere.

Good manners are taken extremely seriously in Japan. It is considered rude to blow your nose in front of other people, and impolite to eat while standing or walking in the street (except ice-cream). When visiting someone's house you should always take off your shoes, and you should be very careful what you say. The Japanese are so well-mannered that they think it is rude to express your opinion too directly. In fact, the Japanese have two different words for opinions 'honne' which is your real opinion; and 'tatemae' which is your public opinion. Generally, they express their public opinion not to hurt people.

But it isn't only in Japan where you can see the difference. In many countries people shake hands when they greet each other but in others it might be seen as aggressive. While in Western cultures it is polite to keep eye-contact during a conversation, in other countries it is best to show your respect by not looking directly at the speaker. Just to add to the confusion, whereas we shall nod our heads to say 'yes' and shake them to say 'no', in some parts of the Middle East, shaking your head means 'yes' and nodding it means 'no'!

In spite of all the differences most of the countries have to face one problem nowadays: the disappearance of good manners. In America Public Agenda showed that 73 % of Americans think that manners are worse now than 20 years ago. At the same time in China the government had to start a campaign during the Olympics to give up bad habits such as spitting in public, littering the streets and using bad language. In England announcements are made on trains to remind people to offer their seats for the elderly and women with children.

As we can see good manners are treated seriously all over the world, that's why we should learn and follow them.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Good manners are important in Japan. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Which facts from the article prove that good manners vary in different countries?
3. What do the governments in China and England do to teach people good manners?

III. Speak on the topic «The Russian Federation».

Преподаватель

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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

PERFECT METHOD OF TEACHING AND LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Students in my English classes sometimes ask for my opinion on the best method of learning a foreign language. The answer I give is always the same: learning a foreign language can never be quick and easy. There is no single method that can guarantee success.

In the Callan Method, the teacher talks a lot and makes the students repeat questions and answers. By contrast, in the Silent Way Method, invented by Dr Caleb Gattegno, the teacher tries not to talk at all! The teacher uses pictures, diagrams, objects to give the students problem-solving activities. The idea is that students learn better if they can discover the rules by themselves. Certainly that is an important part of learning. But I'm not sure it can guarantee success.

I think that it is wrong to look for a method of teaching/learning that gives all the answers. Often, the method is not so important. Obviously, you need good materials (e.g.: a good course book, etc) that are interesting and dear. And you need a good teacher too. The individual qualities of the teacher are very important. The teacher and the students must have a good relationship. The students must like their teacher. That is one important way to help make learning fun.

At the same time, we have to recognize that you can't make progress without doing some old-fashioned hard work. There must be a method involved in teaching and learning, but the same method doesn't work for everyone. People are different and they have different reasons for wanting to learn. The method will naturally change depending on the purpose of the lesson. However, it is important that each lesson should have a clear objective. The material should be presented in a context. There should be practice and consolidation work. Students should use all four language skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

There is nothing revolutionary about these ideas. But they give the best chances of success for different kinds of learners.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. The article says about the Silent Way Method and the Callan Method. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. What does the writer answer when asked about the best teaching method?
3. What is really important for learning a foreign language according to the author?

III. Speak on the topic «National character and stereotypes».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.

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I. Read and translate the text, using English-Russian dictionary.

FAMILY HISTORY

"Researching family history is a true passion rather than just a hobby for many people", says Julie Mason. "It is wonderfully exciting when you learn more about the ancestors."

Julie began researching her family's past in order to find out her roots. She says: "When you discover your roots, it gives you understanding who you are." John Paul Thompson, has a different reason for wanting to research his family's history. "After my father died I found myself with photo albums full of old photographs with no labels. I wanted to find out more about the others." Some of the things that people discover about their families can be very surprising. When Jean Sandwell researched her family history she had a very big shock. She found out that she had been adopted as a baby. After she had accepted this situation, Jean tried to find her real parents. "I discovered that my mother emigrated to Australia in 1966," says Jean. "In 1982 I went to Australia to meet her. It was a very emotional experience for both of us."

So what is the best way to start researching your family history? "Interview all your family members before it is too late," says Julie Mason. "Make a basic family tree of your close family and step by step make it bigger. Of course, it is not easy to have accurate information from relatives about things that happened in the distant past. It is quite normal for different family members give different versions of the same events. It is very important to check everything."

Public records in local libraries and in national archives are also important to the family historian. Old newspaper reports are often kept on in local libraries. Sometimes, researching your family history can be lonely work. Remember that you can find a lot of help on the internet. Of course, it is not easy to trace your family history a long way back and you must be very patient. Believe me, in the future, your children, and their children may be very grateful to you for recording it.

II. Be ready to answer the following questions on the text.

1. Jean Sandwell made a shocking discovery. Read aloud the extract which says about it.
2. Why do people start tracing their family histories?
3. What recommendations does the author give to discover your roots?

III. Speak on the topic «Science and modern technologies».

Преподаватель

Ф.И.О.