

**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым
ГБПОУ РК «Керченский политехнический колледж»**

**Фонд оценочных средств
по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине
ОУД. 06 Иностранный язык**

для специальности среднего профессионального образования

43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело

Керчь 2023

Рассмотрено на заседании ПЦК
предметной цикловой комиссии
общеобразовательных дисциплин
Протокол № _____
от «___» _____ 20___ г.
Председатель ПЦК _____
Зими́на Ю.А.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ГБПОУ РК «Керченский
политехнический колледж»
_____ Д.В. Колесник
«___» _____ 2023 г.

Согласовано на заседании
предметной цикловой комиссии
профессиональных дисциплин
сферы обслуживания
Протокол № _____
от «___» _____ 20___ г.
Председатель ПЦК _____
Педант Р.Г.

Разработчики: ГБПОУ РК «Керченский политехнический колледж»

Преподаватель: Егиян А.М.

Эксперты:

ГБПОУ РК «Керченский
политехнический колледж»

преподаватель _____ О.Ю.Письменная

1. Паспорт комплекта фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств (далее - ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, осваивающих программу учебной дисциплины ОУД. 06 Иностранный язык. ФОС включает контрольно-оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля, промежуточной аттестации. ФОС разработан в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОУД.06 Иностранный язык

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют общие компетенции и профессиональные компетенции и ФГОС СОО:

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины	
	Общие	Дисциплинарные (предметные)
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	<p>В части трудового воспитания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие;- готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность;- интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями: <p>а) базовые логические действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне;- устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения;- определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения;- выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых	<p>- владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; Современный мир профессий. Ценностные ориентиры молодежи в современном обществе. Деловое общение. Проблемы современной цивилизации. Россия и мир: вклад России в мировую культуру, науку, технику</p> <p>говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 10 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p> <p>- создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 17-18 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания</p>

	<p>явлениях;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности; - развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем <p>б) базовые исследовательские действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; - выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения; - анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях; -- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности; - уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей; - выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике 	<p>речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 17-18 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 3,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации; - смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 700-900 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию; письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; - писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, график, диаграмму и/или прочитанный/прослушанный текст объемом до 250 слов; комментировать информацию, высказывание, цитату, пословицу с выражением и аргументацией своего мнения; - владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном
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		<p>языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;</p> <p>не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;</p> <p>- знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений; выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1650 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;</p> <p>- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и</p>
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		<p>страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоев коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку; - уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические); - иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме; -осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знаний о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка.
<p>ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности. ОК.09 Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>В области ценности научного познания: -сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории,

	<p>- совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира;</p> <p>- осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе.</p> <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>в) работа с информацией:</p> <p>- владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;</p> <p>- создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации;</p> <p>- оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам;</p> <p>- использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;</p> <p>- владеть навыками</p>	<p>основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <p>- владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;</p> <p>- уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);</p> <p>-иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме</p>
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	распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности	
<p>ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.</p>	<p>Готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению; -овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности; Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями: б) совместная деятельность: - понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы; - принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников обсуждать результаты совместной работы; - координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия; - осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным. Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями: г) принятие себя и других людей: - принимать мотивы и аргументы других людей при анализе результатов деятельности; - признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки; - развивать способность</p>	<p>- говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы; -иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме; осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знаний о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны</p>

	понимать мир с позиции другого человека	
ОК10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках .	-понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	-правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
ПК 2.3. Осуществлять приготовление, непродолжительно е хранение горячих соусов сложного ассортимента ПК 2.4. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих блюд и гарниров из овощей, круп, бобовых, макаронных изделий сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания ПК 2.5. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих блюд из яиц, творога, сыра, муки сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей	правила и техники общения, ориентированные на потребителя; базовый словарный запас, в т.ч. на иностранном языке	-правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания

ПК 2.6.

Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих блюд из рыбы, нерыбного водного сырья сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания

ПК 2.7.

Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих блюд из мяса, домашней птицы, дичи, кролика сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания

ПК 3.2. Осуществлять приготовление, непродолжительно хранение холодных соусов, заправок с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания.

ПК 3.3.

Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации салатов сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания

ПК 3.4. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации канапе, холодных закусок сложного ассортимента с

учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания
ПК 3.5. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации холодных блюд из рыбы, нерыбного водного сырья сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания
ПК 3.6. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации холодных блюд из мяса, домашней птицы, дичи, кролика сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания
ПК 4.2. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации холодных десертов сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания
ПК 4.3. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих десертов сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания
ПК 4.4. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации холодных напитков сложного ассортимента с

<p>учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания ПК 4.5. Осуществлять приготовление, творческое оформление и подготовку к реализации горячих напитков сложного ассортимента с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания ПК 6.1. Осуществлять разработку ассортимента кулинарной и кондитерской продукции, различных видов меню с учетом потребностей различных категорий потребителей, видов и форм обслуживания</p>		
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Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является экзамен

3. Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

Контроль и оценка раскрываются через дисциплинарные результаты, усвоенные знания и приобретенные студентами умения, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Общая/профессиональная компетенция	Раздел/Тема	Тип оценочных мероприятий
<p>ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности. ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.</p>	<p>Р 1 Тема 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8</p>	<p>Заполнение формы-резюме, Письма Презентация, Постер, Ролевые игры Заметки Тесты Устный опрос. Выполнение заданий на экзамене</p>

<p>ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам</p> <p>ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.</p> <p>ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>Р 2 Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5</p>	<p>Тесты</p> <p>Ролевые игры</p> <p>Круглый стол-дебаты</p> <p>“Доклад с презентацией</p> <p>Выполнение заданий на экзамене</p>
<p>ПК2.3-2.7, ПК3.2-3.6, ПК4.2-4.5, ПК 6.1</p>	<p>Раздел 2 Прикладной модуль</p> <p>Тема 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5</p>	<p>Презентация,</p> <p>Постер,</p> <p>Ролевые игры</p> <p>Заметки</p> <p>Тесты</p> <p>Устный опрос.</p> <p>Выполнение заданий на экзамене</p>

4. Комплект контрольно-оценочных материалов для оценки сформированности знаний и умений по учебной дисциплине

В состав комплекта входят задания для студентов и пакет преподавателя (эксперта). При подготовке к проверке освоения дисциплины Вы можете воспользоваться литературными источниками:

Основные источники:

Печатные издания

- 1.Афанасьева, О.В. Английский в фокусе. 10 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2022. – 248 с. – ISBN: 978-5- 09-068073-8. – Текст: непосредственный.
2. Афанасьева, О.В. Английский в фокусе. 11 класс. Учебник. ФГОС ФП / О.В.Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева. – Москва: Просвещение, 2022. – 240 с. – ISBN: 978-5-09-019656-7. -Текст: непосредственный.
3. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet ofEnglish:электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М., 2021. – 256с.

Основные электронные издания

1. Баранова, К. М. Английский язык. 10 класс (углублённый уровень) : учебник / К. М. Баранова, Д. Дули, В. В. Копылова. - Москва : Издательство "Просвещение", 2022- 200 с. - ISBN 978-5-09-099358-6. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1919361> – Режим доступа: по подписке.

2. Английский язык. 11 класс (углублённый уровень) : учебник / К. М. Баранова, Д. Дули, В. В. Копылова [и др.]. — 11-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing : Просвещение, 2023. — 215 с. : ил. — (Звёздный английский). - ISBN 978-5-09-103571-1. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/2089946>– Режим доступа: по подписке.

3. Английский язык для естественно-научных направлений : учебник и практикум для вузов / Л. В. Полубиченко, Е. Э. Кожарская, Н. Л. Моргун, Л. Н. Шевырдяева; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 311 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15168-8. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/511523>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Голубев А.П. Английский язык: учебник для студентов учреждений сред.проф.образования. – 20-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва, Академия, 2022. – 368 с.

2. Кузовлев В.П., Лапа Н.М., Перегудова Э.Ш. Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень: учебник для общеобразовательных организаций - 2-е издание, перераб. - Москва: Просвещение, 2021. - 271 с.

3. Кузовлев В.П., Лапа Н.М., Перегудова Э.Ш. Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень: учебник для общеобразовательных организаций - 2-е издание, перераб. - Москва: Просвещение, 2021. - 271 с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. – ООО «Мультиуроки», 2020 – URL: <http://videouroki.net>

2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/>

3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». - URL: <http://window.edu.ru/>

4. Онлайн-словари АBBYY Lingvo. - URL:<http://www.abbyyonline.ru>

5. Онлайн-словари «Мультитран». - URL:<http://www.multitran.ru>

6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/>

7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: www.britannica.com

8. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. - URL:<http://dictionary.cambridge.or>

9. MacmillanDictionary возможность прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. – Macmillan Education Limited, 2009-2020 – URL: www.macmillandictionary.com

10. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. – URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com>

4.1. Контрольно-оценочные средства для текущего контроля:

4.1.1. Входной контроль

Содержит 50 вопросов по пройденным ранее темам.

1. Where ___ from? - I'm from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

2. We have ___ house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

3. I have two ___ : a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a ___. I'm a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother. ___ name's Paul.

A Her B His C He's

6. ___ five people in my family.
A They are B There is C There are
7. I get up ___ 7 o'clock in the morning.
A for B at C in
8. I like apples, but I ___ bananas.
A don't like B like C do like
9. Excuse me, ___ speak French?
A do you B you do C you
10. How much are ___ shoes?
A this B these C that
11. Where are my glasses? - They're ___ the table.
A at B on C in
12. My sister ___ tennis very well.
A plays B play C playing
13. I usually go to work ___ train.
A on B with C by
14. I don't see my parents very often ___ they live in South Africa.
A so B but C because
15. Rosie stayed ___ home yesterday afternoon.
A in B at C to
16. Last night I ___ to the cinema.
A went B did go C was
17. The ___ is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.
A film B restaurant C book
18. Do you want to listen to music or ___ TV?
A see B look C watch
19. I was in Scotland. ___ were you at the weekend?
A When B Where C What
20. Yes, it was fun. ___ you have a good time at the party?
A Did B Were C Had
21. Are you ___ English teacher?
A Maria B Marias' C Maria's
22. Bob will meet ___ at the airport.
A us B we C our
23. I'm going to a concert tonight. ___ you like to come?
A Do B Are C Would
24. ___ use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.
A Could I B Could you C Do I
25. I like this apartment but the ___ is too expensive for me.
A money B rent C cost
26. Excuse me, how do I ___ to the bus station?
A come B get C arrive
27. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How ___ do you want?
A any B many C much
28. Sorry I'm so late. - That's _____.
A OK B great C right
29. I'd like ___ milk in my coffee, please.
A some B any C a
30. ___ a bus stop near my flat.
A It's B Here's C There's
31. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I ___ dinner.
A cook B am cooking C cooking

32. I think cycling is more dangerous ___ driving.
A As B like C than
33. We ___ going to the theatre next Saturday.
A will B do C are
34. ___ meet for coffee some time soon.
A Let's B Do you C Shall they
35. Kamal has got a holiday home near ___ sea.
A a B the C some
36. If you've got a headache, you ___ go home.
A should B did C had
37. ___ ever been to New York?
A Have you B Are you C Did you
38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night. - That's not _____.
A enough B lot C too much
39. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She ___ it tomorrow.
A finishes B is going to finish C finished
40. Paula ___ loves working with children.
A very B really C much
41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think _____.
A is B yes C so D right
42. We never ___ a television when I was a child.
A have had B hadn't C had D didn't have
43. We paid the restaurant bill ___ credit card.
A to B with C on D by
44. The last time I ___ Joanna was in Paris.
A have seen B saw C see D was seeing
45. If you ___ money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.
A borrow B earn C spend D lend
46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You ___ to ask.
A haven't B mustn't C needn't D don't have
47. I ___ a lot of sport in my free time.
A do B practise C make D exercise
48. ___ anywhere interesting recently?
A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go
49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He ___ be 30, I think.
A should B can C will D shall
50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult ___ learning the violin.
A like B so C than D as

4.1.2. Практические занятия

Критерии оценивания практических занятий

Оценка «5»	ставится за работу, выполненную полностью без ошибок и недочётов
Оценка «4»	ставится за работу, выполненную полностью, но при наличии в ней не более одной грубой и одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочёта, не более трёх недочётов
Оценка «3»	ставится, если студент правильно выполнил не менее 2/3 всей работы или допустил не более одной грубой ошибки и двух недочётов, не более одной грубой ошибки и одной негрубой ошибки, не более трёх негрубых ошибок, одной негрубой ошибки и трёх недочётов, при наличии 4 - 5 недочётов.
Оценка «2»	ставится, если число ошибок и недочётов превысило норму для оценки 3 или правильно выполнено менее 2/3 всей работы.

Примечание:

Грубыми ошибками являются:

Неправильный ответ на вопрос (пропуск действий (действия)), неправильный подбор действий (действия), лишние действия;

- Невыполненное задание (не приступил к его выполнению);
- Незнание или неправильное применение свойств, правил, алгоритмов, которые лежат в основе задач или используются в ходе их выполнения;
- Несоответствие пояснительного текста, задания;

Негрубыми ошибками являются:

- Неправильное построение или постановка вопросов к действиям (действия) при решении задачи;
- Неправильное или неграмотное с точки зрения стилистики или по содержанию формулировки ответа;
- Неправильное списывание данных (цифр, знаков) задачи с правильным ее решением;
- Ошибки в записях терминов;
- Ошибки в записи ответа.

Две негрубыми ошибки считают одной грубой ошибки.

Опрятные исправления являются недостатками работы.

За неаккуратно оформленную работу оценка может быть снижена на 1 балл, но не ниже «3».

Практическое занятие №1

Тема: Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

На письме статус обозначается:

- Mr. – Mister (обращение к мужчине)
- Mrs. – Misses (обращение к замужней женщине)
- Miss – Miss (обращение к незамужней женщине)
- Ms – Mizz (обращение как к замужней, так и незамужней женщине)

Let me introduce myself . – Позвольте мне представиться.

Let me tell you a few words about myself. – Позвольте немного рассказать о себе.

Let me tell you a couple of words about myself. – Разрешите сказать пару слов о себе.

My name is... – Меня зовут... .

But my friends call me ... – Но друзья обычно называют меня ...

But you can call me ... – Но вы можете называть меня ...

But people usually call me ... – Но меня обычно называют ...

I am ...years old. – Мне ... лет.

I was born in – Я родился в

I will be ... next September. – Мне исполнится ... в следующем сентябре.

I will be ... in two months. – Мне исполнится ... через два месяца.

I am from Moscow. – Я из Москвы.

I come from Russia, I live in Moscow. – Я из России, я живу в Москве.

I was born in Moscow and I have lived there all my life. – Я родился в Москве и живу здесь всю свою жизнь.

I was born in It is a small town near Moscow. When I was 10, I moved to Moscow with my family. – Я родился в Это небольшой город неподалеку от Москвы. Когда мне было 10 лет, я переехал в Москву с семьей.

I used to live in Samara, but now I live in Saint Petersburg. – Я раньше жил в Самаре, а теперь я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

Jane: Hi, Jake. What's new?

Джейн: Привет, Джейк. Что нового?

Jake: G'day, Jane. How are things? or Morning, Jane. It's good to see you.

Джейк: Здравствуй, Джейн. Как твои дела? или Доброе утро, Джейн. Рад тебя видеть!

И в этом стиле также есть приветствия для людей, которых вы не видели долгое время:

Long time no see. – Сколько лет, сколько зим!

How's it goin'? – Как поживаешь? Ответить можно – It's goin' good!

What's good? – Че хорошего?

What's cracking? – Как житуха?

How've you been? – Как дела твои?

How's life been treating you? – Как жизнь?

Where have you been hiding? – Ты куда пропал?

It's been ages (since I've seen you)! – Сто лет тебя не видел!

Практическое занятие №2

Тема: Я и моя семья;

Упражнение 1. Read the text and answer some questions on it:

Dear Friend,

My name is Jane. I'm 12 years old. I'd like to visit Russia, but first I want to find many new friends in your country. Look! It's me and my brother Steve. Also my family consists of father, mother and two my sisters.

My mum's name is Iris. She is 38. She is a housewife. My dad's name is Tom. He is a doctor. He is forty.

My elder sister Kathy is a student. My mother says she is a good daughter. My younger sister is a pupil as me. We go to our school. We like Drama, Art, English lessons.

My brother is a baby. He is very funny.

I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other. I help my Mum to clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. We spend a lot of time together. We walk, play different games, travel.

With love,

Jane.

1. What is the girl's name?

2. How old is Jane?

3. How many persons are there in Jane's family?

4. What are Jane's younger sister's favourite subjects?

5. Does Jane's brother go to school?

6. Does Jane help her mother about the house?

7. Is Jane's family happy? Why do you think so?

Упражнение 2. Make up sentences using these words, write them down.

like my sister does good music ?

goes on Saturday to school my sister .

they do good English speak ?

does in London your cousin live ?

Упражнение 3. Выберите правильное предложение:

I am not smoke. I don't smoke. I not smoke.

She drinks a lot of tea. She drink a lot of tea. She is drink a lot of tea.

My brother haves a car. My brother is have a car. My brother has a car.

Do you go to work by bus? Does you go to work by bus? Is you go to work by bus?

Do he go to the cinema? Is he go to the cinema? Does he go to the cinema?

Do you like ice-cream? - Yes, I am. Do you like ice-cream? - Yes, I like. Do you like ice-cream? - Yes, I do.

Where do they usually walk? Where are they usually walk? Where does they usually walk?

What do your father do? What does your father do? What is your father do?

On Saturday I doesn't go out. On Saturday I don't go out. On Saturday I am not go out.

He doesn't play tennis. He isn't play tennis. He don't play tennis.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте в вопросы вспомогательные глаголы do/does:

.... you buy new books once a month?

..... you like this big city?

....my sister get up at 7 a.m.?

..... the tiger live in the jungle?

....Mary work as a driver?

.....Jack write romantic poems?

..... little children eat slowly?

Упражнение 5. Напишите предложения в отрицательной форме:

This book costs much.

His mother works in the garden.

My friend comes from Australia.

His parents learn Spanish.

Практическое занятие №3

Тема: Домашние обязанности

1. Read this text and learn the words for household duties.

What do we mean by «**household duties**»? Usually it's **cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning the house**, etc.

Women have traditionally been engaged in all these things for many centuries. The situation began to change during and after the First World War, when some women, having mastered «male» professions, did not want to return to «kitchen slavery». In Russia this was facilitated by the Revolution and the new Bolshevik ideology, which called for gender equality, including in **the management of the household**. It was the young Soviet state where that huge number of pamphlets and campaign posters appeared urging men and children to share **household chores** with their

wives and mothers. Meanwhile, in Europe and America, the question of equality of duties between the two sexes was not looked so progressively. The woman there was still perceived primarily as «the keeper of the hearth». The situation worsened after the Second World War, when there were calls for women to return from the factories and production, where they went to replace men, and to do what nature intended them.

The typical **housewife's** day of that time looked like this. You had **to get up** before anyone else in the house, **get dressed** and **make up** to look good. Then **cook breakfast** for the whole family, **wake up** the **household**, **feed** and **send** them: husband – to work and children – to school. Then the woman **washed the dishes** left after breakfast, **cleaned the house** (**wiped dust**, **vacuum cleaned** or **washed the floor**), washed, **dried** and ironed clothes. Then she could **go shopping** or gossip with her friends over a cup of tea. When the children came back from school, they needed **to be fed lunch**. Then it was time **to cook dinner** and **wait for the husband**. It was necessary to meet the husband friendly and beautiful, despite whether you are tired or not during the day. After dinner it was necessary to wash the dishes again, **put the children to bed**, and repeat everything from the beginning in the morning.

You will call it a terrible fate? But let's go back to the USSR. All calls for the separation of household duties between a man and a woman often remained only beautiful words. And to all the duties listed for a western woman the duties of a foremost production or exemplary milkmaid were added. That is, in fact, Soviet women carried out both women's and men's work. What can be observed in modern Russia, too.

2. Write what you have to do on each day of week.

feed the pets; help Mom in the garden; help Dad with the car; do a lot of housework; put the dirty plates in the dishwasher; go shopping; set the table before breakfast and dinner; water the flowers in the garden; make the bed; put the clothes in the wardrobe; take out the rubbish; Hoover the carpets; wash the dishes; sweep the floor; mop the floor; cook the meals; iron the clothes; wash the clothes

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
set the table before breakfast;					wash the clothes;	

3. Match the words to make them phrases.

1	to clean	a	the floor
2	to vacuum	b	the room
3	to sweep	c	the bookcase
4	to wash	d	the carpet
5	to dust	e	the window
6	to make	f	the door
7	to open	g	the shelf
8	to shut	h	the bed

Практическое занятие №4

Тема: Мои друзья, занятия;

My Friends. Английские слова по теме «Мои друзья»

1. make friends — подружиться
2. friends forever — друзья навсегда
3. see each other — видеть друг друга
4. miss each other — скучать друг без друга
5. meet each other — встречаться друг с другом
6. enjoy doing together — делать что-то вместе с удовольствием
7. have much in common — иметь много общего
8. share ideas — делиться идеями
9. phone each other — звонить друг другу
10. help in trouble (in need) — помочь в беде

My Best Friend

- **friendship** — дружба

My best friend is my classmate. His name is Dima. He is a tall boy with short dark hair. He has blue eyes and wears glasses. He is brave and strong. Dima is a very optimistic person. He is never sad. He knows a lot of jokes and often makes me laugh.

We made friends in the first form and since then we have a deep friendship.

We often go for a walk together and talk about different things. Dima is my close friend and I can tell him about my problems. He also shares his ideas with me. I can't say that we have much in common but we have the same hobby. We like playing chess.

We always help each other in need. I think we will be friends forever.

My Best Friend.

Задание 1. Tell us about your friend. Remember to say:

- what he/she looks like;
- what kind of person he or she is;
- when and how you made friends;
- what friends are for.
- Описание внешности друга на английском языке
- Описание характера друга на английском языке

Задание 2. Answer the questions to find out if you are a good friend

- find out — узнать
 - let — разрешать
 - has forgotten — забыл
 - be absent from school — отсутствовать в школе
1. How many friends do you have?
 2. Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?
 3. Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?
 4. Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?
 5. Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?
 6. Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark in some subject?
 7. Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Практическое занятие №5

Тема: Внешность, личностные качества;

Задание 1. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоей матери, напиши небольшой рассказ о ней. В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: his (her) name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes. Каждое предложение оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 7 баллов.

Задание 2. Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. unique | a) неуклюжий |
| 2. sharp-minded | b) пустоголовый |
| 3. talented | c) упрямый |
| 4. empty-headed | d) талантливый |
| 5. awkward | e) неповторимый |
| 6. stubborn | f) смысленный |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. tactful | a) застенчивый |
| 2. emotionally stable | b) чувствительный |
| 3. sensitive | c) тактичный |
| 4. cheerful | d) эмоционально уравновешенный |
| 5. shy | e) веселый |
| 6. envious | f) завистливый |

Задание 3. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.

- 1) My father ... a teacher.
- 2) He ... a pupil twenty years ago.
- 3) I ... a doctor when I grow up.
- 4) My sister ... not... at home tomorrow.

5) They ... in Moscow last year.

Задание 4. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.

1) I ... an interesting book about Repin.

2) My sister ... two little children.

3) ... you ... some time in she evening to discuss this question?

4) I ... a lot of work yesterday.

5) Who ... any questions now?

Задание 5.1. Добавьте один из суффиксов (-er, -r, -ian, -ist, -man) к словам, чтобы образовалось название профессии. Переведите образовавшиеся слова.

Example: *police* (полиция) – *policeman* (полицейский)

1. music (музыка)

2. journal (журнал)

3. post (почта)

4. drive (водить машину)

5. photograph (фотография)

6. electric (электрический)

7. politics (политика)

8. art (искусство)

9. sports (спорт)

10. manage (управляться)

Практическое занятие №6

Тема: Повседневная жизнь

Задание 1. Прибавьте к глаголу окончание *s, es*

1) brush, 2) go, 3) watch, 4) mix, 5) ride, 6) play

Задание 2. Поставьте окончание *s* или *es* там, где необходимо.

1) She wash ___ her face and hands every day. 2) He brush ___ his teeth in the morning. 3) My friends and I go ___ to college at 8 o'clock. 4) My family always have ___ breakfast. 5) My sister read ___ a book in the evening.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1) a newspaper, Sam, every day, reads. 2) Mary and Lily, computer games, play, together. 3) usually, in the evening, do, we, our homework. 4) wake up, I, in the morning, at 7 o'clock.

Задание 4. Прочитать текст и перевести

My working day

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12. So now you know how I spend my working day.

Практическое занятие №7

Тема: Хобби, свободное время;

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off.

1. Ответить на вопросы:

Do you have much free time?

What is your favorite hobby?

Why do you like your hobby?

Are there any hobbies you would like to try?

Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?

2. Talk about your favorite hobby using the following prompts.

I have ... (*many, several, a few, only one*) hobbies / hobby.

My favorite hobby is

I enjoy

It is ... (*expensive, cheap, free*).

I do it ... (*in a company, alone*).

This hobby is done ... (*outside, inside*).

I love it because it is ... (*funny, relaxing, intellectual, etc.*).

The best thing of my hobby is that

But I don't like

3. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, CDs, museums

Rich people often _____ pictures, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to _____. Therefore I collect _____. I like different music _____. I collect discs of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch musical _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of music.

4. Перевод текста. "Hobby".

Some people keep pets as hobby. They keep rabbits, or fishes. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their car or motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster. Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home. Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts, grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

Практическое занятие №8

Тема: Организация досуга

1. Прочитать и перевести текст (устно)

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came

their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

2. Answer the questions

1. Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?
3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
4. What type of character are you?
5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?
6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Are you an out-going person or not?
8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?
9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

Практическое занятие №9

Тема: Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы

1. Прочитать текст

Leisure entertainment

Nowadays everybody knows that people are very busy and don't have much spare time. The English say: "Who knows how to work, knows how to rest". Rest is as important as work. Some people prefer spending their free time with their family and friends; some prefer spending their spare time alone. Young people like going to the cinema, theatre, disco clubs, concert halls.

There are people who want to broaden their knowledge during their free time. They spend their free time reading books. They can go to the museums, picture galleries where they can see the works of well-known painters and sculptors of all times.

If people want to be strong and healthy, they go in for sports. There are many sports clubs, swimming pools, and gyms for everybody who loves sports. Sport will make you not only healthier and stronger, but kinder, more sociable and cheerful. Sport will give you its strength and energy.

Moreover, there are a lot of people, who prefer less energetic activities, such as chess, cards, crosswords.

There are so many hobbies to choose: painting, computer programming, photography, fishing, gardening, cooking, learning languages, collecting something.

Tastes differ and if you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky. Travelling is also a good way to spend spare time. Visiting new places, sightseeing and meeting new people is a very exciting and useful relaxation. People can go hiking, camping. Each person chooses his own way of spending free time, either passive or active. In any case leisure should be refreshment and a source of inspiration.

2. Find English equivalents of these sentences in the text:

1. Существует так много хобби, которые можно выбрать: рисование, компьютерное программирование, фотография, рыбалка, садоводство, приготовление еды, изучение иностранных языков, коллекционирование чего-либо.
2. Для всех, кто любит спорт есть много спортивных клубов, бассейнов и спортзалов.
3. Путешествие- это также хороший способ провести свободное время.
4. Молодые люди любят ходить в кинотеатры, театры, дискотеки, концертные залы.

5. Если люди хотят быть сильными и здоровыми, они занимаются спортом.
6. Они проводят свое время, читая книги.
7. Они могут пойти в музеи, картинные галереи, где могут увидеть работы известных художников и скульпторов всех времен.

Практическое занятие №10

Тема: Особенности проживания в городе; Инфраструктура.

Упражнение 1. Guess what are these sentences about – village or city?

1. It's a nice, quiet place, with beautiful nature, and everything is easy to do.
2. The people are friendly and kind-hearted.
3. Life is too (слишком) quiet and easy.
4. Life is more exciting and interesting.
5. There are a lot of theatres and museums.
6. You can have a great time in a fitness or at the cinema.
7. You can meet a lot of interesting people.
8. You know everybody.
9. Life is more dangerous.
10. The streets are full of people, cars and buses.
11. Life is unhealthy.
12. Life is healthier.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте вопросительные слова

How, when, where, how long, what, who

- _____ did you go on your last holiday? – To Greece
 _____ did you go there? – Last June
 _____ in Greece did you go? – To Crete.
 _____ did you go with? – I went with some friends.
 _____ did you go there? – We went by plane.
 _____ did you stay in Crete? – At a hotel
 _____ was the hotel like? – It was very good.
 _____ did you stay there? – For two weeks
 _____ was the weather like? – It was hot.

Упражнение 3. Прочитать текст, выполнить задание

What is better - the city or the countryside?

There are a lot of different opinions about living in the country. Most citizens even can't imagine how people live in the country without heating, hot water, television. On the other hand there are many people who live there all their life and can't imagine living in the city. In my opinion the village is the best place for living.

To begin with pollution. There are no factories or plants in the country, a few cars and domestic waste. What is more, there are big forests around the villages, which clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. As a consequence the sky is blue in the village, the water is clean and limpid, fruit and vegetables are ecologically clean. It influences people's health in a friendly way, to say nothing of quietness. When you are in the village you can hear only birds singing and leaves rustling and see only green and blue. There are no car's horns or loud music from the clubs and people can enjoy the nature.

On the other hand there aren't any entertainments in the country. In most villages people even don't have a television. Young people can't go anywhere for dancing, there is nothing to do in the evening. Moreover there is often no light and people have to go to bed very early. There is often the only school for several villages and children have to get up very early and go very far. And the roads in the country leave much to be desired.

But I think this isn't very serious. Going to bed early is useful for health. If children go to bed early they can get up early and not to be late to school. Young people can organize the club and dance there.

If there isn't light they can use candles. And the most important fact, from my point of view, is that for lack of television and other entertainments people in the village have much more time for talking to each other than citizens do. I'm not sure about other people, but as for me I'd like to live in the country.

True or False

1. There are a lot of factories and plants in the country, many cars.
2. Forests around the villages don't clean the air.
3. The water is clean and limpid.
4. Young people can go anywhere for dancing in the country.
5. There is often the only school for several villages.
6. Most citizens want to live in the country without any conveniences.

Практическое занятие №11

Тема: Поиски нужного адреса. Как спросить и указать дорогу.

Упражнение 1. Прочитать текст, выполнить задание.

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert "Music, help!" in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

— Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?

— Sure. It's situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubianka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.

— Thanks Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubianka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends – Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubianka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubianskaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of it.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.
9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

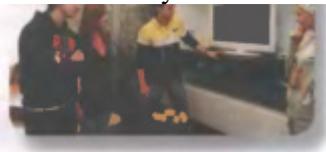
Практическое занятие №12

Тема: Описание здания, интерьера.

Задание: Прочитать текст, выполнить задание по тексту.

8 Read the text.

So Many Men so Many Minds



Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor.

Alexander's foreign friends – Peter, Jane and Nora – are now in Moscow. At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at his new flat. Alexander welcomes them on the landing. He shows them all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and a chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony.

Peter is a future designer. He gives Alexander a piece of advice to change the wallpaper colours in his bedroom and rearrange some pieces of furniture. Peter says: "Look! It would be right to put the bookcase closer to the right-hand corner. I think your wallpaper should be pink."

Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student, but she has good taste. Jane likes Alexander's library with a lot of English and Russian books, the cosy kitchen and the paintings on the walls. But Jane doesn't like the carpet on the floor. "It is not in fashion now," she explains to Alex. As for the wallpaper colours in Alex's room, Jane prefers them in green.

Alexander is at a loss. He looks at the wallpaper in his room and at the carpet on the floor. Whose advice to follow?

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander's pen friends are now in Moscow.
2. At the weekend Alexander meets them at the metro station.
3. He shows them a rich collection of English and Russian books.
4. Peter likes Alexander's library and pictures on the walls.
5. Jane is not a designer but she works for a building company.
6. Jane thinks that Alexander does not follow fashion trends.
7. She recommends Alexander to change the wallpaper in the living room.
8. Jane prefers it in pink.
9. Peter thinks it is better to move the bookcase.
10. Alex is ready to follow his advice.

14 Complete the sentences with the appropriate words and phrases from the box.

- a. central heating
- b. washing machine
- c. in brown colour
- d. at a loss
- e. a lampshade
- f. chute

1. This family lives in a new on of Moscow.
2. Our country house doesn't have
3. Most English houses don't have and in winter it is cold in them.
4. In the kitchen we have a but we don't have a
5. The is to carry rubbish down.

- g. a garden and an orchard
- h. wardrobes
- i. modern conveniences
- j. cosy
- k. block of flats
- l. in fashion
- m. the left-hand corner
- n. dish washer
- o. the outskirts

6. They want to build a new house with around it.
7. In my study everything is
8. The wall units are not now. Everybody prefers built-in
9. Our living room is small, but in spite of it, it is very
10. There is a small round table with a music centre in of the bedroom.

Практическое занятие №13

Тема: Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование. Описание кабинета иностранного языка

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There _____ two cups of tea on the | 1. _____ there three cups on the table. coffee-table? |
| 2. There _____ some milk in the cup. | 2. _____ there a carpet on the floor? |
| 3. There _____ an orange in the salad. | 3. There _____ no cats in the sitting room. |
| 4. There _____ some cheese on the dogs in the box | 4. There _____ a cat on the table. plate. 5. There _____ 3 |
| 6. There _____ a blue chair at the | 6. There _____ 4 hens in the house. door. 7. There _____ a |
| 7. There _____ five chicks and a hen | 8. _____ there a bathroom near the on the farm. kitchen? |
| 8. There _____ a table and nine desks | 9. _____ there four rooms in the in the classroom. |
| 9. There _____ a big window to the left | 10. _____ there a kitchen under your of the door. |
| 10. There _____ three rooms in our country house. | |

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Описание жилого и учебного заведения(здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести текст.

My house is a two-storey building. Last year the iron fence was put around the house, there are also a gate which leads to the front door of the house and the back door which leads to the backyard. The walls are quite thick so the house is sturdy. The walls are painted in yellow color and the roof is green. There is a chimney on the top of the roof and a skylight, through which the light penetrates to the attic. There is a basement, where I store all my old stuff. There are also two balconies. And I forgot to mention a small garden where my mom grows different plants. Oh yes, and there is a garage, my dad keeps in it his car and I keep my bicycle.

индивидуальная работа: написать англоговорящему другу письмо с описанием своего дома (100-140 слов). По завершении обучающиеся зачитывают вслух свои письма.

Ответить на вопросы:

What is the official name of our college? Who is the top manager of the college? Who is the teaching manager deputy?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа: составьте вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя слова в скобках:

- 1) I passed my exams well. (Who? How?)
- 2) I go to my college on foot. (Who? How? Where?)
- 3) We have six hours a day. (How many?)
- 4) Our classes begin at 9 a.m. (When?)
- 5) I work hard. (Who? How?)
- 6) He does well at the college. (How?)

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Затем ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

OUR lyceum

My name is Peter Ivanov. In June I left (finished) school and in August I passed my entrance exams to the lyceum. Level pass to our lyceum was 7. I got 4 in Russian and 5 in mathematics.

So my level pass was 9, now I am a full-time first-year student.

Our lyceum is not far from our block of flats and I can easily get there by bus. It takes me 25 minutes to get to the lyceum. Sometimes I go there on foot. And though it takes me an hour, it is healthy.

Our lyceum occupies two buildings. It runs full-time and part-time (or evening) departments. There are several departments at our lyceum. Our studies begin at 9 o'clock, usually we have 6 hours (periods) a day. We have a lunch break at 12 o'clock. We have a good canteen and during our lunch period we take our meals there. There is a gym (gym hall) on the ground floor. Our library is on the second floor. It contains a lot of textbooks and fiction. It is open from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. in term-time. There is a large reading-hall and we often do our homework there. Our classrooms and laboratories are large and light. Our labs have modern equipment. The workshops where we have practical training are on the ground floor.

The academic session began on the first of September and will end in June. Every day we attend classes and have practice.

I do well because I want to become a good specialist. At the end of the term we'll take exams and I'll try to pass them successfully.

Some of our students live in the hostel. It is not far from our college. It takes them ten minutes to get to the lyceum.

Вопросы: 1) When did Peter finish school? 2) What was the level passed to the lyceum? 3) Is Peter a full-time student? 4) How can Peter get to the lyceum? 5) How much does it take Peter to get to the lyceum?

Работа в парах. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы:

1) Does our lyceum run full-time and part-time departments? 2) Do our studies begin at 9 o'clock? 3) Do we usually have 6 hours a day? 4) Is there a small reading-hall in our lyceum? 5) Have our labs old equipment? 6) Will the academic session end in May?

Индивидуальная работа.

Задание №1. Перевести с русского на английский:

«В прошлом году я окончил школу. Я сдал экзамены в колледж. Теперь я учусь в колледже. Я студент дневного отделения. Наш колледж занимает два больших и светлых здания. Занятия начинаются в 8.30 часов утра. Обычно у нас 6 уроков в день. В 13 часов мы идем домой».

Задание №2. Опишите классную комнату вашей мечты (10-15 предложений).

Практическое занятие №14

Тема: Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.

What Do Shops Offer?

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Although every town or city has many kinds of shops, many of these are typical: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's.

Alexander's family like to do their shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. These sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electrical appliances and electronics, cosmetics, linen, curtains, books, gifts, jewellery etc. You can buy anything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The goods for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, suits, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the cosmetic department they sell perfume, face creams and powders, lipsticks, lotions, shower gels, soap, shampoos . . .

In the supermarket we can also buy many different things in the same location: meat and sausages, fish, sugar, pasta, flour, cereals, tea, coffee, bread and whatn

At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the baker's you can buy white or brown bread, rolls and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocer's, which is stocked with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and various fruits. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed.

If you call round at a dairy, you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other milk products.

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. You can buy vegetables in the greengrocer's.
2. To buy various goods under one roof is very convenient.
3. To buy meat and poultry you have to go to the butcher's.
4. The dairy sells milk, cheese and sausages.
5. Cereals are sold in the baker's.
6. Everything in the greengrocer's is ready-made.
7. You can find various fruits in the Frut & Veg shop.
8. The department store is a store with escalators.
9. The knitwear department offers everything for knitting.
10. To buy china one needs to go to China.

Практическое занятие №15

Тема: Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

SHOPPING

There are many kinds of shops helping people to meet their needs. You can go shopping to small food stores: the grocery store, store of dairy products, butcher's, bakery, greengrocer's, confectionery store. But most people do shopping in large stores – supermarkets. Supermarkets sell not only food. Many sell household goods, cards, magazines, cigarettes, and even flowers.

When you come into the supermarket you have to take a food basket or a shopping cart to put all the products you buy. All the necessary foodstuffs can be bought here. In the meat aisle the customers can buy beef, pork, veal, poultry. There is always a rich choice of fish there. In the grocery aisle you can see all kinds of cereals. Here you can buy flour, macaroni, salt, spices and some other products. Everything is sold in ready packets. You go to the dairy counter to buy milk products. There is a wide choice of them: milk, cream, kefir, sour cream, yogurt, margarine and butter, cheese and curds. In the bread aisle you take loaves of rye or wheat bread, rusks, rolls and buns. There is a big choice of items in the confectionery: sugar, sweet, chocolates, tarts, wafers, coffee, cocoa.

The green grocery and fruit aisles look very attracting. Here you can buy fresh vegetables, fruits and greens. Juicy apples, grapes, oranges, bananas, lemons, pears are sold in every season.

After buying all necessary products, you come up to the cashier's desk to pay the money. Sometimes there are a lot of customers in the shop and you have to get in line, but most often it doesn't take much time.

If you are a smart shopper, you compare prices, always look at the date of production of perishable foods and check the change.

Практическое занятие №16

Тема: Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви

Прочтите текст и выполните задание после текста, отметив утверждения Т (True - если оно верное) или F (False - если оно неверное) согласно информации текста:

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

Отметьте утверждения Т (True – верно) или F (False – неверно):

1. You can buy only food in the shops.
2. When we do the shopping we have no information about different goods, their prices, quality.
3. There are different ways of shopping.
4. A millionaire does not do the shopping.
5. Shopping is a great entertainment.
6. To attract customers shops provide various services .

Практическое занятие №17

Тема: Покупки на рынке. Торговые центры.

Read and translate the text.

Shops

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.

Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

2. Quote the sentences in which the following words and word combinations are used in the text.

Fresh food, pharmacies, independent stores, customer, people can buy, without, carry, kinds of shops, jewelry, candies.

3. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Are shops important in our life?
2. What can people buy in supermarkets?
3. Is there self-service in supermarkets?
4. Where does the customer pay?
5. What do department stores carry?
6. Who are small independent stores owned and operated by?
7. What can we buy in such shops?
8. What do pharmacies sell?

4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В нашем городе много различных магазинов: супермаркеты, один универсам, аптеки, овощные магазины.
2. В супермаркете мы можем купить еду, чистящие и моющие средства, игрушки, книги.
3. В универсаме продают мебель, одежду, посуду. 4. В супермаркете покупатель обслуживает себя сам и платит при выходе из магазина. 5. В нашем городе есть два рынка. 6. Каждую субботу люди ходят на рынок, чтобы купить одежду, еду, обувь, мебель. 7. Я очень люблю делать покупки. 8. В булочной мы всегда можем купить свежий хлеб. 9. Я покупаю мясо в мясном магазине. 10. Я хожу за покупками в супермаркет. 11. В витрине универсама мы можем увидеть товары, которые там продают.

5. Learn the words and word combinations.

Milk – молоко

Butter – масло

Cream – сливки

Sour cream – сметана

Egg – яйцо

Cheese – сыр

Curds – творог

Mayonnaise – майонез

Yoghurt – кефир, йогурт

Ice-cream – мороженое

Can I help you? – Вам помочь?

What is the price of ...? – Сколько стоит ...?

How much is...? How much does it cost? – Сколько стоит ...?

Weigh out..., please. – Взвесьте..., пожалуйста.

A kilo – за килограмм

Give me ..., please. – Дайте мне ..., пожалуйста.

Here you are. – Пожалуйста (когда подают).

6. Read and translate the dialogues.

Customer: What is the price of a kilogram of cheese?

Shop-assistant: 170 roubles a kilo.

Customer: Weigh out 300 grams, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Anything else?

Customer: Give me two packets of butter, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Altogether 95 roubles.

Customer: Here is money. Thank you. Goodbye.

Shop-assistant: Goodbye.

Customer: Is there any milk in packets?

Shop-assistant: Yes, a half-litre packet costs 15 roubles.

Customer: Give me one packet, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer: Weigh out one kilo of curds, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer: Nothing, thank you. How much must I pay?

Shop-assistant: Altogether are 110 roubles.

7. Fill in the missing remarks. Reproduce the dialogues.

Customer: Give me two jars of sour cream, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Give me one packet of milk, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Here is money. Thank you.

Shop-assistant:

Практическое занятие №18

Тема: Физическая культура и спорт.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно

Many people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. They have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sportsground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools, where local or even international competitions and amateur sport. Former Soviet Union and later Russian sportsmen have set a great number of world records in gymnastics, weightlifting, tennis, swimming, running, high jumping, etc. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win gold, silver and bronze medals. The Olympic Games have long history. They started in 776 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports.

All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. When the Games took place, all the wars stopped. So, the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. Now, there are Summer and Winter Olympic Games. They are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The International Committee of Olympic Games selects the most suitable. After that, the host city starts its preparations for the competitions, constructs new sport facilities, or reconstructs them, reconstructs stadiums, hotels, press centres, etc. Thousand of athletes, journalists and guests arrive to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. In 1980, Moscow hosted the twenty-second Olympic Games. The latest Olympic Games were held in Sydney, Australia. Our sportsmen won medals in many sports. Next Olympic Games take place in Greece, the Motherland of these games.

Практическое занятие №19

Тема: 19. Еда полезная и вредная.

Задание: Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выскажите свое мнение по данному вопросу и расскажите, придерживаетесь ли вы здорового питания. Рассказ должен составлять 10-20 предложений.

Our health depends on our eating. Food provides us with the energy that we spend with physical exertion. Update and development of the organism at the cellular level directly depends on the products that we use. The body needs to receive a sufficient number of nutrients every day: proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, trace elements. Proper nutrition is a mandatory point of a healthy lifestyle and a guarantee of stable functioning of the body as a whole. Everyday diet should be diverse and full. Freshness of products is very important. It is necessary to monitor the volume of food intake. Each person's portion varies, depending on age, health status, gender, and equipment. Cereals, fruits and vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, dairy products, nuts, salt, sugar, fat, should

be present in the diet. A balanced diet should become a way of life. You should refuse to give up snacks and fast food. Thoroughly chew food, do not swallow large chunks. It is strictly forbidden to drink food with water. You can eat everything, but in moderation. Overeating and incompatibility of products leads to a disruption of metabolism, diabetes and obesity. It is very appropriate to say Socrates: "We do not live in order to eat, but eat in order to live."

Практическое занятие №20

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни

1. Read and translate the text

Healthy Way of Life

Today we are going to discuss the problems of the healthy way of life and its advantages.

Before speaking on health problems I'd like to tell you some words about the health services (1) in Russia.

The public health services in Russia embrace (2) the entire population and are financed by the state budget. The private medical services are steadily expanding (3) and constitute (4) a certain part in medicine in Russia.

Unfortunately (5), because of economic problems in Russia the government can't afford (6) to make medicine a major item (7) in the state budget. The network of polyclinics, hospitals and dispensaries are not funding (8) enough to modernize the equipment (9) and develop the medical knowledge. But in spite of this there are a lot of talented and highly educated doctors who are devoted to their work and people.

Main emphasis (10) in Russia is laid on prevention (11) or prophylactics. The saying has it that 'an ounce (12) of prevention is worth a pound (13) of cure (14).

There are a lot of problems in Russia but nevertheless medicine is advancing (15) further (16) and is successfully combatting (17) cancer (18), the disease (19) that takes a lot of human lives.

A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of avoiding (22) smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27).

Is there anything more important than health? I rather doubt it. If your body suffers (28) from any disorder (29) your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches (30) and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown (31) and stress. So, the advantages of the healthy way of life are obvious (32). We must remember that laws of the healthy way of life — moderate eating and drinking, regular physical exercises, reasonable hours of work and rest, perfect cleanliness, positive attitude towards people and things around us — lay the foundations (33) for long happy life.

Vocabulary 1. health service - служба здравоохранения

2. embrace – охватывать

3. expand – расширяться

4. constitute – составлять

5. unfortunately – увы

6. afford – разрешить

7. item – пункт

8. fund – финансировать

9. equipment – оснащение

10. emphasis – акцент

11. prevention – профилактика

12. ounce - унция (мера массы)

13. pound - фунт (мера массы)

14. cure – лечение

15. advance – развиваться

16. further – далее

17. combat –

бороться

18. cancer – рак

19. disease – болезнь

20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить

21. value - ценность,

важность

22. avoid – избегать

23. high in – богатые

24. fat – жир

25. amount – количество

26. maintain -

сохранять, поддерживать

27. weight – масса

28. suffer – страдать

29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь

30. ache – боль

31. breakdown - удар, расстройство

32. obvious – очевидный

Questions:

1. What are the public health services financed by?

What can you say about the private medical services?

3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?

4. What do you mean under the notion of healthy way of life?

5. What are the laws of healthy way of life?

Практическое занятие №21

Тема: Посещение врача

If you have a headache, toothache, backache, stomach-ache or earache, if you have

a sore throat, if it hurts you to move - you ought to turn to your doctor. There are a lot of peculiarities connected with visiting a doctor.

Give one word for the following.

- 2) A piece of paper which specifies the medicine for curing your illness;
- 3) Place where the patients come for the check-up;
- 4) A pre-arranged time for somebody to come;
- 5) A paid number of days given to you by your office when you are ill;
- 6) A sick person who is treated by a local physician;
- 7) A sort of medicine which can cure you of cold;
- 8) A pain in your head which you have felt for a long time;
- 9) Not long ago;
- 10) To make a sick person healthy again;
- 11) To take off all clothes to the waist;

Перевести диалог

Doctor: Come in, please.

Patient: Thank you. Doctor, I decided to make an appointment because yesterday I had a splitting headache and rash all over my body after taking pills for stomach pain.

Doctor: Did I write out a prescription for taking the pills?

Patient: Yes, here it is.

Doctor: These pills are very strong. They can trigger such symptoms as dizziness, nausea and even rash. Let me check you. I'll measure your blood pressure but firstly put a thermometer into your armpit.

(After a while)

Doctor: Your temperature is in the normal range but your blood pressure is very low. Did you read the medicine label before taking those pills?

Patient: No, I thought your prescription and recommendations were enough to take them correctly.

Doctor: What dose did you take at once?

Patient: I took two pills.

Doctor: So everything should have been all right then. You told me you had no allergies. What's wrong then?

Patient: Just a few days ago I was sneezing all day long but I went on taking the pills.

Doctor: As far as these pills are concerned, they mustn't be taken if you have any allergies. So taking them caused terrible side effects.

Практическое занятие №22

Тема: Почему и как люди путешествуют

1. Перевод текста "Travelling".

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

2. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Практическое занятие №23

Тема: Основные виды транспорта

Kinds of transport

Nowadays there are a lot of kinds of transport such as a plane, a ship, a bus, a taxi, a bicycle... And now I will try to explain my opinion.

One of the most common kinds of transport is a bus. This kind of transport is one of the oldest. It is usual for old people or teenagers. For old people it is cheap and comfortable. For teenagers a bus helps to get at school. As for me, I like getting to school by bus. There are always good and quiet drivers on my route. I often face funny occasions with old people. I always help them. So you can see that there is a kind atmosphere in a bus. Another kind of transport is a taxi. It is rather an expensive transport. It is a good idea if you need to go a big distance. I do not

like this kind of transport. Taxi drivers are always angry and unpleasant people, or, at least, I have met such. Taxies are often old and dirty with an unpleasant smell. And it is very annoying when a taxi driver does not know the way you need. You have to explain it to him.

It is a well known fact that ecology plays a great role in modern life. Cars pollute a lot. In such situation cycling is the best alternative. Cycling is absolutely ecological kind of transport. It is mobile, and it is easy to cycle. And it is great for health, especially for your heart or legs.

But I prefer walking. It is really amazing. You can just stop and watch various sights, enjoy weather and communicate with people. You can take your friends with you for fun. With them your way becomes more interesting and full of positive emotions.

All in all, every kind of transport has its pros and cons. It is a vital problem of the day for many people. Somebody does not like taxies, others do not like walking. Tastes differ. And everyone can have his own opinion.

Идиомы на тему транспорта

На английском языке можно найти на любую тему и транспорт не стал исключением. Мы подготовили для вас таблицу из 10 самых интересных и распространенных идиом с буквальным переводом на русский язык и русскоязычными аналогами.

Идиома на английском	Дословный перевод	Адаптированный перевод
to miss the boat	упустить лодку	упустить возможность, шанс
to be in the same boat	быть в одной лодке	быть в одном и том же положении
to be plain sailing	гладкое плавание	как по маслу
a backseat driver	водитель с заднего сиденья	непрощенный советчик
be in the driver's seat	быть на сидении водителя	быть у руля, командовать
to reinvent the wheel	заново изобретать колесо	изобретать велосипед
the wheels have come off on the wagon	колеса отвалились в вагоне	терпеть неудачу в чем-то "в завязке"
take someone for a ride	взять в поездку	обманывать, морочить кому-то голову
a Sunday driver	воскресный водитель	плохой, неумелый водитель

Практическое занятие №24

Тема: Путешествие на поезде

Как добраться до вокзала?

How can I get to the station?

Где кассы пригородных поездов?

Where are the ticket windows for suburban trains?

Мне нужно два билета до Грейт Бентли.

I want two tickets to Great Bentley.

Сколько стоит взрослый билет до ?

How much is a ticket for an adult to..?

Сколько стоит детский билет до?

How much is a ticket for a child to..?

Мне нужен билет в один конец.

I want a one-way ticket.

Мне нужен билет туда и обратно.

I want a return ticket.

Сколько времени идёт поезд до Оксфорд Роад?

How much time does a train go to Oxford Road?

Где расписание поездов?

Where is the timetable?

Когда отправляется ближайший поезд до Йорка?

When does the train to York leave?

С какой платформы отправляется поезд до Дублина?

From what platform does the train to Dublin start off?

Вот мой билет.

Here is my ticket.

Где находится багажный вагон?

Where is a baggage car?

Где находится вагон-ресторан?

Where is a dining-car?

Где находится камера хранения?

Where is a left luggage office?

Это место свободно?

Is this place vacant?

Извините, это моё место.

Sorry, this is my place.

Это место занято.

This place is occupied.

Можно ли с вами поменяться местами?

May I exchange places with you?

Пожалуйста, откройте окно.

Please, open the window.

Пожалуйста, закройте окно.

Please, shut the window.

Это ваша станция.

This is your station.

Вам выходить на следующей станции

You have to get off next station

Следующая станция ваша

The next station is yours.

Где мне сделать пересадку?

Where should I take a change?

Я отстал от поезда.

I was left behind the train.

Не волнуйтесь, я вам помогу.

Don't worry, I'll help you.

Следуйте за мной, пожалуйста.

Follow me, please.

Где мне найти дежурного?

Where can I find an officer?

Вы могли бы подсказать мне, в какое время идут поезда до Кембриджа?

Could you tell me the times of trains to Cambridge, please?

Нужно ли мне пересаживаться?

Do I need to change?

Как долго добираться туда?

How long does it take to get there?

Билет до Оксфорда и обратно, пожалуйста.

A day return to Oxford, please.

Обслуживают ли пассажиров питанием в поезде?

Is there a buffet service on the train?

Простите, это тот самый поезд до Солсбери?

Excuse me, is this the right train for Salisbury?

Простите, это место свободно?

Excuse me, is this seat free?

Простите, вы выходите в Бристоле?

Excuse me, are you getting off at Bristol?

Не могли бы вы сказать мне, когда мы подъедем туда, пожалуйста?

Could you tell me when we're nearly there, please?

Я хотел бы заказать два билета в Бостон и обратно.

I'd like to book two roundtrip tickets to Boston.

Когда вы выезжаете?

When are you leaving?

Какое время вы предпочитаете?

What time do you prefer?

Есть поезд до Бостона в 10 утра.

There is a train to Boston at 10 a.m.

Я поеду этим поездом.

I'd like to go by that train.

Вы предпочитаете вагон для курящих или для некурящих?

Do you prefer a smoking car or a car for nonsmokers?

Я зарезервирую для вас два билета на десятичасовой поезд в понедельник.

I'll reserve for you two tickets for ten o'clock Monday train.

Мне нужны билеты в оба конца.

I need roundtrip tickets.

Сколько стоит такой билет?

How much is the ticket?

Когда поезд прибывает в Бостон?

When does the train arrive in Boston?

Где можно достать билеты?

Where can I get the tickets?

Практическое занятие №25

Тема: Путешествие на самолете

1. Прочтите текст, переведите и ответьте на вопросы:

At the airport

Please make sure you are at the airport in time and remember to carry proof of identity and your e-ticket with you as security may wish to see them.

Baggage

If travelling without bags then be at the gate 20 minutes before the flight departs. If you've got bag(s) to check, be at a bag tag counter no later than 30 minutes before departure. The first two bags are free. On board you're allowed one bag per person (maximum 7 kg).

Changes/restrictions

Changes permitted at any time. You may have to pay the difference between the original fare and the new fare if higher. Service fee applies unless changed online.

Cancellation

Up to the day of departure, fully refundable. After the day of departure refunds will incur a refund fee per person per one-way journey.

Questions:

1. Can a passenger change a ticket?
2. What one should carry with him when arriving at the airport?
3. How many bags can a passenger take on board?
4. How many minutes before one should be at the gate?
5. If I change my ticket on the internet do I have to pay an extra charge?

2. Вставьте в пропуски необходимое слово.

*customs officer; departure lounge; carry-on bag; check in; immigration officer; baggage; collection
baggage; allowance queue; travel documents; immigration visa.*

1. When you arrive in a country from overseas the (1)..... checks your passport. In some countries you must have a (2)..... before you can enter. Then you proceed to the (3)..... area to pick-up your bags and then to the (4)..... who may, (but not always) check your baggage.
2. When you leave a country you must first (5)..... with the airline to get your boarding pass. If there are a lot of people you must (6)..... . Then you go through (7)....., where they check your travel documents and then to the (8)..... to wait for your flight.
3. On most international flights you have a (9)..... of 20 kilograms per person. Many airlines allow you to take one bag on to the aircraft usually a maximum weight of 7 kg. This is called a (10)..... .

Практическое занятие №26

Тема: Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

Прочитать текст и ответить на вопросы

The Geographical Position of Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland covers an area of some 244 thousand square miles. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from Europe by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea in the east and the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

The population of Great Britain is about 60 million. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The territory of Great Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England is in the southern and central part of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north of the island. Wales is in the west. Northern Ireland is situated in the north-eastern part of Ireland.

England is the richest, the most fertile and most populated part in the country. There are mountains in the north and in the west of England, but all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. In the northwestern part of England there are many beautiful lakes. This part of the country is called Lake District.

Scotland is a land of mountains. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest mountain of Great Britain is in Scotland too. The chain of mountains in Scotland is called the Grampians. Its highest peak is Ben Nevis. It is the highest peak not only in Scotland but in the whole Great Britain as well. In England there is the Pennine Chain. In Wales there are the Cumbrian Mountains.

There are no great forests on the British Isles today. Historically, the most famous forest is Sherwood Forest in the east of England, to the north of London. It was the home of Robin Hood, the famous hero of a number of legends.

The British Isles have many rivers but they are not very long. The longest of the English rivers is the Severn. It flows into the Irish Sea. The most important river of Scotland is the Clyde. Glasgow stands on it. Many of the English and Scottish rivers are joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of Great Britain to the other.

The Thames is over 200 miles long. It flows through the rich agricultural and industrial districts of the country. London, the capital of Great Britain, stands on it. The Thames has a wide mouth, that's why the big ocean liners can go up to the London port.

Geographical position of Great Britain is rather good as the country lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to other parts of the world. The sea connects Britain with most European countries such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and some other countries. The main sea route from Europe to America also passes through the English Channel.

Answer the questions

1. What are the biggest cities of the country?
2. What is the most populated part in the country?
3. What is the name of the most famous forest, who lived there?
4. What is the longest river?
5. What river does London stand on?

Практическое занятие №27

Тема: Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности).

Прочитай и письменно переведи текст.

London

London, the capital of Great Britain, is a very old town. It is two thousand years old. Many years ago London was a small town on the Thames. There were a lot of villages round it and after many years London and three hundred villages grew into a very large city. Some of the names of those villages you can find in the names of the streets in modern London — Kensington, Westminster and others.

There were many wars in those days and people from other countries came to Great Britain and destroyed London, but new houses of stone grew up.

London stands not far from the sea. Many ships from other countries came to the port of London and brought cotton, food and other things. Factories grew in London and other cities. Many shops were opened in the centre of London. In 1863 the first underground railway began to work. It was very short in those days.

Now London is a beautiful city with large squares and parks. London is one of the biggest cities in the world.

1. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form of the passive tense (Present, Past, Future Simple Passive).

1) Tom always (to ask) at the lessons. 2) I (to ask) at the last lesson. 3) Our country house (to finish) next year. 4) The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday. 5) This work (to do) tomorrow. 6) This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 7) These trees (to plant) every autumn. 8) Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons. 9) This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 10) We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

2. Change Active into Passive

- 1) They give the Nobel Prize in Literature to Mario Vargas Llosa.
- 2) The manager offered Mr. Dean a new job.
- 3) He'll receive the parcel by the end of the day.
- 4) They answered my question.
- 5) We'll choose the route tomorrow.

3. Change Passive into Active

- 1) The problem was solved by him.
- 2) The question is discussed by them.
- 3) Penicillin was discovered by Fleming.
- 4) The parcel will be sent by the 1st of November by our service.
- 5) My papers were stolen by someone.

Практическое занятие №28

Тема: США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

The United States of America is a union of fifty states and is the third largest country in the world (after Russia and China). Besides its 50 states the country also includes a federal District of Columbia where Washington, the US capital is located. The country covers the area of more than 9.5 million km² (nine and a half million square kilometers). It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The 48 states are situated in the middle of the continent of North America stretching from Canada in the north to Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California in the south. Alaska and Hawaii are not joined to the mainland.

Alaska occupies the north-western part of the continent and it borders on Canada in the east. Hawaii islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, to the south-west of the mainland. The USA also has overseas territories with different levels of independence: Virgin Islands, Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and some others.

The American landscape is diverse and spectacular. The land varies from heavy forests to barren deserts. Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Lakes and Yellowstone National Park are world-famous American natural wonders.

Most of the US people live in the eastern half of the country. The Atlantic coastline is mainly lowland and indented. It is characterized by flooded river valleys and fertile lands. The Pacific coastline is mountainous and cut by numerous fjords. The old and forested Appalachian Mountains extend from the state of New York to the state of Georgia. There are interior lowlands (prairie lands) between the Cordillera and the Appalachian mountain chains. As for Alaska, the mysterious glaciers co-exist with the blooming Arctic tundra there.

Test "Visiting the USA"

1. The USA is often called _____.
a) the Wild West b) the New World c) the Home of Traditions
1. The capital of America is _____.
a) New York b) Chicago c) Washington D.C.
3. _____ is the biggest state of the USA.
a) Hawaii b) Alaska c) Texas
4. There are _____ states in America.
a) fifteen b) fifty c) thirty
5. There are no skyscrapers in the city of _____.
a) Chicago b) Washington D.C. c) New York
6. California is the US _____.
a) state b) city c) river
7. People call this city "the Big Apple"
a) Hollywood b) Washington D.C. c) New York
8. Washington D.C. stands on the banks of river _____.
a) Colorado b) Potomac c) Mississippi
9. The lowest place in America is _____.
a) Death Valley b) Grand Canyon c) the Rocky Mountains
10. Canada borders on the USA in the _____.
a) west b) south c) north
11. The USA doesn't have a border with _____.
a) China b) Mexico c) Canada
12. The Superior, the Huron, the Michigan, the Erie, the Ontario are ___ of the USA.
a) lakes b) states c) cities
13. The national symbol that has arrows and olive branch is _____.
a) flag b) anthem c) emblem
14. The Capitol is the seat of American _____.
a) Congress b) President c) Library
15. The first president of the USA was _____.

a) George Washington b) Abraham Lincoln c) Barak Obama

16. ____ is the official residence of American President.

a) the Capitol b) the White House c) District of Columbia

Практическое занятие №29

Тема: США (крупные города, достопримечательности).

Упражнение № 1. Вставьте порядковое или количественное числительные.

1. There are _____ months in a year.
2. January is _____ month of the year.
3. May is _____ month of the year.
4. There are _____ months in winter.
5. December is _____ month of the year and _____ month of winter.
6. There are _____ days in a week: _____ one is Monday, _____ one is Tuesday, _____ one is Wednesday, _____ one is Thursday, _____ one is Friday, _____ one is Saturday and _____ one is Sunday.
7. Sunday is _____ day of the week in England and _____ one in Russia.
8. Monday is _____ day in Russia and _____ in Great Britain.
9. There are _____ hours in a day, _____ minutes in an hour and _____ seconds in a minute.
10. September, April, June and November have _____ days. All the rest have _____ except February.
11. There are _____ days in February except the leap year. It's the time when February has _____ days.

Упражнение 2. Write the numbers.

1. The number of Dwarfs Snow White lived with —
2. The Celsius freezing point
3. Days in April —
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet —
5. An unlucky number —
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth —
7. The number of years in a millennium —
8. The number of months in a year —
9. Days in December —
10. Degrees in a right angle —
11. Books in a trilogy —
12. Minutes in an hour —
13. Legs has an octopus —
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar —
15. Players in a soccer team —
16. Number of hours in a day —
17. Celsius boiling point —

3. Read the text and answer the questions

Washington (1)

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

Questions:

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the district of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?
7. What industries are situated in the city?
8. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?
9. Why are there no sky-scrapers in Washington?
10. Where is the President's residence?
11. When was the White House built?
12. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?
13. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?
14. Which document gave freedom to Negro slaves in America?
15. Who was buried at the Arlington National Cemetery?

Практическое занятие №30

Тема: Географическое положение, климат, население России

Geographical position of Russia

With a total area of seventeen million square kilometers and population of about one hundred and fifty million, Russia, officially called the Russian Federation, is considered to be the largest country in the world. The Russian Federation is divided into eighty five federal subjects, twenty two of which are republics (Kalmykia, Komi, Dagestan, Ingushetia and others). The republics represent areas of non-Russian ethnicity and entitled to set their own official languages and establish their own constitutions. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia occupies the eastern half of Europe and the northern part of Asia. It borders on many countries, which had earlier been Soviet Republics, as well as with China, Japan, Korea, Finland and other countries. Russia is washed by twelve seas (the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Baltic Sea and some others) and three oceans (the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic).

Russia is rather rich in water resources. However, at present due to overpopulation, agricultural intensification, industrial development and the expansion of the new cities there is a shortage of fresh water in our country. So, there are lots of rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal which is considered to be the deepest fresh-water lake in the world.

The plains occupy about sixty percent of the country's territory. There are two major plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.

The most important mountain chains are the Caucasus, the Altai, the Urals, which are generally seen as the dividing line between Europe and Asia, and some others.

About eleven percent of Russia is tundra, a vast treeless region in which the subsoil is permanently frozen. The zone is known for its white nights in summer, and for days of total darkness in winter. However, less than one percent of Russia's population lives in this zone.

Taiga, the most extensive natural area of Russia, stretches from the western borders of Russia to the Pacific. It is famous for its fir-wood forests and rich vegetation. There are lots of bushes, such as currants, juniper, cowberries, as well as fir-trees, pines and other plants. The typical representatives of the fauna are sables, lynxes, squirrels, as well as deer and roes.

Since Russia is a huge country, its climate differs from one region to another: there is a cold arctic climate in the north Siberia and a sub-tropical hot climate near the Black Sea coast. So, winters in Russia vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia. As for summers, they tend to be warm in the steppes and cool along the Arctic coast.

In fact, Russia is rich in natural and mineral resources of natural gas, manganese, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, gold and many others.

Vocabulary:

- 1) total area – общая площадь
- 2) population [ˌpɒpjʊfleɪʃ(ə)n] – народонаселение, жители
- 3) federal subject – субъект Федерации
- 4) ethnicity [ˈeθnɪsɪti] – этническая или расовая принадлежность
- 5) to be entitled to [mˈtaɪtld] – иметь право
- 6) to establish [ɪsˈtæbʃɪʃ] – учреждать, устанавливать
- 7) to occupy [ˈɒkjʊpaɪ] – занимать, охватывать
- 8) border [ˈbɔɪdər] – граничить
- 9) to wash [wɒʃ] – омывать (о море, океане)
- 10) Barents Sea [ˈbær(ə)nt(s) sɪ] – Баренцево море
- 11) Baltic Sea [ˈbæltɪk sɪ] – Балтийское море
- 12) (the) Pacific [psˈsɪfɪk] – Тихий океан
- 13) water resources – водные ресурсы
- 14) overpopulation [ˈoʊvə. pɒpjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] – перенаселенность
- 15) expansion [ɪkˈspænz(ə)n] – увеличение, экспансия
- 16) shortage [ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ] – нехватка, недостаток, дефицит
- 17) fresh-water lake – пресноводное озеро
- 18) Great Russian Plain – Восточно-Европейская равнина
- 19) West Siberian Lowland – Западно-Сибирская равнина
- 20) (the) Caucasus [ˈkɔːkəsəs] – Кавказ, Кавказские горы, Большой Кавказ (горная система на границе России, Грузии и Азербайджана, между Черным и Каспийским морями)
- 21) (the) Urals [ˈjʊərəlz] – Уральские горы, Уральский горный хребет (разделяющий Европу и Азию)
- 22) tundra [ˈʊndrə] – тундра
- 23) subsoil [ˈsʌbsɔɪl] – подпочва
- 24) taiga [ˈtaɪgə] – тайга
- 25) to stretch – простираться
- 26) fir-wood – хвойная древесина
- 27) vegetation [ˌvedʒɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n] – растительность
- 28) bush [bʊʃ] – кустарник
- 29) currant [ˈkʌr(ə)nt] – смородина
- 30) juniper [ˈdʒʌnɪpər] – можжевельник
- 31) cowberry [ˈkɔːbri] – брусника
- 32) fauna [ˈfɔːnə] – фауна, животный мир
- 33) sable [ˈseɪbl] – соболь
- 34) lynx [lɪŋks] – рысь
- 35) roe [rɔː] – косуля
- 36) manganese [ˈmæŋɡəniːz] – марганец
- 37) coal [kɔɪl] – (каменный) уголь
- 38) iron ore [ˈaɪən ɔː] – железная руда
- 39) copper [ˈkɒpər] – медь
- 40) lead [led] – свинец

Практическое занятие №31

Тема: Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство России

Прочитать и перевести текст устно. Задать 10 вопросов к тексту

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Russia is a federal semi-presidential state. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is dominant as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his consultative bodies: the State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma's approval. Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.

The legislature in Russia is represented by the bicameral Federal Assembly. It consists of the State Duma (the lower house) and the Federation Council (the upper house). The Federal Assembly makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war. All bills must be first considered by the State Duma. Once a bill has been passed by a majority of the Duma, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as declaration of presidential elections, the President's impeachment and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice. The Supreme Court of Russia is at the highest level. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the High Arbitration Court are appointed by the Federation Council.

The Russian political system is multiparty. The party with its majority in the parliament can form the Russian government.

Практическое занятие №32

Тема: Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы

Упражнение 5. Прочитать текст, ответить на вопросы

Red Square

Red Square is a central city square in Moscow, the capital of Russia. It is always open to visitors and tourists love taking pictures there. Along with the Kremlin, which is a former royal fortress and current residence of the President, Red Square is on the UNESCO's World Heritage List from 1990. In fact, Red Square separates the Kremlin from the historic merchant quarter called Kitai-gorod. Moscow major streets also originate from Red Square. The name of the square comes from the color of the bricks around it. Many famous Russian artists pictured the square in their works. Among them Vasily Surikov and Viktor Vasnetsov. Red Square has a rich history. It used to be Moscow's main marketplace. It was also the place for important public ceremonies. Particularly, a coronation for Russian tsars took place at Red Square. Today the square is surrounded by many significant buildings, such as Lenin's Mausoleum, glorious Saint Basil's Cathedral, the palaces and towers of the Kremlin, GUM – the main department store of the Soviet Union, the restored Kazan Cathedral, the State Historical Museum and several other objects. The only monument on the square is a bronze statue of Kuzma Minin and Dmitry Pozharsky. They once helped to clear Moscow from the Polish invaders. Every winter Red Square hosts a large and merry ice-rink, where residents and visitors of the capital can skate. The square also serves as a venue for high-profile concerts. Such celebrities as Paul McCartney, Shakira, Linkin Park, Scorpions have already performed there

1. What do tourists love to do?
2. Why is the square called red?
3. What ceremonies took place at Red Square?
4. What buildings is Red Square surrounded by?
5. What popular singers were at Red Square

Практическое занятие №1

Тема: Особенности подготовки по профессии

Task №1. Translate the text

A cook is a person whose profession is cooking. What is the profession of a cook? Of course, the chef starts his career in an educational institution, and then you can attend various additional courses and master classes on cooking any categories of dishes. It is enough to find a job for the most initial position in the field of cooking – an assistant cook,

then there is a growth on the so-called career ladder, starting from an ordinary cook, sous chef and ending with a chef. As in any other profession, there are advantages and disadvantages. First of all, a cook is a creative person, depending on what your profession is capable of. secondly, the profession of a cook has a very high demand. In our time, the restaurant business is developing very quickly and here it is short and clear, the more you pay attention to studying and developing skills in the culinary system, the higher your demand and easier it is to find a job;

If you do your job clearly, efficiently, conscientiously and of course delicious, then your rating begins to grow slowly, and there is a promotion, then an increase in your income is not far away; the Opportunity to use your skills and abilities in everyday life, surprise your surroundings with delights. Think about it, you are a chef in a solid restaurant and every time visitors come they know for sure that here is the best dessert, here are the best first and second courses, no matter what they ordered. Customers coming again and again – this is the best gratitude for the chef. But the cook spends his entire shift on his feet from start to finish, because he oversees the preparation of all dishes at once. Here he cooks a very delicious cream soup, a chop is fried next to it and an amazing classic cheesecake is baked in the oven; Do not forget about the risk of injury. Even the most experienced chef can get injured, such as a burn or cut, from an accidentally broken knife while cutting meat.

The profession of cook is very interesting, the main thing is to have a talent and love for this business. After all, it is the love of cooking and certain skills that will allow you to work, move and develop, and of course earn good money.

There is also a common misconception among chefs that men are better cooks than women. This is not true. After all, a professional becomes someone who grows, learns and achieves new heights in their profession, and it does not matter whether you are a man or a woman. Yes, definitely men are stronger and more resilient and can work all day on their feet, but a woman cook can flit around the kitchen like a butterfly if she is happy with what she is doing Can I work as a cook without an education? There is an opinion that first you need to finish a culinary school or technical school, and this is also a misconception. Most often, when applying for a job, you are asked to cook your favorite dish. This is how the employer evaluates your skills, speed, and taste. He doesn't care about your education as much as he cares about your knowledge and the ability to apply it.

Even popular cafes, restaurants and pastry shops are happy to take cooks without education. It is easier to teach such employees "for themselves" than to retrain a person who already has a certain knowledge base and habits.

Task 2. Create a table about the disadvantages and advantages of the profession

Advantages

Disadvantages

Практическое занятие №2

Тема: Специфика работы по профессии

1) Распределите следующие существительные на две группы: исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.
paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture – friend

2) Поставьте How many? или How much?

1. ... salt do you usually put in the soup?
2. ... cups of tea shall I bring?
3. ... films did you see?
4. ... friends has he got?
5. ... free time do we have?
6. ... juice is there in the fridge?
7. ... money did they spend?
8. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
9. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
10. ... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы. 1) What do you prefer for breakfast?

- 2) What do you usually have for lunch?
- 3) What do you eat for dinner?
- 4) What do you drink for dinner?

5) What do you prefer to eat for supper?

1) Сопоставить группу еды и функции, которые она выполняет в нашем организме. Fruit/Vegetables, Meat, Dairy, Bread/Cereal, Fats/Sugar.

1. helps you have strong and healthy body by providing protein.
2. builds strong teeth and bones by providing calcium.
3. help you have healthy gums, good eyesight etc. by providing vitamins A and C.
4. gives you energy by providing protein, iron and several vitamins B.
5. fast sources of energy.

2) Составьте предложения из следующих слов:

1. eat, in the morning, porridge, I
2. She, milk, with, coffee, drink, does not
3. hamburgers, they, with, like, cheese
4. We, eat, for breakfast, do not, salad, fish, or
5. For supper, would, I, orange, like, juice
6. Does not, Lizzy, mineral, drink, water

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

History of Tea.

One of the legends says, —Long ago the shepherds noticed that their sheep began climbing up the hill easily after having nibbled leaves of an evergreen bush which grew high in the mountains. The shepherd decided to test the magic power of that miraculous plant. They dried the leaves, poured boiling water and began to drink fragrant herbal potion feeling instantaneous burst of strength. This is a legend but maybe it is true. It is indeed known that tea came from China. Tea was first mentioned in Chinese writing in 2 500 B.C In old times tea was valued very much. The emperors rewarded their people with tea for particular services. Later, leaves of tea were pressed into cakes which were used for money. And the population paid a special tax called a tip. Much later, tea appeared in other countries of Asia and Europe.

There are different tea ceremonies in different countries: in China it is a solemn, complex and very quiet ceremony, in Japan – complex, formal being one of the most well known, in Iran and in the Persian culture it is —the first thing you will be offered when a guest at an Iranian household– is teal, in Russia – fire glasses after being in the bath – house, in modern Russia – a kitchen talk with last year jam; in England – a high society talk with a cup of tea from a thin porcelain cup at 5 o'clock p.m. But everybody drink green tea in the same way – from the tiny cups, not in a hurry, with a taste.

A great deal of China teas are divided into such groups: black, green, red and yellow. First any tea leaf is green. Making black teas a leaf passes through such stages of processing: dry-curing, rolling, fermentation and drying. The production of green tea is simpler. It is rolling and drying.

In Russia tea is served in a teapot and boiling water in the samovar. Abroad this Russian invention is called a Russian tea machine. The most famous samovars were made in Tula. One of the most important qualities of a samovar was the fact that it allowed to catch the moment of such temperature which is suitable for brewing tea. As it is known, it is forbidden to brew a lot of kinds of tea with a hard boiling water. Usually there were a lot of different sweets on the Russian tea table.

The English know how to make tea and what it does for them. Seven cups of it will make you up in the morning and nine cups will put you to sleep at night. If you are hot. Tea will cool you down, and if you are cold, it will warm you up. If you take it in the middle of the morning and it will stimulate you for further work; if you drink it in the afternoon, it will relax you further thought. Then, of course, you should drink lots of it in off hours. In England they say jokingly: —The test, of good tea is simple if the spoon stands up in it, then it is strong enough; if the spoon starts to wobble, it is a weak beverage.

Работа в парах. Составьте диалоги, опираясь на информацию из текста, о традициях чаепития в разных странах.

Практическое занятие №3

Тема: Основные принципы деятельности по профессии

1. Соотнесите выделенное слово и определение:

Have you had breakfast?

- a). a small meal eaten just before you go to bed
- b). the meal eaten around midday
- c). the first meal of the day

d). the main meal

What time do you have lunch?

a). a small meal eaten just before you go to bed

b). the meal eaten around midday

c). the first meal of the day

d). the main meal

2.Соотнесите английские предложения с переводом:

1. This dish is made of meat and vegetables.

2. My mother was asked to cook an apple pie.

3. Lemon is cut into thin slices.

4. The dinner was cooked yesterday.

5. The meat was fried by my mother.

a) Обед был приготовлен вчера

b) Лимон режется тонкими ломтиками

c) Мясо было пожарено мамой.

d) Это блюдо готовят из мяса и овощей.

e) Мою маму попросили испечь яблочный пирог.

3.Решите кулинарную задачу и выберите блюдо:

Eggs + milk + salt + sugar + oil+ flour is...?

a) salad b) omelet c) porridge d) pancakes

3) Ice-cream is ...

a) side dish b) a main course c) dessert

4) Ham, lettuce and tomato is a kind of ...

a) soup b) appetizer c) beverage

5) Coca-Cola is usually served as ...

a) dessert b) beverage c) appetizer

6) Apple pie is ...

a) sandwich b) appetizer c) dessert

7) Put at the left side of the serving plate.

a) the fork b) the knife c) the spoon

8) The word means a list of dishes with prices served in the restaurant or café.

a) main course b) menu c) appetizer

4.Найдите в каждой группе слов название блюда, не относящегося к ней.

baked fish, beef steak, boiled pike-perch, fish steak, fried cod, steamed salmon.

clear soup, beef tea, broth, cheese sandwich, chicken consommé, milk soup.

pork chop, pot roast, fried salmon, hotpot, rump steak, entrecote.

stewed cabbage, roast beef, carrot cutlets, Russian salad, baked mushrooms, vegetable soup

5.Прочитайте вопросы в левой колонке и подберите к ним ответы из колонки справа.

1) What would you like to drink?

a) Six.

2) Is everything OK?

b) One check would be fine.

3) Can I bring you anything else?

c) No, thank you.

4) Are you ready to order?

d) Nonsmoking.

5) Smoking or nonsmoking?

e) At the window, please.

6) Do you want separate checks?

f) Everything is all right.

7) How many are you?

g) Mineral water and juice, please.

8) Do you want a table near the window?

h) Just a minute, please.

Практическое занятие №4

Тема: Основные понятия вашей профессии

1. Запишите и выучите новые слова и выражения.

culinary [kʌlnəri] кулинарный

piece [pi:s] кусок; штука

bay leaf лавровый лист

to shred шинковать

slice ломоть, ломтик

to slice резать ломтиками

frying-pan сковорода

saucepan кастрюля
to simmer кипеть на медленном огне
stew-pan низкая кастрюля; сотейник
a pinch щепотка
peel кожура
to peel чистить (апельсин и т.д.)
citric [sitrik] acid лимонная кислота
to pound толочь
handful горсть, пригоршня
to cut large резать крупно
to cut small резать мелко
refrigerator холодильник
bulb головка (лука и т.п.)
twig веточка
to garnish украшать (только о блюдах)
to grease [gri:z] смазывать
clove [kloʊv] головка (чеснока и т.п.)
to chip жарить (картофель) стружкой
raw [ro:] сырой
saffron [sæfrən] шафран
yolk [jouk] желток
white белок
to shell чистить (орехи) от скорлупы
to boil whole варить целиком
oven [ˈʌvən] духовка
to turn over переворачивать
slightly слегка **to dilute** развести (бульоном, водой)
to chop мелко нарезать
to sprinkle сбрызнуть

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя слова после текста.

I usually have four meals a day. In the morning I have breakfast. At school I have lunch. At home I have dinner and in the evening I have supper. Besides, I like to eat an apple or a banana, or to drink a glass of juice between meals, if I'm thirsty. Yesterday I got up at 7 o'clock, washed, cleaned teeth and dressed. Then I had breakfast. I had mashed potatoes with meat, a cheese sandwich and a cup of tea for breakfast. At school we had a pie and a glass of orange juice. I'm always hungry when I come home after school.

Yesterday my mother cooked cabbage soup' roast chicken and rice, made pudding and tea. It was so tasty' I ate everything with pleasure. For supper we had pancakes with jam and sour cream. These are my favourite things.

My mother thinks that one apple a day keeps the doctor away. That's why she buys fruit and vegetables every day. Yesterday she bought oranges and kiwi. I have a sweet tooth and my parents often buy me ice-cream, sweets, chocolate, cakes, cookies and other tasty things. I like them very much.

Vocabulary

be hungry - быть голодным
be thirsty - хотеть пить
besides - кроме того, помимо
between - между
different - различный
favourite - любимый
have a sweet tooth – быть сладёной
have breakfast - завтракать
have dinner - обедать
have lunch - завтракать(второй завтрак)
have supper - ужинать
mashed potatoes – пюре картофельное
meal – принятие пищи, еда
pancake - блин, оладья
roast - жареный
sour cream - сметана
tasty – вкусный

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. I usually have a day.
2. ...I like to eat an apple or a banana or to drink a glass of juice ... meals, if I'm
3. I'm always ... when I come home after school.
4. For supper we had ... with jam and

3. Согласитесь или исправьте неверные утверждения.

1. In the morning I have supper.
2. I had mashed potatoes with meat, a hamburger and a cup of tea for breakfast.
3. Yesterday my mother cooked cabbage soup, roast chicken and rice and made pudding and tea.
4. My mother thinks that a potato a day keeps the driver away.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я обычно кушаю три раза в день.
2. Кроме того, я люблю съесть яблоко, банан или выпить стакан сока, если я хочу пить.
3. В колледже нам давали стакан апельсинового сока и пирожное.
4. Я сладёна.
5. Кушай по яблоку в день и доктор не понадобится.

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many meals a day do you have?
2. Where and when do you have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)?
3. What did you have for breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) yesterday?
4. What do you like to eat when you are hungry?
5. What do you like to drink when you are thirsty?
6. Do you like fruit and vegetables? Why?
7. Do you have a sweet tooth? What do you like to eat?

6. Укажите соответствие.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) 1. sweets | a. pastry |
| 2. cake | b. ice-cream |
| | c. dessert |
| | d. candy |
| 2) 1. dish | a. style of cooking |
| 2. cuisine | b. snack |
| | c. meal |
| | d. course |
| 3) 1. entree | a. main dish |
| 2. side dish | b. garnish |
| | c. spice |
| | d. salad |
| 4) 1. snack | a. nourishing food |
| 2. substantial meal | b. tasteful food |
| | c. delicious meal |
| | d. light meal (quick) |
| 5) 1. cabbage | a. fruit |
| 2. veal | b. vegetable |
| | c. meat |
| | d. fish |
| 6) 1. hard-boiled eggs | a. breakfast |
| 2. fish in aspic | b. dessert |
| | c. dinner |
| | d. side dish |

Практическое занятие №5

Тема: Чемпионаты профессионального мастерства

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

It goes without saying that I prefer to have meals at home. At the weekend I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs, or pancakes, or something like that. But on weekdays I'm always short of time in the morning. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches.

As I spend a lot of time at school (usually eight or nine hours) it's necessary to have a snack at midday just to keep me going. That's why I have to go to the school canteen to have lunch. Our school canteen leaves much to be desired. It has become a tradition with our canteen to serve chops and watery mashed potatoes every day with a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit.

But I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious and various.

To begin with, we usually have some salad — tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have some soup — noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables — green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish but my mother makes me eat fish from time to time. She says it's good for my brains.

For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or just a cup of tea with a slice of cake.

On Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers and Big Macs, apple pies and fruit cocktails. But unfortunately we can't afford to go there very often, because it's rather expensive for a family and besides, they say it's not very healthy to eat at McDonald's.

Vocabulary

it goes without saying - и без слов понятно

scrambled eggs - яичница болтуня

short of time - мало времени (нехватка времени)

couple - пара

sandwich - бутерброд

to have a snack - закусить, перекусить

2. Ответьте на вопросы письменно.

1 How many meals a day do you usually have?

2. What do you usually have for breakfast?

3. Where do you have lunch (dinner)?

4. How many courses does your lunch (dinner) usually consist of?

5. What is your favourite dish?

6. What vegetables do you like?

7. What do you usually have for dessert?

8. How often do you eat out?

9. Have you ever eaten at McDonald's?

10. Some people say that eating at a restaurant is a waste of money. Do you agree?

11. Can you cook?

3. Вставьте артикль a/ an , где необходимо, или напишите no change, где артикль не нужен.

1 Joanna eats apple every morning. ...**an** apple ...

2 Peter doesn't like milk in his tea. **NO CHANGE**..

3 Katie rarely has biscuit with her coffee.....

4 George normally eats meat for dinner.

5 Brian usually has omelette for lunch.

6 Margaret never drinks beer.

7 Robin occasionally puts butter on his potatoes.....

Практическое занятие №6

Тема: Культура. Искусство.

1. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного:

1. This student is the ... in the school. (bright, brighter, brightest)

2. Our teacher is the ... (good, better, best).

3. For me Literature is ... than Maths. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)

2. Переведите на английский язык:

Самый длинный, короче, счастливый, самый счастливый, самый лучший, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, мой лучший друг.

3. Напишите мини-сочинение о походе в театр (~15-20 предложений).

Практическое занятие №7

Тема: Живопись.

Задание. Найти репродукцию своей любимой картины и описать ее (устно). Рассказ должен составить ~15-20 предложений.

Практическое занятие №8

Тема: Архитектура

Прочитать, перевести текст. Задать 10 вопросов

Architecture

Architecture is the art of building various structures which meet human needs and are of practical use. No modern society can exist without architecture. The word 'architecture' has Greek roots. It means 'the principal builder'. The style of architecture changes according to latest technical features and people's tastes. Some

people think that architecture is simply the outer look of the building. But it's not the full notion for this complex art form. Architecture includes designing and constructing the buildings as well as building them. Being an architect is not an easy job. A good architect should think over many tiny details before planning his project. Later on, he needs to implement these plans without any slightest mistakes. In my opinion, it's a very responsible and neat job. I have always admired the architects who have created world-famous objects or even skyscrapers. I can't imagine how they've managed to design and build 100-storey buildings or even higher structures. I also like how architecture is embodied in ancient buildings and modern bridges. Ancient buildings include the Egyptian pyramids and the Great Sphinx. When I look at them I start wondering how ancient people could build such enormous constructions at those times. They didn't have neither computers nor useful tools. Modern bridges include the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco and the Brookline Bridge in New York. They were both built at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. By that time people already had all necessary tools to create beautiful and long-lasting architecture. English architecture is also nice. It has a distinctive style of elegance and grace. I especially like the Stonehenge and the Tower Bridge.

Практическое занятие №9

Тема: Музыка. Театр.

Задание. Написать письмо другу о любимом певце (группе), используя пример.

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 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 and assiduousness. I agree with this statement, because I think that music shows your soul and nature.

As for me, my favorite group is "Linkin Park". They sing in different styles, such as: alternative, new metal, heavy metal and rock. I like this group because of good texts and unusual musical decisions. This group was formed in 1996. They released 9 albums. I like all their songs without distinction. My favorite song is "In The End". There are six men in this group: Chester Bennington, Mike Shinoda, Rob Burdon, David Farrell, Brad Delson and Joe Hahn. The most prominent person of the group is Chester Bennington. He is very talented. Also I like him because he overcame his drug addiction and made his musical career. Nowadays he is taken the 27th place in the hit parade list of "100 of all times top heavy metal vocalists". He writes poems and composes music.

I guess that we can't live without music. My motto is: "Silence is killing!" As for me, I always listen to the music, when I'm happy or when I'm unhappy. It helps me in my everyday life. I listen to the music everywhere: at home, in the bus, in the street.

Nowadays we have relaxing music, which we use in medicine. More helpful than all kinds of music is classic music by such famous composers as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Vivaldy. Music is everywhere! It's on television, over radio, in all movies! Can you imagine any movie without music?! Of course not. What if you watch television without sound, what if you see ballet without music, what if you hear voices without melody at the opera? Our life will be boring without music.

Практическое занятие №10

Тема: Музеи

1) Read the text and answer the questions.

THE GLOBE THEATRE

In 1949 an American actor Sam Wanamaker came to London and decided to visit the site of the famous Globe Theatre where Shakespeare had staged his plays. All he found, however, was a plaque on the wall of a brewery: « Here stood the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare». Wanamaker was so shocked that he decided to rebuild the Globe.

It took many years to raise the money, get permission and find out exactly what the place looked like in the old days.

On June 12, 1997, Her Majesty the Queen opened the International Shakespeare Globe Centre, the recreation of shakespeare's theatre. Unfortunately, Sam Wanamaker died in 1993 and wasn't in the audience to see his dream finally come true.

Today you can visit the beautiful new Globe, and in summer you can even see a play performed as it would have been in shakespeare's days.

Shows at the new Globe are staged in much the same way as they were then - with no scenery, spotlights or microphones. And as in shakespeare's time, the crowd is free to join in, calling out to the actors and getting involved in the story.

Women now play on the stage of the Globe, but on special occasions you can experience shakespeare's plays the way his audience would have: an all-male performance in original clothing and without interval. If it rains you'll

be given a rain hat so that you wouldn't get wet to the skin.

The theatre's artistic director Mark Rylance, says that his dream is «to reawaken a love of words - a theatre for the heart, not just the intellect».

QUESTIONS:

1. When was the Globe event log?
2. Whose idea was to recreate the theatre?
3. Is new Globe today different from what it was many years ago?
4. Do women play on the stage?
5. Who is the artistic director now?

Практическое занятие №11

Тема: Памятники архитектуры

Прочитать, перевести текст, задать 8 вопросов.

The Bronze Horseman (the statue)

There are a lot of monuments in Saint Petersburg but the most famous one is probably the Bronze Horseman, an equestrian statue of Peter the Great by a sculptor Etienne Falconet.

It's located in the Senate Square near Saint Isaac's Cathedral and the State Hermitage Museum by the Neva riverbank. There is an interesting mistake in the name of the statue, it's made of bronze. The point is back in the days when it was made, copper was also called bronze. The name the Bronze Horseman was depicted by Pushkin in his poem of the same name.

The statue depicted Peter the Great riding a horse who is standing up and under it you can see a sneak that symbolizes dark force. The statue of the horse and Peter the Great is located on top of the big stone. This stone has a name too — Thunder stone. It was found in the suburbs of the city and it took several months to bring it to the place where it is right now. It was cleaned up and now we can see it the way it is.

The Grand Opening took place on August 7, 1782. The sculptor Falconet wasn't able to participate in this event.

After the opening of the monument a lot of stories and jokes were made about it and it was mentioned in different books. Nowadays it's a symbol of the city and one of its main sights. There were also several coins issued with the picture of the monuments. Newlyweds love taking photos with it.

Практическое занятие №12

Тема: Достижения науки.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The role of science and technology in our life

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature.

Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not.

They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era

when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Работа в парах. После обсуждения каждая пара дает свои ответы.

access * crash * database * E-mail * floppy disk (diskette) *
hard disk * hardware * laptop * multimedia * software *
the Internet * virtual reality (VR) * virus * web site *
* World Wide Web *

1. What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly?
2. What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information?
3. What programs provide colorful pictures and sound?
4. What is the name of a computer-created —world, which seems almost completely real?
5. What is a special term, which means —to obtain stored information from a computer's memory?
6. What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored?
7. What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?
8. What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer?
9. What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?
10. What is the term for a set of instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the information stored in it and stops it from working normally?
11. Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?
12. What is WWW?
13. What store of information can you easily put into your pocket?
14. What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?
15. What kind of computer can you use on the plane?

Практическое занятие №13

Тема: Современные информационные технологии.

Задание 1. Прочтите текст, устно переведите и ответьте на вопросы:

Computers quickly entered into our life. They have changed our lives for the better. The modern computing machines present one of the most achievements of human thought, that is why it's difficult to imagine our life without this clever machine.

Today we almost use PCs in every office, in every house, in every school, on airplanes, etc. The user of the computer can be a writer and an artist, a doctor and an engineer, a musician and a teacher. It is the universal tool which is capable to help everyone.

Computers in manufacturing

Numerous factories use computers to control machines that make products. A computer turns on and off and adjusts their operations when necessary. Without computers, it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations needed to solve many technological problems.

Architectural and civil engineers use the computers in designing complicated bridges, official institutions, shopping centers and other structures.

The robot

The Robot is also controlled by the computer. The Robot is a mechanical device. It can carry out the work, which for people proves to be too heavy or even impossible, for instance, in conditions of strong fierce frost. Quite often one robot can change two workers at the plant.

Computers in research

Computers help in the building of spacecraft, and they assist flight engineers in launching, controlling and tracking the vehicles. Computers also are used to develop equipment for exploring the moon and planets. Computers have been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences. Astronomers use computers to guide telescopes and to process photographic images of planets and other objects in space.

Computers in art

Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings. A work generated by a computer may resemble that of a certain artist in birth style and form, or it may appear abstract or random. Computers are also used in the study of the fine arts, particularly, literature. They have also been programmed to help scholars identify paintings and sculptures from ancient civilizations.

Questions for general understanding:

1. What has changed our lives for the better?
2. Where do we use PCs?
3. Name a mechanical device?
4. Do computers help in the building of spacecraft?
5. Why do our students like computer lessons?
6. Where can computers store huge amount of information?

Задание 2. Определите верное(True) и неверное(False) высказывание.

1. Without computers it would be impossible for engineers to perform the enormous number of calculations.
2. Architectural and civil engineers can't design complicated bridges and other structures with the help of computers.
3. Computers have not been of tremendous help to researchers in the biological, physical and social sciences.
4. Computer is the universal tool which isn't capable to help everyone.
5. One robot can change two workers at the plant.
6. Computers can be used to compose music, write poems and produce drawings and paintings.
7. Today, computers are big, slow and can store little information on magnetic media.

Задание 3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными, переведите их.

Molly is translating an article. Jack and Sam are gathering pears in the garden. It is getting warm. We are climbing a mountain. You are playing basketball now. The children are washing hands in the bathroom. My grandfather is reading a newspaper now. My family is having supper now. Angela is ironing her dress now. I'm looking for my kitten now.

Практическое занятие №14

Тема: Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия.

Задание 1. Match the words with their definitions

1	a browser	A	to artistically arrange the shape or layout of something
2	to click	B	a series of interconnected computers and databases around the world
3	content	C	1) to press the button on a computer mouse 2) to make a small, sharp sound
4	to design	D	to determine the size, shape and form of a written document
5	to format	E	the size, shape and form of a written document
6	a format	F	a program used to view the Internet
7	Internet (Net)	G	a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet
8	to lay out	H	to design the technical arrangement of a web page, building, garden, etc.
9	World Wide Web	I	subject matter; the main idea of a book, a paper or a web page

Задание 2. Fill in all the gaps using the words from the Exercise 1 and translate the sentences.

1. I don't like the _____ of that building. The entrance is too small, and there are no windows in the lounge. 2. They cannot simply reproduce that book without his permission. The _____ legally protects it from unauthorized reproduction. 3. When you _____ a document in a word processing program, you change the size, shape and font of the words. 4. The book which Richard wrote is fascinating. The _____ is both thought-provoking and educational. 5. When I pressed that button, I heard a loud _____. I hope I didn't break the computer. 6. Internet Explorer and Firefox are _____. 7. She attended a school for fashion _____. 8. The Web is an international collection of commercial and educational sites on the _____. 9. The "www" in an Internet address stands for _____.

Практическое занятие №15

Тема: ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности

Words and word combinations:

to extend-продлевать, расширять
existing-существование
within-в пределах
to utilize-использовать, перерабатывать
to replace-ставить, заменять

1. Прочитать и перевести текст

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they there fore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

2.Найди английские эквиваленты:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

3. Ответь на вопросы:

1.What advantages of computer do you know?

2.Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?

3.How do we use the e-mail?

4.What disadvantages of computers do you know?

3. Составь диалог письменно о роли информационных технологий при изучении английского языка.

Практическое занятие №16

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия в России.

Прослушать текст и ответить на вопросы.

The Road to the Stars

When did man first begin to think of space travel? Man began to think of space travel in the second century A. D. At that time a Greek, Lucian of Samos, wrote a fantastic story about a man who was carried to the Moon by a storm. In his second story about space, Lucian's hero flew to the Moon with a pair of wings which he had made himself.

But for the next 1400 years, in the years of the inquisition, people could not even think of travelling to the Moon. About 300 years ago the famous Italian astronomer Galilei looked through his telescope and told people about the other worlds which he had seen. Again people began to think of reaching other planets.

In 1634, there appeared a story about a journey to the Moon by Johannes Kepler, the German astronomer. He discovered how the planets moved around the Sun. Kepler was a scientist but in his book his hero was carried to the Moon by «magic moon people», who could fly through space. Kepler gave a detailed description of the Moon which he had seen through his telescope.

After Kepler's book, there were many others about space travel.

The first serious story of space travel was written in 1640 by Bishop Wilkins of England. He described physical conditions on the Moon and he also said about the ways in which man could possibly live on the Moon. The first man who wrote about a rocket as a spaceship was the Frenchman, Cyrano de Bergerac. In his book his space travellers flew to the Moon and the Sun in the rocket.

When those books were written, nobody seriously thought about space travel. Then in 1865 Jules Verne, the French novelist, wrote the story «From the Earth to the Moon», in which he tried to show the scientific principles of space travel. By the time that H. G. Wells, the English author, wrote «The First Men on the Moon» in 1901, man was already at the beginning of a new era in the development of air travel and conquering outer space.

Вопросы к тексту:

1. When did man first begin to think of space travel?

2. What did the famous Italian astronomer Galilei tell people about?

3. What did the German astronomer discover?

4. When was the first serious story of space travel written?

5. What other books about space were written?

Чтение. Прочитать, перевести и ответить на вопросы.

Практическое занятие №17

Тема: Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as a fireman and later as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

Questions:

What was George Stephenson?

What is he famous for?

When and where was he born?

What is his main invention?

What are the advantages of Stephenson's "Rocket"?

2. Open the brackets using the verb in Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the war. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

Практическое занятие №18

Тема: Выдающиеся исторические деятели России и Великобритании

Прочитать текст, ответить на вопросы.

Diana - the People's Princess

Diana Spencer was born on the first of July 1961 in Sandringham in England. She had two older sisters and a younger brother. In childhood she liked games, swimming, running and dancing. She wanted to become a dancer. Besides she loved children very much and at the age of sixteen she worked in schools for very young children.

Diana became princess, when Prince Charles, the Queen's son, asked her to be his wife and they got married. They seemed to be a happy couple at first. They had two sons. They travelled a lot they worked a lot, they visited many countries together. But Diana was not quite happy because they did different things and Charles didn't understand her.

Why was Diana the most famous, the most beautiful, the most photographed woman in the world?

Why did she win the hearts of millions and millions of people in many countries? Why did so many people come to London to remember her when she died? Why did the car accident which took her life, become such a total shock to crowds of people? Why did people feel the need to be in London at the funeral?

Why did the tears and love at the funeral move the world?

The answer is so simple. Matthew Wall, a student at St. Michael's College in Burlington said: "She was such a lovely lady. She did so much for those people less fortunate than herself".

She was a kind woman. Hundreds of people talked about Diana's kindnesses. She liked ordinary people, though she was rich and had many rich friends. Wherever she was, she was always ready to lend a hand. She was devoted to the sick and the poor. She visited hospitals for people with AIDS and for lepers and wasn't afraid to touch them, talk to them, listen to them.

She worked on children's charities, and had teamed up with Hillary Clinton in an effort to ban landmines. And it's not only money, that she wanted to give people. She wanted to give them a part of her soul, to make them happy because she was unhappy herself. She wanted to give them love, because she needed love herself.

Rock stars (Sting, Elton John), pop singer George Michael, film stars and producers (Tom Hanks, Steven Spielberg, Nicole Kidman, Tom Cruise) and other famous people were among her friends. But she had more friends among ordinary people.

Diana was seen many times in floods of tears, because of the pressures of her loveless 15-year marriage. It is not a

secret that Diana was hounded and humiliated to the point of mental breakdown and was able to pull through only because she knew she had the love of the people to buoy her in her darkest hours.

She was, indeed, the People's Princess.

Questions:

1. How many brothers and sisters did Diana have?
2. What did Diana like in childhood?
3. When did Diana become princess?
4. Why did Diana become world-famous?
5. Why did people love Diana?
6. Who was among her friends?
7. Why was she the People's Princess?

Vocabulary:

to ban — запретить

landmine — фугас

to need smth. — нуждаться в чем-либо

producer — режиссер, постановщик

a flood of tears — поток слез

to buoy — поддерживать, поднимать (настроение)

to hound — преследовать

to humiliate — унижать

leper — больной проказой

to work on charities — заниматься благотворительностью

soul — душа

Практическое занятие №19

Тема: Публичное выступление

Прочитать текст и задать 8 вопросов

Advertising

Advertising is another invention of the 20th century. Some people find it annoying and useless, however, it certainly has its point. Advertising can be found everywhere nowadays: in newspapers, in magazines and brochures, on posters, on radio and TV, in Internet, simply everywhere. The main purpose of advertising is to sell the goods. From the other side, it's a really effective way to let the people know about certain products. So it became obvious that businesses will profit from advertising, which is why we have so much of it. It's an interrelated process: the more companies, the more advertisements. Advertising is not only the means of information, but also of communication. It's the so-called interaction between clients and service organizations. First reaction to advertising in our country was relatively negative, although later it became a usual media content. TV ads were the most frustrating type of advertising. People were really annoyed when their favourite programs and soaps got constantly interrupted by useless ads. Besides, it seemed that they lasted forever. Later people got used to it and now it's a normal thing to watch ads on TV. Moreover, there is a new type of annual award for the best commercial advertisement. One good thing about advertising is certainly the globalization. Today it's easy to watch different commercials from all over the world and to understand what goods are produced in certain countries.

Практическое занятие №20

Тема: Искусство эффективных презентаций

1. Read the text and answer the questions in writing.

“Negotiation” is a term used a great deal nowadays, in newspapers, on television and on radio. It often seems that only large companies or whole countries are involved in negotiations, not individuals. However, we all frequently have to negotiate, even though we may not realize it.

One of the most important skills anyone can hold in daily life is the ability to negotiate. Negotiation is the process of discussion between two or more parties, who seek to find a solution to a common problem. Learning to be a skilled negotiator can help to make deals, solve problems, manage conflicts and preserve relationships. We enter negotiations in order to start or continue a relationship and resolve an issue. Even before we accept our first jobs or begin our careers, we all learn how to negotiate. Some people are naturally stronger negotiators than others. Without the ability to negotiate, people break off relationships, quit jobs. With this ability they can avoid conflict and uncomfortable situations.

In the world of business, negotiating skills are used for a variety of reasons, such as to negotiate a salary or promotion, to secure a sale or to form a new partnership. In order to achieve a desirable outcome, it may be useful to

follow a structured approach to negotiation. For example, in a work situation a meeting may need to be arranged in which all parties involved can come together.

The process of negotiation includes the following stages:

Preparation

Discussion

Clarification

Bargaining

Agreement

Negotiating is a skill that impacts on all areas of life. You can negotiate good business for your company, you can negotiate satisfactory terms and conditions for you and your staff, and you can negotiate to get out of tricky situations, for example, if working relationships aren't going well.

Don't try to get your own way at all costs and take the long view. Concentrate on developing relationships rather than destroying them.

Questions:

1. What is one of the most important skills in daily life? 2. What is negotiation? 3. Only large companies are involved in negotiations, aren't they? 4. Why is it good to be a skilled negotiator? 5. What areas of life does negotiating impact on? 6. Why do we enter negotiations? 7. How to achieve a desirable outcome? 8. What stages does the process of negotiation include? 9. What should a negotiator concentrate on? 10. What does the word "bargaining" mean?

2. Match the following negotiation stages with their descriptions.

1) Preparation

2) Discussion

3) Clarification

4) Bargaining

5) Agreement

a) That is the best way to understand the negotiator and look at the deal from his/her point of view. If you have any doubts, always clarify them.

b) It is essential to keep an open mind in order to achieve a solution. It is the final stage where you have decided to work together and established a business relationship. Sometimes it means signing a contract.

c) Both parties compromise on several aspects to come to a final agreement. This means that each party has to give up one thing to get another.

d) Key skills during this stage are questioning, listening and clarifying. Each side should have an equal opportunity to present their case.

e) It is important that you carry out some research on your own about the other party before you begin the negotiation process.

3. Find the answers to the following questions:

1) A: What do you usually do when you get to work?

2) A: Where do you have lunch?

- 3) A: How often do you travel on business?
- 4) A: What department do you work in?
- 5) A: Do you work on weekends?
- a) B: I usually have lunch at home because it is close to my work.
- b) B: I go to Italy once a month to meet with our customers.
- c) B: I work in a research department.
- d) B: I always check my email.
- e) B: Officially no, but I sometimes come on Saturdays to do some work.

Практическое занятие №21

Тема: Продвижение в СМИ

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

National and international exhibitions

Very many national and international specialized exhibitions are held every year in different countries of our world. From year to year the number of companies and countries participating in such exhibitions is growing. The scope of exhibitions is also getting larger.

The present exhibitions include a wide range of showpieces showing the important achievements in different fields of science, industry and agriculture of different countries.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Примерные вопросы:

What role do play the specialized exhibitions?

What can you see on the specialized exhibitions?

Аудирование. Прослушайте диалог и ответьте на вопросы.

DIALOGUE

- The exhibition will open in three months. It's time to start a preexhibition publicity campaign, isn't it?
 - Placing advertisement in the press?
 - Not only that. We want to advertise on the radio, television and hoardings.
 - That may be very expensive.
 - We are sure the expense will be worth it.
 - I'll do all arrangements, buy space in business publications and time on radio and television. We can begin distributing advertising literature.
 - We've prepared colourful advertising literature for the exhibition.
 - Good. I hope we haven't forgotten anything?
 - Oh, yes, another thing. Would you arrange for photographers and journalists to take pictures and give a good write-up of the exhibition? - OK. Good-bye. Вопросы:
1. In what way did the Organizing Committee want pre-exhibition publicity campaign to be arranged?
 2. Do businessmen object spending money on advertising?
 3. What kind of proposals did the Organizing Committee come up with?
 4. Why did the representatives of the Organizing Committee decide to invite photographers and journalists?

Практическое занятие №22

Тема: Деловое общение

Задание 1. Переведите диалог на русский язык письменно, обращая внимание на использование делового стиля.

A: And now I'd like to discuss with you the year results of our new contract with the "TechArt Group".

B: So the contract was signed 10 months ago and in the beginning the outcome was under a big question. We provided them with high quality raw materials for their production chain but one supply was with a big percentage of waste.

A: So how did you solve the problem?

B: We changed the delivery and suggested them a discount on the following dispatch. Now our total turnover is over 2

billion dollars. It is 5% higher than what we expected.

A: That is a good outcome. Are they going to sign a contract for the next year deliveries?

B: Yes, they certainly will. They are happy with our delivery terms and payments. And what is more, we are discussing their new project now.

A: It is great. Keep working this way.

Задание 2. Выпишите 10 незнакомых слов в словарь, составьте с ними предложения.

Практическое занятие №23

Тема: Работа в команде

Задача 1. Переведите приведённый ниже текст, используя словарь. Meals in England In Great Britain as everywhere else there are no strict rules when we speak about meals, but still the British have some traditions, such as: they usually have breakfast, lunch, tea at five o'clock and dinner. If the dinner is late enough it is called supper. Sometimes they have both dinner and supper, if they like. The biggest meal of the day for an ordinary Englishman is considered to be breakfast. It is usually held between 7 and 9 o'clock. It must be rather big and nourishing, much bigger than breakfast on the Continent. Traditional British breakfast consists of bacon, ham or sausages, fried or boiled eggs, some porridge, cornflakes, toasts, jam, a cup of coffee or strong tea. Between 12 and 1.30 p.m. the British have their lunch. It is not so heavy as breakfast and usually consists of some tiny sandwiches or rolls, cold ham, a packet of crisps, some fruit and some drink: a cup of coffee, tea with sugar and milk or cream. Children prefer juice or milk. Mothers usually give their children plastic containers with packed food to be eaten at school or college. At midday from 1.30 till 2.30 the British have their dinner. Some people eat their dinner rather late: from 6.30 to 8.00 p.m. Then they call it «supper». It depends upon their minds. It is the main meal of the day. It may consist of several courses, such as roast meat, chops, beefsteaks, accompanied with vegetables. In Britain the most common kinds of meat are beef, chicken, lamb and pork. Meat is traditionally served with hot sauce. The most popular vegetables are potatoes, cabbages, onions, peas, carrots and tomatoes. After the main course a sweet pie or a pudding or stewed fruit may come. The so-called «five-o'clock tea» is quite a substantial meal. The British have it between five and six p.m. Traditional «five-o'clock» usually consists of ham, sausages or tongue, tinned salmon, bread, butter, cheese, caviar (it depends upon the budget, of course), buns, cakes, pies, different kinds of pastries with cream or custard, stewed and tinned fruit: apples, apricots, pears, pineapples and so on. Everything is served with terribly strong tea! Of course, «five-o'clocks» are not available for everybody and every day. This type of meals is common for people of high rank or, perhaps, for well-to-do families. They invite guests and spend a few hours sitting at table and chatting. Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы 1) What kinds of English meals do you know? 2) What is breakfast? 3) What is dinner consist of? 4) What is « five o'clock»?

Практическое занятие №24

Тема: Деловая переписка

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести сопроводительное письмо на русский язык

Dayswater Road, 4

Apt.L8

City of Westminster

London W2 3BH

Sensai UK ltd

237 Walmer Rd

London W11 4PQ

September 21, 2013

Dear Mr.Hills,

I am looking for a position in your programming department where I may use my training in Internet Technology area to help and decide a few problems with it. I would like to be a part of your company and cwork with it. I hope your vacancy is currently open.

I expect to receive a Bachelor of Programming degree from University of Salford in May next year, where by that period I will pass my exams.

If in Sensai UK ltd the vacancy is still open, please let me know whom I need to contact for take a further information. I look forward to keep in touch with you soon.

Please, call me or mail me.

With best regards,

John Watkinson

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести письмо на русский язык

John Donaldson
8 Sue Circle
Smithtown, CA 08067
909-555-5555
john.donaldson@emailexample.com

12.12.2014

George Gilhale
XYZ Company
87 Delaware Road
Hatfield, CA 08065

Dear Mr. Gilhale,

I am writing to apply for the programmer position advertised in the *Times Union*. As requested, I am enclosing a completed job application, my certification, my resume, and three references. The opportunity presented in this listing is very interesting, and I believe that my strong technical experience and education will make me a very competitive candidate for this position.

Please see my resume for additional information on my experience.

I can be reached anytime via email at john.donaldson@emailexample.com or my cell phone, 909-555-5555.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to speaking with you about this employment opportunity.

Sincerely,

John Donaldson

Задание 3. Выписать в словарь незнакомые слова.

4.1. Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа по теме **Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи**

1. Поставьте перед существительными нужную форму неопределенного артикля (a/an):

farm, school, mechanic, office, clerk, agronomist, doctor, ice, exercise-book.

2. Напишите предложения, употребив this или these:

1. ... is a student. 3. ... is a clerk.

2. ... are workers. 4. ... are drivers.

3. Напишите существительные во множественном числе и укажите транскрипционным знаком, как читаются окончания:

a classroom, a teacher, an address, a tooth, a number, a college, a class.

4. Вставьте пропущенную форму глагола TO BE:

1. I ... a student. 4. We ... doctors.

2. He ... a bad pupil. 5. She ... a nice woman.

3. They ... from Russia. 6. You ... a good boy.

5. Вставьте пропущенную форму глагола TO HAVE:

1. It ... a long tail. 4. He ... a nice new watch.

2. I ... many books. 5. We ... a lot of money.

3. They ... a big house. 6. She ... a nice dress.

6. Составьте предложения из данных слов:

1. Many, are, students, there, room, in, this.
2. Are, my, best, they, friends.
3. You, do, sister, have, a?
4. No, have, brother, I.

VIII. Ответьте на вопросы:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | 5. Are you married? |
| 2. Where are you from? | 6. Have you got a family? |
| 3. How old are you? | 7. Where do you study? |
| 4. What group are you in? | 8. What are you? |

IX. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Я живу в городе Омске.
2. Моя фамилия – Иванов.
3. Я хожу в колледж.
4. Мне 20 лет.
5. У меня есть много друзей.
6. Моя будущая профессия – технолог.

X. Напишите предложения, употребив глагол в нужной форме:

1. Pete (go, goes) to school.
2. I (work, works) in a shop.
3. She (write, writes) in this exercise-book.
4. We (keep, keeps) pieces of chalk in the box.
5. You (speak, speaks) English very well.

XI. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму:

1. I go to college.
2. He works in a hospital.
3. She reads this book.
4. You learn German.
5. They answer my questions.

XII. Выпишите слово, которое выпадает из общего ряда:

1. My, his, she, your, her.
2. One, two, three, fifth, four.
3. Doctor, clerk, postman, driver, girl.
4. We, I, you, they, his.
5. Russia, USA, Canada, Moscow, England.
6. I'm, he's, she's, you're, I've.
7. Omsk, Vologda, Novosibirsk, Tula, London.

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте перед существительными нужную форму неопределенного артикля (a/an):

mother, apple, lake, oats, party, object, rabbit, animal, baby, egg, desk.

2. Напишите предложения, употребив this или these:

1. ... is a student. 3. ... is a sister.
2. ... are doctors. 4. ... are caps.

3. Напишите существительные во множественном числе и укажите транскрипционным знаком, как читаются окончания:

a boy, a man, a room, a foot, a class, a woman, a book, a cook, a house.

4. Вставьте пропущенную форму глагола TO BE:

1. She ... a clerk. 4. He ... a teacher.
2. I ... a pupil. 5. Tom and Bob ... naughty children.
3. We ... students. 6. They ... from America.

5. Вставьте пропущенную форму глагола TO HAVE:

1. He ... a new book. 4. I ... many toys.
2. It ... a long tail. 5. She ... an interesting book.
3. They ... a big flat. 6. We ... three brothers.

6. Составьте предложения из данных слов:

1. Office, large, this, is, a.
2. Isn't, Alex, home, at.
3. My, friend, Max, is.
4. I, married, am.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your name? 5. Are you married?
2. Where are you from? 6. Have you got a family?
3. How old are you? 7. Where do you study?
4. What group are you in? 8. What are you?

8. Напишите предложения, употребив глагол в нужной форме:

1. Mike (come, comes) to the institute.
2. I (write, writes) on the blackboard.
3. Jane (work, works) in a hospital.
4. They (run, runs) every morning.
5. We (speak, speaks) German very well.

9. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму:

1. You go to college.
2. She wants a new car.
3. I like dogs.
4. He lives far from school.
5. We read many books.

10. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги (on, at, in, to, from):

1. My mother lives ... Moscow.
2. I am ... London.
3. She is at college ... the morning.
4. The books are ... the desks.
5. He goes ... Washington in summer.
6. The chalk is ... the box.

11. Выпишите слово, которое выпадает из общего ряда:

1. he, my, his, your, her.

2. one, second, three, four, five.
3. teacher, doctor, driver, clerk, boy.
4. I, she, he, her, we.
5. USA, China, Australia, London, Russia.
6. I've, he's, you're, she's, I'm.
7. New York, Moscow, Omsk, Samara, Vologda.

Контрольная работа по теме **Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы**

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику - Hi Jeanne! How are you?

- (1)
- I'm also well, thanks! How's the weather in Ottawa today?
- (2)
- You know, as usual. It's quite foggy and chilly.
- (3)
- How is summer in Ottawa?
- (4)

- (a) - I'm fine, thank you! And how are you?
- (b) - It's a fine weather, but it's a bit rainy. How about London? Is the weather good there?
- (c) - Yes, summer in London is gorgeous.
- (d) - Well, it is nice, of course. It can also rain sometimes or be cloudy, but in general it's warm and sunny.

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов. We, when, ill, are, call, we, doctor, the. Us, he, examines.

The, doctor, illness, the, diagnoses

Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

Rugby.

There is a certain type of (1) _____ called rugby. The game is called so because it was originated at Rugby — a well-known English public school. As well as common football it is a game played by two (2) _____ of fifteen (3) _____ each. The game takes place on a field 100 meters long and 80 meters wide. There are goal posts at both ends of the field. Rugby is played with an oval or egg-shaped ball which can be carried by hands and kicked. The (4) _____ is passed from hand to hand in order to be thrown across the goal line. It is a rather violent (5) _____, which is why the players must be big and strong. Another requirement for the players is to wear helmets, masks and chest and shoulder padding.

Game, football, players, teams, ball.

Задание 4. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоём отце, напиши небольшой рассказ о нём. В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: His name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes.

Каждое предложение оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 7 баллов

Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. unique | a) неуклюжий |
| 2. sharp-minded | b) пустоголовый |
| 3. talented | c) упрямый |
| 4. empty-headed | d) талантливый |
| 5. awkward | e) неповторимый |
| 6. stubborn | f) смысленный |

Задание 6. Переведи русские слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

1. I have always wanted to spend more time in the (1) _____ (сельская местность).
2. I can pick (2) _____ (ягоды и грибы).
3. The best thing in the countryside is the (3) _____ (свежий воздух).

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста 6 глаголов в прошедшем времени и определите их начальную форму..

ENGLISH POST-OFFICE

Jane and John lived in an old house in an English village. John worked at home. The village post-office was in one room in their house and John worked there. The people in the village bought stamps, envelopes and newspapers in Jane and John's house. The red postbox was on the front door. John and Jane were very happy in their house and they liked it very much.

Задание 8. Подбери к слову его описание. (a) Countryside is... 1) the first wife of Prince Charles.

- 2) the medical service in Russia.
- 3) the area outside of the city.
- 4) the first and famous tennis tournament.

Задание 10. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Используйте краткие ответы.

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Not with-standing, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. What is modem?
3. What are other popular services available on the Internet?

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику- Hi.

- (1)
- How's the weather there today?
- (2)
- What's the temperature?
- (3)
- Have you heard what the weather is going to be like tomorrow?
- (4)
- I really don't like the winter. I wish it were summer.

- (a) -It's really cold. It snowed all day and the schools closed early.
- (b) -Hi.
- (c) -I was watching the news a little earlier. They said its probably going to snow tomorrow.
- (d) -Its 30 degrees now. It was even colder this morning.

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов. A headache, have, we, when, go, we, the, to, doctor.

1. Our, temperature, takes, he.

2. Medicine, prescribes, doctor.
3. Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.
Максимальное количество 5 баллов

Cricket.

Cricket is a popular summer sport in Britain. There are many cricket clubs in the country. Cricket (1) _____ wear a certain uniform — white boots, a white T-shirt and white trousers. One cricket (2) _____ takes a terribly long time. There are two teams of 11 (3) _____ each and test matches between national teams can last up to 5 days. The spectators have to be very patient. The game is played on a pitch with a wicket at each end. The (4) _____ of the game have changed over the years. It is a game which is associated with long sunny summer afternoons, the smell of new-mown grass and the sound of leather (5) _____ beating the willow cricket bat. Cricket is more popular among men, but it is also played by women and girls.

Players, ball, game, rules, player.

Задание 4. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоих бабушке или дедушке, напиши небольшой рассказ о нем (о ней). В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: his (her) name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes. Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. tactful | a) застенчивый |
| 2. emotionally stable | b) чувствительный |
| 3. sensitive | c) тактичный |
| 4. cheerful | d) эмоционально уравновешенный |
| 5. shy | e) веселый |
| 6. envious | f) завистливый |

Задание 6. Переведи русские слова и словосочетания на английский язык.

1. My grandparents live in the (1) _____ (деревня).
2. I like (2) _____ (старомодный дом).
3. Many farms have a (3) _____ (амбар).

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста 6 глаголов в прошедшем времени и определите их начальную форму.

ELLEN PEEL

Ellen Peel was over nineteen years old. Her father died in 1915 and her mother died in 1916. Ellen started her first work in a rich family in London. She got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and cleaned the rooms. At 7 o'clock she had breakfast. She got only twenty pounds for her job. In 1921 she went to another family and became a baby-sitter. There were four children in the family and Ellen loved them. She lived in the family for twenty years.

Ellen Peel looked after the people's children till she was seventy years old.

Задание 8. Подбери к слову его описание. Правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Wimbledon is... | 1) the first wife of Prince Charles. |
| | 2) the medical service in Russia. |
| | 3) the area outside of the city. |
| | 4) the first and famous tennis tournament. |

Контрольная работа по теме Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику. - Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?

- (1)
- Why? Has anything happened? You look rather tired.
- (2)
- Have you changed your job? I remember you didn't have to get up at such an early hour of the morning.
- (3)
- Cheer up, dear. There are only 4 days left to the end of it.
- (4)

- | |
|---|
| (a) - I say, the problem is I have to get up very early these days and as you know I'm not an early riser |
| (b) - Thank you. See you later |
| (c) - Hello, Susan. Frankly speaking, so-so. |
| (d) - Oh, no, certainly, not. But my boss has asked me to start my office hours at 7.45 this month. |

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов. 1. Not far, we, from, the park, live.

2. Is, all, why, crying, the baby, time?
3. Talking, what, he, about, is?
4. To, how, she, go, does, work?

Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово. Radio also introduced government regulation into the (1) _____. Early radio stations went on and off the air and wandered across different frequencies, often blocking other (2) _____.

_____ and annoying listeners. To resolve the problem, Congress gave the government power to regulate and license(3) _____. From then on, the airwaves — both(4)_____ and TV — were considered a scarce national resource, to be operated in the(5) _____ interest.

Stations, public, media, radio, broadcasters.

Задание 4. Напишите своему другу по переписке email сообщение (5-10 предложений) с описанием своего рабочего дня. Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. rain | a) экосистема |
| 2. cloud | b) наводнение |
| 3. depletion | c) тьма |
| 4. downpour | d) жара |
| 5. ecosystem | e) дождь |
| 6. flooding | f) истощение |
| 7. gloom | g) тьма ливень |
| 8. heat | h) туча |

Задание 6. Установи соответствие между пословицей и переводом. A light purse is a heavy curse.

a) Кому на месте не сидится тот добра не наживет.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. A rolling stone gathers no moss. | b) Знать как свои пять пальцев. |
| 2. To be busy as a bee. | c) Хуже всех бед, когда денег нет. |
| 3. To know something like the palm of one's hand. | d) Вертеться как белка в колесе. |

Задание 7. Закончите следующие предложения, употребив каждый глагол дважды: один раз в Present Simple, а другой - в Present Continuous have

a. He _____ four cars, all of them Rolls-Royces.

b. I _____ lunch with my mother tomorrow.

think

c. What _____ you _____ of Stephen Spielberg's latest film?

d. You're day-dreaming. What _____ you _____ about?

Задание 8. Напишите три формы глаголов. Ring, clean, take, go, come, wash, make, drive, get.

Задание 9. Закончи предложение.

Speaker's Corner is situated in

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Kensington | b) Covertgarden |
| c) Hyde Park | d) White hall |

Задание 10. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Используйте краткие ответы

Living in the City.

Living in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. From one hand, it is always easier to find a good job or to visit interesting places and exhibitions. There is also a good choice of public transport. From the other hand, the noise and pollution level in big cities is really high. As for me, I quickly become tired of it. I live in Krasnodar with my family. It's the biggest city in Krasnodar region and its capital. It is also the cultural, political and social center of the region. I should say that the city is really beautiful and many people from smaller towns and villages come to work and study here. What they like about the city is that there are lots of interesting things to do and places to see. They also like job and study opportunities. There are lots of good universities and large companies in Krasnodar. There are also many ways to spend the weekends, for example, visiting a museum, going to the cinema or theatre, shopping, eating in good restaurants, going to concerts, etc. If people want to relax they go to parks for a walk or to read a book. In general, the city offers various opportunities and you never get bored. However, there are some disadvantages as well. Sometimes it's difficult to find a cheap apartment, so living in a city becomes very expensive. The roads are full of cars which pollute the air and the traffic is really heavy on weekdays. Public transport is also over-crowded. That's why many people leave the city at weekends. They try to relax in the countryside, where the air is much fresher and there isn't any noise from cars. We also go away each Saturday and Sunday to visit my grandparents.

Вопросы:

- 1) What is easier to find in the city?
- 2) What ways to spend the weekends are there in the city?
- 3) Where do many people go on weekends?

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику. - (1)

- Hi, George, nice to meet you too. This heavy bag is full of books and I'm carrying them to the University library.

- (2)

- It's a fine day today . It takes me about 20 minutes to get there and I'm always in time.

- (3)

- Why don't you go by metro?

- (4)

- (a) - Well, on foot. Why not take a bus?
 (b) - It's not very convenient for me as there's no station near my place.
 (c) - Oh, it takes me three quarters to get here by bus. And buses start getting on my nerves.
 (d) - Hi, John, glad to see you. Where are you going with such a heavy bag? Are you leaving for anywhere?

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов. Kate's, is, a, doctor, father, good.

2. He, interesting, give, you, an, book, can.
3. Has, at, she, o'clock, dinner, usually, two.
4. She, does, what, evening, do, the, in?

Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово. The (1)_____ of seeing "live" shows in the living room was immediately attractive — and the (2)_____ are still being measured. (3)_____ was developed at a time when Americans were becoming more affluent and more mobile. Traditional family ways were weakening. Watching TV soon became a social (4)_____. Millions of people set up their activities and lifestyles around TV's(5) _____ schedule. In fact, in the average American household, the television is watched 7 hours a day.

Effects, TV, program, idea, ritual.

Задание 4. Напишите своему другу по переписке email сообщение (5-10 предложений) с описанием своего рабочего дня. **Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод.**

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. air | a) трава |
| 2. crones | b) заморозок |
| 3. desertification | c) холм |
| 4. effluent | e) крона |
| 5. frost | f) воздух |
| 6. grass | g) опустынивание |
| 7. hill | h) изморось |

Задание 6. Установи соответствие между пословицей и переводом. It is never too late to learn.

- a) Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда.
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jack of all trades and master of none. | b) Утро вечера мудренее. |
| 2. No pain, no gain. | c) Не умеешь, не берись. |
| 3. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. | d) Учиться никогда не поздно. |

Задание 7. Закончите следующие предложения, употребив каждый глагол дважды: один раз в Present Simple, а другой - в Present Continuous. expect

- a. I _____ an important phone call from America. Could you tell me when it comes?
 b. I _____ you're hungry after so much hard work. Shall I get you something?

appear

- c. He _____ to understand what you say to him, but when you ask him a question, he isn't so sure.
 d. Roy Pond _____ at Her Majesty's Theatre in the role of King Lear.

Задание 8. Напишите три формы глаголов. Put, sing, dance, feed, read, wear, wait, run, rise.

Задание 9 . Закончи предложение. British Prime Minister lives in

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) White hall | b) Houses of Parliament |
| c) 10 Downing street | d) the Westminster Palace |

Задание 9. Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы. Используйте краткие ответы.

Living in the City.

Living in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. From one hand, it is always easier to find a good job or to visit interesting places and exhibitions. There is also a good choice of public transport. From the other hand, the noise and pollution level in big cities is really high. As for me, I quickly become tired of it. I live in Krasnodar with my family. It's the biggest city in Krasnodar region and its capital. It is also the cultural, political and social center of the region. I should say that the city is really beautiful and many people from smaller towns and villages come to work and study here. What they like about the city is that there are lots of interesting things to do and places to see. They also like job and study opportunities. There are lots of good universities and large companies in Krasnodar. There are also many ways to spend the weekends, for example, visiting a museum, going to the cinema or theatre, shopping, eating in good restaurants, going to concerts, etc. If people want to relax they go to parks for a walk or to read a book. In general, the city offers various opportunities and you never get bored. However, there are some disadvantages as well. Sometimes it's difficult to find a cheap apartment, so living in a city becomes very expensive. The roads are full of cars which pollute the air and the traffic is really heavy on weekdays. Public transport is also over-crowded. That's why many people leave the city at weekends. They try to relax in the countryside, where the air is much fresher and there isn't any noise from cars. We also go away each Saturday and Sunday to visit my grandparents.

Вопросы:

- 4) What is easier to find in the city?
- 5) What ways to spend the weekends are there in the city?

6) Where do many people go on weekends?

Контрольная работа по разделу Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1. Подбери к слову перевод.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. accountant | a) мусорщик |
| 2. architect | b) плотник |
| 3. baker | c) мясник |
| 4. bricklayer | d) уборщик |
| 5. butcher | e) шеф-повар |
| 6. carpenter | f) электрик |
| 7. chef | g) пекарь |
| 8. cleaner | h) бухгалтер |
| 9. dustman | i) архитектор |
| 10. electrician | j) каменщик |

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст. Подберите название к тексту из предложенных вариантов.

A person is seen and evaluated through his behavior and communication with other people. If someone has a rich and beautiful inner world he or she demonstrates high level of social etiquette. Sometimes when we simply say "Hello!" meeting people and "Good Bye!" leaving, it shows our good manners. It is also necessary to use polite words in formal situations and when talking to strangers or elderly people.

- a) Table manners
- b) Public behavior
- c) Good manners
- d) Courtesy
- e) Bad manners

Задание 3. Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом. Mexica

- a) pasta
- b) roll
- c) studen
- d) tacos
- e) sushi
- f) zbiten
- g) quesadillas
- h) pizza

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст. Выбери действующее лицо из левой колонки и соответствующую ему информацию из правой. David is the third generation of a family of bakers. He spent the first eight years of his life playing with flour and helping his father in their small bakery. Then his father and oldest brother built a large bakery? Where David worked until graduating from high school. He studied at the Culinary Institute of America? Work as an assistant pastry chef at three restaurants before becoming pastry chef at a big restaurant in New York.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Nick | a) His mother couldn't cook. |
| 2. Mary | b) His father didn't want him to be a cook. |
| 3. David | c) She had plans to be an artist. |
| 4. Philippe | d) His father was a baker. |
| 5. Judy | e) She says she's happy because she loves what she does. |
| | f) He's a pastry chef at a restaurant. |
| | g) She is a head chef at the Country Club. |
| | h) She is a co-owner of a restaurant. |
| | i) He is an instructor of the culinary art. |
| | f) He was a music teacher. |

Задание 5. Ответьте на любые 5 вопросов о себе. Запишите вопросы и ответы в форме диалога.

When did you decide to become a cook?

- 1. Who is the best cook in your family?
- 2. Are there cooks among your relatives?
- 3. Do your parents approve of your choice?
- 4. Have you ever taken part in a culinary competition?
- 5. Where would you like to work after college?
- 6. Would you like to continue your studies?
- 7. What do you like in your profession?

Задание 6. Заполните резюме. Задание 7. Переведите инструкцию на русский язык. General provisions

- 1. the Chef refers to the Professional category.
- 2. the Cook is appointed to Office and released from it by the Director General upon nomination by the chef/Manager.

3. Chef reports directly to the chef/Manager.
4. in the absence of Cook's rights and responsibilities are transferred to another officer, as declared in the order.
5. The post of chef is the person who is responsible to the following requirements: secondary vocational education, rank no lower than third, work experience of the year.

Задание 8. Составь предложения из предложенных слов.

1. People, cuisine, have, a, English, special, cuisine.
2. Become, fast-food, have, chains, popular.
3. Evening, families, go, English, out, often, for, an, meal.

Задание 9. Выберите нужную форму глагола.

1. It was 8.00 in the morning. A lot of people stood / were standing at the bus stop, waiting to go to work.
2. When I woke up this morning it rained / was raining.
3. What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
I was putting up some book shelves in my bedroom.
4. The poor chap died / was dying. All we could do was comfort him.
5. My eyes ached because I had read / had been reading for three hours.

Задание 10. Заполните пропуск нужной формой глагола have + существительное из приведенных ниже. Обратите внимание на то, что в сочетаниях типа have breakfast / lunch артикль не используется (но have a meal).

drink row look swim bath breakfast word day game time supper talk
--

1. Would you like to _____ ?
"Yes, please. I'm very thirsty."
2. "Did you _____ this morning?"
"No, I got up too late. I just had a cup of coffee."
3. Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we _____ a _____ about politics.

ВАРИАНТ 2

- Задание 1. Подбери к слову перевод.**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. engineer | a) пожарный |
| 2. worker | b) парикмахер |
| 3. fireman | c) судья |
| 4. gardener | d) повар |
| 5. hairdresser | e) библиотекарь |
| 6. judge | f) спасатель |
| 7. cook | g) преподаватель |
| 8. lecturer | h) инженер |
| 9. librarian | i) садовник |
| 10. lifeguard | j) рабочий |

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст. Подберите название к тексту из предложенных вариантов. For men it is a good manner to let women go first. Most people hold doors for the next visitor in stores, restaurants and other public places. Young people ought to give place to older and disabled people in public transport. Pregnant women and little children also have a priority in such situations.

- a) Table manners
- b) Public behavior
- c) Good manners
- d) Courtesy
- e) Bad manners

Задание 3. Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом. Italy _____ a) pasta

- b) roll
- c) studen
- d) tacos
- e) sushi
- f) zbiten
- g) quesadillas
- h) pizza

Задание 4. Прочитайте текст. Выбери действующее лицо из левой колонки и соответствующую ему информацию из правой. "My father was one of the best chefs I ever met", says Philippe, "but he wouldn't teach me the profession. He felt the job was so hard for him, he didn't want his son to follow". So, at age 14, Philippe began his apprenticeship at a famous restaurant, and then continued his studies under well-known masters. Today he is an instructor at the Culinary Art Institute of Washington.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. Nick | a) His mother couldn't cook. |
| 2. Mary | b) His father didn't want him to be a cook. |

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 3. David | c) She had plans to be an artist. |
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- Do your parents approve of your choice?
- Have you ever taken part in a culinary competition?
- Where would you like to work after college?
- Would you like to continue your studies?
- What do you like in your profession?

Задание 6. Заполните резюме. Максимальное количество баллов 5.

Задание 7. Переведите инструкцию на русский язык. The Cook must know:

-legislation, regulations, orders another guiding and normative documents and materials related to nutrition;
-sanitary-epidemiological rules and regulations;

-recipes, cooking techniques, quality requirements, rules, terms and conditions of storage of dishes;

-types, properties, and a culinary destination of products;

-organoleptic characteristics and methods of determining the quality of products;

-rules, techniques and sequence of operations to prepare products for heat treatment;

-assign, rules for the use of technological equipment, industrial equipment, tools, weighing equipment, utensils and care for them.

Задание 8. Составь предложения из предложенных слов.

- Choose, I, fruit, fresh, vegetables, and.
- Food, for, is, a, good, fast, idea, lunch.
- fried, this, consists, dish, of, chops.

Задание 9. Выберите нужную форму глагола.

- A magnificent oak tree stood / was standing in the middle of the garden.
- It rained / was raining every single day of the holidays.
- What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
I put it back in its box in the tool cupboard.
- The poor chap died / was dying early last morning.
- The children were filthy. They had played / had been playing in the garden, and they were covered in mud.

Задание 10. Заполните пропуск нужной формой глагола have + существительное из приведенных ниже. Обратите внимание на то, что в сочетаниях типа have breakfast / lunch артикль не используется (но have a meal).

drink row look swim bath breakfast word day game time supper talk

- "Did you watch TV last night?"
"No, I _____ and went straight to bed."
- I'm going to _____ a _____ and wash my hair. I feel dirty.
- I've got my holiday photographs. Do you want to _____ a _____?

Контрольная работа по разделу Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача

1. Fill in: make, do or go

- _____ swimming
- _____ the shopping
- _____ the decorations
- _____ cycling
- _____ homework
- _____ tea

2. Match the words with the prepositions and translate the phrases into Russian:

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| a) keen | 1. at |
| b) fond | 2. on |
| c) mad | 3. in |

- d) good
- e) interested

- 4. of
- 5. about

3. Insert the correct form of the verb:

- a) Tony _____ mad about football.
- b) He _____ billiards every weekend.
- c) They _____ doing the dusting now.
- d) Mary and Sue _____ cycling in the morning.
- e) Peter _____ painting at the moment.
- f) We _____ fond of reading.

4. Put the words in the correct order:

- a) every/goes/week/Sue/swimming.
- b) don't / volleyball/They/play/on Sundays.
- c) darts/Tom/ is/ playing/now.
- d) you/ painting/Do/ enjoy?
- e) at/ good/Ann/is/ acting?
- f) they /the shopping/ at the moment/Are/doing?

5. Choose the correct item:

- 1) I.....a special dish now.
a) am making b) make c) makes
- 2) Jess.....reading.
a) love b) loves c) is loving
- 3)Benwindsurfing in summer?
a) Does, goes b) Is, going c) Does, go
- 4) Theyto school on Sundays.
a) go never b) never goes c) never go
- 5)you fond.....comedies?
a) Is, of b) Are, of c) Are, at
- 6) Mumthe dusting now.
a) isn't doing b) doesn't do c) isn't do
- 7) They often.....the dishes.
a) are washing b) wash c) doesn't wash

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 4 балла.

- (1)
- Hello, lovely day, isn't it?
- (2)
- Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.
- (3)
- You are right.
- (4)
- See you.
- (a) -Hello.

- (b) -How nice. Nice weather for outing.
- (c) - Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?
- (d) - See you later.

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов.

- 1. Have, a toothache, we, when, to, we, go, the, dentist.
- 2. Heart, our, he, examines.
- 3. Gives, a, doctor, us, prescription.

Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

Tennis.

Tennis is another favourite (1)_____ of the Englishmen. People all over the world know (2)_____ which is the center of lawn (3)_____. It is the oldest tennis (4)_____ in the world considered by many people to be

the most prestigious. It takes place over two weeks in late June and early July. Wimbledon is known for its traditions — strict white dress code for competitors, the absence of sponsor advertising around the courts and some others. Every tennis (5) _____ dreams of taking part at this tournament.

Wimbledon, player, sport, tournament, tennis

Задание 4. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоей матери, напиши небольшой рассказ о ней. В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: his (her) name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes.

- Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод.** 1. irresistible a) покладистый
2. aggressive b) добросердечный
3. good-hearted c) симпатичный
4. intelligent d) неотразимый
5. easy-going e) агрессивный
6. charming f) умный

Задание 6. Переведи русские слова и словосочетания на английский язык. My grandparents have a (1) _____ (маленький дом).

1. I enjoy spending my (2) _____ (выходные и праздники) there.
2. It is very relaxing to walk alone (3) _____ (сельская дорога).

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста 6 глаголов в прошедшем времени и определите их начальную форму.

I watched a long film on TV last night, and it was very late when I went to bed. I read a book in bed because I couldn't go to sleep. I fell asleep at about two o'clock at night but I woke up suddenly at three because I heard a loud noise in the kitchen. I walked downstairs, opened the kitchen door and I saw — our cat! I shouted at it, and it ran away through the open kitchen window.

Задание 8. Подбери к слову его описание. (a) Princess Diana is... 1) the medical service in Russia.

- 2) the area outside of the city.
3) the first and famous tennis tournament.
4) the first wife of Prince Charles

Вариант 2

Задание 1. Составь мини диалог

Прочитай фразы. Подбери к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику. - Good day.

- (1)
- It's a beautiful morning, isn't it?
- (2)
- It's 20° C now. I've just heard on the radio the temperature may rise to 29° C in the afternoon.
- (3)
- Well, as for me, I like hot weather better than cold.
- (4)

(a) - Oh, yes, most lovely. There isn't a cloud in the sky and the sun is shining brightly.

(b) - Good day.

(c) - I can't stand cold weather either.

(d) - It wouldn't be very nice.

Задание 2. Составь предложения из предложенных слов. Stomachache, a, we, have, when, the, doctor, call, we.

1. Lungs, he, our, examines.
2. Teeth, the, our, examines, dentist.

Задание 3. Выбери подходящее по смыслу слово.

Golf.

Golf is a (1) _____ of business community. In Great Britain it is very common to establish good business relations playing golf. The equipment for this game is quite expensive as well as the entrance to a prestigious golf (2) _____, so not everyone can afford it. Golf is a (3) _____ and golf stick game (4) _____ on a natural (5) _____. In this game one has to knock a ball into a hole.

Club, played, field, game, ball

Задание 4. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоём брате или сестре, напиши небольшой рассказ о нём (о ней). В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: his (her) name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes.

- Задание 5. Подбери к слову перевод.** 1. energetic a) храбрый
2. generous b) образованный
3. simple-hearted c) энергичный

4. educated d) красивый
5. brave e)простодушный
6. handsome f) щедрый

Задание 6. Переведи русские слова и словосочетания на английский язык. I can swim in the (1) _____ (местное озеро).

1. I'd like to plant many(2) _____ (фруктовые деревья).
2. (3)(Пастух) spends a lot of time looking after sheep.

Задание 7. Выпишите из текста 6 глаголов в прошедшем времени и определите их начальную форму.

MONICA COX

Monica Cox is a tennis player. She had won a lot of competitions. She started playing tennis with her father when she was three years old. Two years ago she went to America to a famous tennis school in California. Monica and her father travelled to many countries. Last month they went to Australia. Monica played well but she didn't win. She hasn't played at Wimbledon yet, but she hopes to do so.

Задание 8 . Подбери к слову его описание. (a) Russia health system is... 1) the first and famous tennis tournament.

- 2) the area outside of the city.
- 3) the medical service in Russia.

4) the first wife of Prince Charles

Контрольная работа по разделу Туризм. Виды отдыха

Прочитай текст и выполни задание.

Two Americans were travelling in Spain. One morning they entered a little restaurant for lunch. They didn't know Spanish, however, and the waiter did not know English. So they tried to make him understand that they wanted some milk and sandwiches.

At first they pronounced the word "milk" many times. Then they spelled it. But the waiter still could not understand.

At last one of them took a piece of paper and began to draw a cow. He was just finishing his drawing, when the waiter looked at it and ran out of the restaurant.

"You see", said the traveller who had drawn the cow, "what pencil can do for a man who has difficulties in a foreign country".

After some time the waiter was back, but he brought no milk. He put down on the table in front of the two men two tickets for a bullfight.

В каждом задании (1–5) обведи букву (a, b, c или d), соответствующую выбранному тобой варианту ответа. Занеси ответы в таблицу.

1. The text describes...

- a) the difficulties of two Americans in Spain.
- b) the difficulties of two Americans, who didn't know the Spanish language.
- c) the traditions of people in Spain.
- d) the habits and customs of Americans in foreign countries.

2. Choose the best title.

- a) Two Americans in Spain.
- b) A Lunch in a Spanish Restaurant.
- c) He Understood!
- d) A Talk in a Restaurant.

3. The Americans had difficulties with...

- a) lunch
- b) paper
- c) tickets
- d) the language

4. Which sentence is incorrect?

- a) The American wrote the word "milk".

- b) The American spelled the word 'milk'.
 c) The American drew a cow on a piece of paper.
 d) The waiter did not bring milk.
 5. The waiter was...

- a) kind
 b) rude
 c) silly
 d) quick-witted

1	2	3	4	5

Key: 1. b; 2. b; 3. d; 4. a; 5. d

Контрольная работа по разделу Россия

I. Перевести на английский язык.

Проблема, важный, научно-технический прогресс, человечество, удваивать, иностранные языки, официальный, информация, бывшие британские и американские колонии, Новая Зеландия, ООН, международный туризм, современная музыка, универсальный метод, англо-говорящие народы, культура, усердно, образование, литература, представлять, международный.

II. Дописать предложения из тем.

1. Over _____ speak it as a mother tongue.
 a) over 100 mln. б) over 200 mln. в) over 300 mln. people
 2. It is not only the national or official language of same thirty states which represent _____.
 а) different cultures б) many traditions в) wonderful customs
 3. It is the language of literature, education, modern music _____.
 а) Leave metal б) international tourism в) popular music
 4. Love for freedom has been a national has been a national character of the _____.
 а) English people б) Russian people в) German people
 5. On Christmas is celebrated the _____.
 а) the Revival of Jesus Christ б) the birth of Jesus Christ в) the Easter
 6. There are dales and events in the life of our country that are memorable to every _____.
 а) English б) German в) every Russian citizen
 7. _____ national holidays have appeared.
 а) old б) new в) easy г) loud
 8. In Europe and in the USA it is marked _____.
 а) in January б) in March в) in December

III. Вставить глаголы в нужном времени.

1. These are national holidays, people do not _____ on these days.
 а) live б) work в) approve г) arrive.
 2. Today English _____ the language of the world.
 а) are б) was в) were г) is
 3. One hard to learn any foreign language.
 а) will have б) must work в) shall pay г) had done
 4. May Day is _____ as the day of solidarity of the workers.
 а) are paid б) is regarded в) will be known
 5. There is one more holiday which is by everybody adults and children.
 а) are sold б) is loved в) will have been

IV. Определить времена глаголов и залогов.

1. Will be sitting 6. symbolizes 11. had lived
 2. shall have worked 7. Thought 12. will be burnt
 3. is offered 8. Build 13. shall go
 4. were traveling 9. is speaking 14. was written
 5. like 10. have been 15. visited

V. Определить по словам времена.

1. already б) a year ago 11. some years ago
 2. just 7. Often 12. the day after tomorrow
 3. usually 8. next day 13. next year
 4. tomorrow 9. last week 14. last year.
 5. the day before yesterday 10. always

Вариант 21.

Перевести на английский язык.

События, религиозное значение, счастье, взрослые, завоеватели. Даты, знаменательный, День независимости Российской Федерации, Российские войска, День солидарности, Рождество, Пасха, Новый год, чудеса, праздновать, праздники национальные, широкое распространение, к сожалению.

II. Дописать предложения из тем.

1. Easter symbolizes the revival of _____.
a) sky б) sun в) Jesus Christ
2. May day is regarded as the day of solidarity of the _____.
a) of the peasants б) of the workers в) of the Dockers
3. The problem of learning languages is very _____.
a) main б) important в) major г) special
4. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double.
a) every 7 years б) last year в) some years ago г) hundred years

III. Вставить глаголы в нужном времени.

1. Foreign language are _____ as the main and the most efficient means of information.
a) will been б) are needed в) was paid
2. Over 300 million people _____ it as a mother tongue
a) sold б) say в) speak г) tell
3. There are dates and events in the life of our country that _____ memorable to every Russian citizen.
a) were б) was в) are г) will have been
4. May day _____ regarded as the day of solidarity of the workers of the world.
a) was б) are в) is г) were
5. Recently new national holidays have _____.
a) Paid б) appeared в) sold г) to Id

IV. Определить времена глаголов и залогов.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Will have done | 6. Have answered | 11. Brought |
| 2. Is said | 7. Had asked | 12. Took |
| 3. Was built | 8. Were jumping | 13. Shall have drunk |
| 4. Am speaking | 9. Is running | 14. Were done |
| 5. Will be reading | 10. Drives | 15. Will be offered |

V. Определить по словам времена.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. already | 6. Yesterday | 11. last year |
| 2. usually | 7. the day after tomorrow | 12. some years ago |
| 3. constantly | 8. Always | 13. just |
| 4. tomorrow | 9. Often | 14. last week |
| 5. the next day | 10. a year ago | |

Контрольная работа по теме Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя правильную форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
4. This man is (tall) than that one.
5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
6. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.

Задание 2. Поставьте somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody.

1. Don't tell ... about it.
2. Life is tough! ... has problems.
3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight.
4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust ...
5. Is there ... in the office?

Задание 3. Поставьте many, much, little, few, a little, a few.

1. Have you got ... time before the lessons?
2. After the lessons everybody felt ... tired.
3. I have ... time to finish this work.
4. I don't like ... sugar in my tea.
5. I never eat ... bread with soup.
6. She wrote us ... letters from the country.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My mother comes from Paris. ... French.
 - a). He is
 - b). She is
 - c). It is
 - d). They are
2. I am studying English. ... fifteen students in my class.
 - a). Have
 - b). Are
 - c). There are
 - d). There is
3. Your English is very good. ... American?
 - a). You're
 - b). Are you
 - c). Do you
 - d). You
4. I work in a bank. My wife ... in a school.
 - a). working
 - b). works
 - c). work
 - d). is work
5. I live in London. Where ... ?
 - a). you live
 - b). you do live
 - c). live you
 - d). do you live
6. John likes coffee, but he ... like tea.
 - a). no
 - b). not
 - c). don't
 - d). doesn't
7. We have a son and a daughter. Do you have ... children?
 - a). The
 - b). any
 - c). some

d).any of

8. I didn't see you at the party ... there?

a). You were

b). You went

c). Did you

d). Were you

9. I ... a great movie last night.

a). saw

b). had seen

c). was seeing

d). did see

10. We had a lovely holiday last year! Really? Where ... ?

a). did you go

b). were you going

c). went you

d). have you gone

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык:

The role of foreign languages in education.

During the educational process we learn different subjects and get different skills. It will help us in our future life to get interesting well-paid job and we want. But as usual there is always a foreign language in every educational curriculum. So why do we need foreign languages for? The answer is rather simple. There are for about 6 billions of people on our planet and all of them speak a great number of languages. Most popular of them are very necessary for every person in modern life. The reason is simple – to understand people from others countries and make communication with them easier. It is very important because people don't live separately from each other. But it isn't enough to know only popular languages. People also need to study ancient languages. Why? Because they are maternal to modern languages and learning them help us to understand modern languages better.

Контрольная работа по теме Искусство и культура

Вариант 1

1. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.

6) My father ... a teacher.

7) He ... a pupil twenty years ago.

6) I ... a doctor when I grow up.

7) My sister ... not... at home tomorrow.

8) They ... in Moscow last year.

2. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.

8) I ... an interesting book about Repin.

9) My sister ... two little children.

10) ... you ... some time in she evening to discuss this question?

11) I ... a lot of work yesterday.

12) Who ... any questions now?

3. Употребите оборот *there is/are* нужном времени.

1) How many rooms ... there in your flat?

2) There ... 30 pupils in our class last year.

- 3) There ... no school near our house 5 years ago.
4) How many people ... there ... at the party next Sunday?

There .. a new cinema near my house now.

4. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Class, ox, baby, leaf, sheep, advice, shoe, hero, roof, factory

5. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Tall, big, grey, angry, carefull, narrow, expensive, cold, clever, difficult, bad.

6. Вставьте *some, any* или *no*.

- 1) Do you want... milk in your coffee?
2) There is ... snow in the street because it is warm.
3) I can see ... children in the yard. They are playing.
4) There were not... flowers on the table.

7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.

1. My friend (to work) at the factory.
2. This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
3. We (to get) books from the library last week.
4. I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.

This student (to answer) well at the last lesson

Вариант 2

1. Употребить глагол *to be* в правильной форме.

- 1) ... your father at work yesterday?
2) My sisters ... ill last week.
3) They ... not ill now.
4) Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen.
5) Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema.

2. Употребите глагол *to have* в правильной форме.

- 1) We ... no garden now.
2) He ... a new flat in the center of the town.
3) They ... no lessons tomorrow.
4) What kind of car ... he got?
5) When do you ... your breakfast?

3. Употребите оборот *there is/are* в нужном времени.

- 1) There ... 30 pupils in our class now.
2) There ... a new school near our house next year.
3) Look, there ... some flowers on the table.
4) How many students ... there at the lesson yesterday?
5) There ... only one room in his flat now.

4. Напишите указанные существительные во множественном числе.

Dress, news, army, safe, sugar, child, exercise, man, photo, opportunity

5. Напишите степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Yellow, strange, attentive, fat, cheap, pretty, experienced, dry, fast, little, serious

6. Вставьте *some, any* или *no*.

- 1) There is ... bread for dinner. Go and buy it.
2) They brought ... books from the library.
3) There wasn't ... water in the glass.
4) Have you got ... time to talk to me?

7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужном времени.

- 1) They (to translate) text two tomorrow.
- 2) He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood.
- 3) We want (to live) in peace.
- 4) Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.
- 5) He (to help) me in my work tomorrow.

Контрольная работа по теме Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I want to become a teacher _____.
A. when I will leave school
B. when I leave school
C. when I am leaving school
D. when I had left school
2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.
A. the hottest
B. hottest
C. the most hot
D. the hotter
3. John is not interested _____ politics.
A. about
B. in
C. for
D. over
4. I am sure we _____ before.
A. have never met
B. haven't never met
C. didn't met
D. had met
5. I don't know _____.
A. where this museum
B. where is this museum
C. where this museum is
D. this museum is this
6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?
A. were they
B. isn't it
C. didn't they
D. weren't they
7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?
A. had already had dinner
B. have already had dinner
C. have been having dinner
D. had dinner
8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.
A. more less
B. more little
C. less
D. little
9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
A. At the age of 33
B. At 33 years
C. At the age of 33 years
D. At the age of 33 years
10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.
A. rose
B. raised

C. picked up

D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

A. you meeting me

B. that you meet me

C. you to meet me

D. you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

A. the rainy weather

B. a rainy weather

C. rainy weathers

D. rainy weather

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

A. want

B. does want

C. wants

D. is wanting

14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

A. was I ready

B. if I was ready

C. if was I ready

D. that I was ready

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

A. greatest one of

B. the greatest

C. one of greatest

D. one of the greatest

I don't like coffee with _____.

A. the milk

B. a milk

C. Milk

D. milks

Mrs. Johnson told us _____.

A. to not wash up

B. to do not wash up

C. not to wash up

D. that we don't wash up

It's not very difficult _____.

A. to learn how to drive

B. to learn how drive

C. learn how to drive

D. to learn how driving

19. I don't want to go to the country, I'd rather _____ at home.

A. staying

B. stay

C. to stay

D. will stay

I usually go to school _____ bus.

A. on

B. by

C. in

D. at

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

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

2. I _____ get up very early now.

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

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

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

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

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

5. When did you discover that your car _____?

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

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

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

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

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

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

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

9. I'd like to know _____.

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

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

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

11. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

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

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

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

13. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

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

14. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

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

15. Do you know _____ foreign languages?

- A. some
- B. some of
- C. any
- D. the

16. This book _____ into 14 languages .

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

17. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we'll go to the park .

- A. is
- B. will
- C. will be
- D. were

18. My friend and I _____ go to the tennis court every Sunday.

- A. occasionally
- B. ever
- C. usually
- D. often

19. You'd better _____ .

- stop worrying
- to stop worrying
- stop to worry
- to stop worry

20. You have never been to Canada, _____ ?

- A. isn't it
- B. is it
- C. haven't you
- D. have you

Контрольная работа по теме Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

Вариант 1

Choose the right variant:

1. How long ... he spend in this city.

- a. do b. is c. does d. –
2. There ... much snow last winter.
a. is b. are c. were d. was
3. There ... an exam next year.
a. are b. is c. was d. will be
4. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moscwa river.
a. the, the b. the, a c. -, the d. the, -
5. My elder brother goes to ... school.
a. the b. - c. a d. an
6. Ann usually drinks ... cup of tea in ... morning.
a. a, -, the b. the, -, - c. the, -, the d. -, a, a
7. ... William Shakespeare, ... great English playwright, was born in 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon in ... England.
a. a, the, the, a b. -, a, -, - c. -, a, the, - d. -, the, the, -
8. This story is ... than that one.
a. more interesting b. the most interesting c. interestinger d. so interesting
9. There ... 3 meals in England.
a. is b. are c. was d. were
10. Jane is ... girl in our group.
a. the beautiful b. the most beautiful c. more beautiful d. beautifulest
11. Every day I receive ... letters.
a. much b. many c. little
12. My friend plays ... piano well.
a. - b. a c. the d. an
13. Where is a book? It is ... the table.
a. between b. into c. over d. on
14. Do you have ... time? Help me, please.
a. much b. many c. few d. a few e. a little
15. Pskow is rich ... old history.
a. on b. in c. at d. for
16. It is ... answer which I have even heard.
a. bad b. badder c. the baddest d. the worst
e. worse d. more baddes
17. Выбери правильный вопрос.
Tom has two best friends.
a. Has Tom two best friends?
b. Does Tom has two best friends?
c. Is Tom has two best friends?
d. Does Tom have two best friends?

Вариант 2

Choose the right variant:

1. ... you ... what I want?
a. you know b. do you know c. does you know d. is you know
2. ...lot of ... students go in for sport.
a. an, the b. a, - c. -, the d. -, -

3. What parts ... Pskov ... of?
a. do ... consist b. does ... consist c. do ... consists d. does ... consists
4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?
a. is b. was c. will ... be d. is ... be
5. History of Pskov ... rich in the important events.
a. does b. is c. - d. be
6. ... Jane ... English?
a. is... speak b. does ... speak c. do ...speak d. was ... speak
7. your Dad ... any brothers or sisters?
a. Have ... got b. Does ... have c. Does ... has d. Is ... have
8. I met my ... friend yesterday.
a. goodest b. better c. best d. the best
9. Pskov is ... than Moscow.
a. oldest b. the oldest c. more old d. older
10. Baseball is sport in America.
a. the popularest b. more popular c. the most popular d. most popular
11. Thank you very
- a. many b. much c. a lot d. few
12. I don't have time but I try to help you.
a. much b. many c. a lot d. little
13. Give me ... water, please.
a. a little b. a few c. many d. a lot
14. I live ... Lenina Street.
a. on b. in c. at d. between
15. Выбери правильный вопрос.
My mother has cooked a cherry pie.
a. Does my mother cooked a cherry pie?
b. Does my mother have cooked a cherry pie?
c. Has my mother cooked a cherry pie?
d. Is my mother cooked a cherry pie?
16. Pskow is famous ... beautiful churches.
a. in b. at c. for d. –
17. ... there many lectures yesterday?
a. is b. will be c. were d. was

Контрольная работа по теме Деловое общение

I) Translate the word combinations:

Жестяная банка, булочная, мясная лавка, магазин по продаже зелени, магазин молочной продукции, продавец, покупатель, ходить за покупками, ужасная головная боль, больное горло.

II) Put quantifiers (much/ a lot of/ 2few)

- 1) How ... money did you pay for your dress?
- 2) I spend ... of time at home.
- 3) I'm sorry but I can't give you a pencil. I've
- 4) Have you got a ... onions?

III) Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense form(Past Progressive or Past Simple)

- 1) "– Hello, Janet! I (to call) you a few times yesterday. Where (to be) you?" - "You (to call) when we (to shop) in Hamleys. I could not hear you well".
- 2) When Janet's parents (to look) for presents for Charley, Janet (to choose) a present for Jess.
- 3) The father (to talk) on the telephone while Charley (to play) with his pet.
- 4) When Janet's parents (to shop), they (to meet) Mrs Brown.

5) Yesterday my Mum, Dad and I (to go) to Covent Garden.

IV) Imagine you are in the shop and you want to buy trainers. Write mini-conversation.

V) Translate into English.

1) Тебе не следует волноваться. 2) Ты должен обратиться к врачу. 3) Нельзя принимать лекарства без совета врача. 4) Должно быть, ты болен. 5) Это может быть простуда. 6) я вызову врача?

VI) Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Perfect or Past Simple).

1. - ... you ever (to have) a headache?
2. I ... never (to have) a headache.
3. I (to visit) the dentist this month.
4. I (to have) a headache yesterday.
5. I (not to travel) to Wales last year.
6. I (to visit) the swimming pool this week.
7. -.... You (to do) your homework yet, John?
8. He (to be) to Italy.

VII) Imagine you have any health problems, write about that. (4-5 ss)

Вариант 2

Задания

I) Translate the word combinations:

Булочная, мясная лавка, магазин по продаже зелени, больное горло, магазин молочной продукции, продавец, покупатель, жестяная банка ходить за покупками, ужасная головная боль,.

II) Put quantifiers (much/ a lot of/ 2few)

- 1) I'm sorry but I can't give you a pencil. I've
- 2) I spend ... of time at home.
- 3) How ... money did you pay for your dress?
- 4) Have you got a ... onions?

III) Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense form(Past Progressive or Past Simple)

- 1 When Janet's parents (to look) for presents for Charley, Janet (to choose) a present for Jess.
- 2) “- Hello, Janet! I (to call) you a few times yesterday. Where (to be) you?” - “You (to call) when we (to shop) in Hamleys. I could not hear you well”.
- 3) The father (to talk) on the telephone while Charley (to play) with his pet.
- 4) When Janet's parents (to shop), they (to meet) Mrs Brown.
- 5) Yesterday my Mum, Dad and I (to go) to Covent Garden.

IV) Imagine you are in the shop and you want to buy trainers. Write mini-conversation.

V) Translate into English.

1). Ты должен обратиться к врачу. 2) Тебе не следует волноваться 3) Нельзя принимать лекарства без совета врача. 4) Должно быть, ты болен. 5) Это может быть простуда. 6) я вызову врача?

VI) Put the verbs given in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Perfect or Past Simple).

1. I (to visit) the dentist this month.
2. I (to have) a headache yesterday
3. I ... never (to have) a headache.
4. - ... you ever (to have) a headache?
5. I (not to travel) to Wales last year.
6. I (to visit) the swimming pool this week.
7. -.... You (to do) your homework yet, John?
8. He (to be) to Italy.

VII) Imagine you have any health problems, write about that. (4-5 ss)

Задания для проведения экзамена по дисциплине

Вопросы к экзамену за 2 семестр:

1. Формулы общения.
2. Описание человека.
3. Семья.
4. Мой дом.
5. Распорядок дня студента.
6. Хобби, досуг.
7. Физкультура, здоровый образ жизни.
8. Еда.
9. Жизнь в городе и деревне.
10. Описание местоположение объекта.
11. Экскурсии и путешествия.
12. Причастие Р.І., Р.ІІ.
13. Россия.

14. Англоговорящие страны.
15. Защита окружающей среды.
16. Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран.
17. Научно-технический прогресс.
18. Видо-временные формы глаголов.
19. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
20. Разряды числительных.
21. Модальные глаголы.
22. Условные предложения.
23. Сослагательное наклонение.
24. Согласование времён.
25. Прямая и косвенная речь.

Время выполнения – 30 мин.

4.2. Пакет экзаменатора

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностраный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		1	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Моя визитная карточка (о себе)» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “Washington”.

Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States of America with a population of about 600,000 people. The city is situated in the District of Columbia on the north bank of the Potomac River. The city has little industry but there are lots of parks, squares, impressive building and open areas there. Among the most interesting attractions for tourists are the White House, which is the official residence of the President and the Capitol, the seat of American Congress. It is situated on the Capitol Hill, which is the highest point in the city. There is a law in Washington – not to build any buildings higher than the Capitol.

The White House, built in 1799, consists of more than a hundred rooms. The most known and largest of them is the East Room. It is the place where state receptions and balls are held. Among other places to visit in Washington, D.C. we can point out the Library of Congress with 5 million books in it, the National Gallery of Art and memorials built in honour of the three Presidents of the country: the Washington Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Memorial.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

He plays in the yard every day.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		2	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Моя семья» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”.

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island). There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains... Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and. summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We read books every day.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла
Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла
Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		3	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мой колледж» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Hobby”.

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. Some people keep pets as hobby. They keep rabbits, or fishes. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their car or motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster. Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home. Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts, grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They watch TV every day.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		4	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Моя любимая дисциплина в колледже» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Crimea”.

Crimea is a parliamentary republic, within Russia, which is governed by the Constitution of Crimea in accordance with the laws of Russia. The capital and administrative seat of the republic's government is the city of Simferopol, located in the center of the peninsula. Crimea's area is 26,200 square kilometers. Russian, Ukrainian and Tatar are the state languages.

Crimea is a peninsula located on the northern coast of the Black Sea and on the western coast of the Sea of Azov, bordering Kherson Oblast from the north.

The peninsula consists of many other smaller peninsulas such as Arabat Spit, Kerch peninsula, Herakles peninsula, Tarhan Qut peninsula and many others. The Strait of Kerch connects the waters of the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov between the Kerch and Taman peninsulas. The major cities are Simferopol (the capital), Sevastopol (a Hero City, a Black Sea Fleet base, is administratively separate), Kerch (a Hero City, an important industrial, transport and tourist centre), Yevpatoria (a major port, a rail hub, and a resort city), Feodosiya (a port and a resort city), Dzhankoy (an important railroad connection), Bakhchisaray (a historical capital of the Crimean Khanate), Krasnoperekopsk and Armyansk (industrial cities), Alushta (a resort city). Geographically, the peninsula is generally divided into three zones: steppes, mountains and southern coast.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We are watching TV now. _____

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		5	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Жизнь в городе и деревне» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “The Problem of Environmental Protection”.

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They are listening to music now.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		6	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Россия» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “My future profession”.

There are plenty of different professions. Some of my friends want to be doctors, others want to be lawyers or journalists, some want to become designers, IT workers.

If you want to be a good specialist you need to be creative. I strongly believe that if I am persistent and ambitious, everything becomes possible. However, I'm absolutely convinced that without good grades at school the success in one's future career is out of the question.

All professions are important and useful. Every specialist must possess organizational skills, discretion, precise mathematical mind and be able to do his best.

My dream is to become a high-skilled worker at a very prestigious company and then open my own firm. Of course, in order to achieve my goal I will have to get an experience and high education first.

This road to my dream looks very interesting to me. I think everything is possible in this world you just have to put some effort into it.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She is writing a letter now.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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		7	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «США» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Hotels”.

It's a well-known fact that hotels nowadays play a big role. Every year more and more new hotels are opened. There are luxury hotels, which seem to be expensive, B & B hotels, where you will get only breakfasts and a place to sleep, youth hostels, where you serve everything yourself and many other places to stay in.

Some people enjoy staying in a hotel. Sure, on the one hand there are a lot of advantages in it. To begin with, it's convenient. You have a chance to make a telephone call and reserve any room you want in a good time, to be confident by your arrival. Besides, you don't need to serve yourself, everything will be done by the hotel staff, I find it wonderful. More than that, I do like that in the hotel you can be offered some interesting excursions and you can be sure that they are safe because the hotel is responsible for every offer.

Personally I'm for staying in a hotel in spite of all disadvantages. It's only a freak of chance, everything can happen. So before booking a hotel, you'd better learn some facts about it in the net or from your friends for sure. Last summer I stayed in a hotel in Turkey, everything was up to date, wonderful service, tasty food and friendly staff. In general I am only for staying in a hotel, this will save your money, time and will be convenient.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She has written a letter.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

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		8	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Исторические события и выдающиеся исторические деятели» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “My Best Friend”.

I have many friends. I like my friends. When we gather, we play computer games, chat, and discuss our problems. To my mind, people should have many friends as possible, because if you have not friends, you just become very dull and boring person. It is fine when you have friends, who are able to understand you and support and help in difficult situations.

We have much in common and we enjoy communicating with each other. One of my friends is Sergey. He is eighteen. I can say that he is a good guy. He is a student. He wants to be a businessman like his father. He studies well, but he is not a hardworking person. When we gather together we like to walk, to watch new movies and play football. His favourite subject is Maths. He is keen on Maths. I guess he might become a great mathematician, but he wants to be like his father.

We are friends for a long time. We trust each other. We have some personal secrets. I can tell him about my troubles and he always helps me, if he can.

I'm happy to have such a good friend as Sergey.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She has done her homework.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
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СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ	№	специальность
	по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	билета	
		9	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Рабочий день студента» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Travelling”.

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people’s life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you’ll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you’ll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it’s natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn’t know before. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They have bought a new computer.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		10	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мои родители» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “English literature”.

English literature was always represented by outstanding writers and poets. Great Britain is a place of birth of William Shakespeare, John Milton, Charles Dickens, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Somerset Maugham and many other famous and extremely talented authors. William Shakespeare contributed to the development not only of English but also of world literature. He is usually called a national poet of England. The complete edition of his works was translated into 70 languages, and different plays and poems into more than 200 languages. If Shakespeare wrote mainly tragedies, Charles Dickens created splendid realistic novels during the Victorian era. Dickens started his career as a journalist and then turned to literature and produced many works in which he demonstrated the evils of society. William Somerset Maugham, in his turn, was one of the most successful writers of 1930s. He created such novels as “Theatre”, “Cakes and Ale”, and “The Razor’s Edge”. Maugham was

also good at writing short stories and plays and he instituted the Somerset Maugham Award which was given to the best young British authors. These and many other British writers made an impact on British literature and literature in general. They produced unique writings which achieved success many years ago and are still admired and read by millions of people all over the world.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They got up at 7 o’clock yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		11	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Лондон – столица Великобритании» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “My family”.

I am Vladimir. I am sixteen years old. I want to tell you something about my family. I have a father, mother, sister, and grandmother.

My father is forty five. He is an engineer. He likes singing and when we have free time at home I play the guitar and we sing together. When my father was a little boy he used to take things into pieces. My grandmother told me a story that once he tried to mend their microwave oven but he could not. Then they had to call in a repairman. It happened a long time ago but now he is able to fix almost everything.

My mother is a good-looking lady with dark hair. She is forty two but she looks much younger. She is a geography teacher and she works at school. She likes her job. My mother keeps house tidy and takes care of everyone of us. Also, she is very good at cooking.

My parents have been married for 18 years. They usually work hard. They have a lot in common but they have different views on music, books, and movies. My grandmother is retired. She lives with us and helps us to run the house. My sister’s name is Alice. She is younger than me and she’s a schoolgirl. I like playing with her on the backyard.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопроса: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They danced a lot at the party yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		12	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Известные памятники» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “My college”.

I would like to tell you about my college. It is a fine two-storied building in the centre of the city. It is not very new, but it is nice and comfortable. On the first floor of the building there is a hall, a cloak-room, a canteen. On the second floor there are a director's office, and laboratories, a big concert hall, a gym, and some classes. a library anda reading-room. I like it. When I come to college, I wipe my feet, take off my coat and go to the cloak-room. After that I go to the time-table which is also in the hall. It's good to come to the classroom before the bell rings. After a few classes I go to the canteen and have breakfast. I don't like our canteen very much, that's why i take some food with myself too.

My favourite subjects at college are physics, IT and English. During the breaks I like to talk with ty friends, read the college newspaper. Our college is not only the place where we study, it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very green: there are flowers on every window-sill. And it is very clean too. When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in great order.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

It was very cold yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		13	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мое самое запоминающееся путешествие» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “About myself”.

My name is Mary and I am 18 years old. I was born on the 7th of July, 2002 in Saint-Petersburg. Saint-Petersburg is one of the biggest cities in Russia which once was the capital of the country. I am a second-year student. I study Cooking. It is difficult to study at the Trade College but I am trying to do my best to become a good specialist.

I have a small family. There are only four of us: mother, father, grandmother and me. I am the only child in the family. My parents are doctors. My mother is 47 and my father is 49 years old. My mother is a pediatrician, she treats children. My father is a surgeon. His job is difficult and requires endurance. My grandmother is on pension now but she used to be an English teacher. She used to teach both children and adults. I know English very well thanks to my grandmother. I also have some close friends. I like going out with them. We are 6 in the company. We enjoy travelling together and going on picnics in summer and skating in winter. My friends also love visiting me because I always bake something delicious.

In my leisure time, I prefer reading and drawing. I also play the piano. It is my hobby.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

I was watching TV all day yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		14	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Моя улица» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Education in Britain”.

Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years: one form to each year. Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary ones. Pupils in England and Wales begin studying a range of subjects stipulated under the National Curriculum

About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.

The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She was cooking dinner at 2 o'clock yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ	№	специальность
	по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	билета	
		15	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мой друг» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “Moscow”.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurik prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents.

The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country. However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body. In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres.

Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes. All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We were playing basketball all day yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		16	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Моя будущая профессия» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Russia”.

Russia is the world’s largest country. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics. The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East.

As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state. Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminum) and is known as one of the world’s largest exporters of oil, gas and grain.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We had cleaned the flat by 5 o’clock yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		17	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Крым» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “My working day”.

I usually get up at 7 o'clock on weekdays. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth and wash my face. If I have enough time, I take a shower. Then I go back to my room where I dress myself and brush my hair. 10 minutes later I have breakfast.

After breakfast I take my bag and go to school. As I live not far from school, it takes me only five minutes to get there. I don't want to be late for the first lesson so I come to school a few minutes before the bell. The lessons begin at eight o'clock in the morning and they are over at half past one in the afternoon. I have eight lessons every day in different subjects. My favourite subject is English, I like English poems and novels.

After classes I go home and have dinner there. After dinner I have some rest, watch TV and play games. Then I do my homework. We have a lot of subjects at school and it takes me about three hours to do my homework. Sometimes I go to the library to get ready for a report. As a rule, I have no free time on my weekdays. Eight o'clock is the supper time in our family. We all get together in the kitchen and discuss different problems. Twice a week I go to the volleyball class

in the evening. Sometimes I meet with my friends we walk or play football. At about 10 pm I go to bed.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We had written an essay by 4 o'clock yesterday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ	№ билета	специальность
	по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	18	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мой родной город» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “Meals in Britain”.

Since the 1970's eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. Forty per cent of adults in Britain are overweight and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the world. Britons have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. Food manufactures have started to help the general public to make more informed choices about what they eat. So the traditional British breakfast is bacon, eggs or sausages, preceded by fruit and followed by toasts. Britons may eat this breakfast at weekends or on special occasions but prefer a smaller and healthier meal to start a day. Lunch is a light meal and is eaten at school or work. Lunch takes 40 minutes.

Dinner is usually the main meal of the day and consists of two courses. In recent years, foreign foods have become a regular part of the British diet. Indian and Chinese dishes are particularly popular for evening meals. Take-aways became extremely popular in the 1980's. The traditional British take-away is fish and chips eaten with salt and vinegar and served in an old newspaper.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We had returned books to the library before last Monday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла
Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла
Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ	№ билета	специальность
	по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	19	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Спорт в моей жизни» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “English-speaking countries”.

There are several countries in the world where English is a native language. These countries are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand.

It is also one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa. Although these countries are situated in different parts of the world, they all share the same language. As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. English is one of the most popular and widespread languages in the world.

Australia and New Zealand are English-speaking countries. They are former colonies of Great Britain. The population of Australia is more than twenty-three million people and of New Zealand – more than four million people. The official language in these countries is English. However, people there speak with a distinctive Australian accent and use lots of new words.

Canada has two official languages: French and English. The first European colonists came to this country from France. But after that for many years Canada was under British rule until the country gained its independence in the XX century. English is the first language for nearly 70% of Canadians. Canada is the second largest country in the world with rich oil, coal and natural gas fields.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We will return books to the library next Monday.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		20	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Хобби» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “The USA”.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world with the population of about 250 million people. Its territory covers the southern part of North America and extends from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-border with Russia. There are lowlands and mountains in the US among which the highest ones are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. America’s most important rivers are the Mississippi which is one of the longest rivers in the world, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. However, they are unsuitable for navigation. The well-known Great Lakes located on the border with Canada are considered to be the deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies a lot. The climate of Alaska is arctic, that of the central part is continental and the south with its hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico has a subtropical climate.

The USA is one of the most developed industrial countries. It is rich in coal, oil, iron and other minerals which form a solid base for the development of America’s industry. The United States is one of the leading countries in the world economy in such industries as mining, metallurgy, electronics and space engineering, chemicals, textiles, leather and footwear.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She will read this book next week.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		21	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Англоговорящие страны» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст “Education in Russia”.

The Russian children usually start to go to school when they are seven years old. First the children learn at the elementary school. They visit the elementary school for four years. The children get there the elementary education. It means they learn to count, to read and to write. In the most schools the children also learn a foreign language beginning from the second form.

The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary education. The children learn different subjects, for example Biology, Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Informatics. In Russia the nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory. After that the children have to decide what they will do from now forth. On the one hand, they can continue their schooling and get the complete eleven-year secondary education. On the other hand, they can enter a college giving them the complete secondary education and trade training. After graduating from college the young people became financially independent and can start to work.

Currently there are different types of schools in Russia. The children and their parents can choose a regular school, a school with advanced study of some subject, a private school. Private schools in Russia are always fee-paying.

After graduating from school or college our young people can enter universities or institutes, where they get higher education.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She will come home tomorrow.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		22	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Магазины и покупки» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Places of interest in Washington”.

Washington is the capital of the USA. The city is named after George Washington, the first president of the USA. It is located on the north bank of the Potomac River. George Washington, the first President of the USA, after whom the city was named, selected an area for the capital.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. There are no skyscrapers, because they would hide the city’s many monuments from view. One can easily find a park, a square or an open area there. The most impressive and the best-known monuments are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. The heart of Washington is the Capitol, which is connected with the White House by Pennsylvania Avenue. All the tourists begin sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Hall of Representatives, the Statuary Hall and some others. The Washington Monument, the tallest stone structure in the USA, is in the Potomac River. The Lincoln Memorial is in the west of the Washington Monument. It is designed like a Greek temple. The dominant figure is the realistic figure of Abraham Lincoln seated in the centre of the open temple. The Library of Congress contains millions of books and manuscripts. People are also interested in churches and cathedrals.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She will be playing football at 3 o’clock tomorrow.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		23	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мои каникулы» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Places of interest in Moscow”.

Moscow is the biggest city of Russia and its capital. The city is situated on the Moskva River and was found more than 800 years ago. Nowadays, Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It houses many attractive parks and squares, great architectural wonders and countless places of interest.

Special attention is always put to the city center, as there are the most famous sights. Among them, the outstanding Kremlin and the Red Square, the Bolshoi and the Maly Theaters, Saint Basil's Cathedral, the Historical Museum, the Armoury Chamber and many others. Moscow is not only the official capital of Russia, it's also considered to be the cultural, educational, industrial and scientific center of the country. That's why, the largest and most important museums, galleries, opera houses, universities, companies, research centers are all situated there.

The best place for art lovers in Moscow is the Tretyakov State Gallery, which holds a large collection of Russian fine art. Another interesting collection of paintings and sculptures is held in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. In the very heart of the capital one can find the Historical Museum and the Armoury chamber. Both these museums can tell more about Russian history than any other place. One of the newest and most famous religious sights in Moscow is The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. It's situated on the bank of the Moskva River and is known as the tallest Orthodox church in the world. The view of Christ the Saviour's Cathedral strikes imagination with its grandeur and magnificence.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They will be swimming at this time tomorrow.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		24	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Достопримечательности Москвы» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Industrial Equipment”.

The term industrial equipment covers a very wide range of devices. These can include everything from ball bearings and air tools to large bulldozers, cranes, cement mixers and backhoes and just about everything in between such as compressors, check valves, couplings, dollies and dust collectors. Basically, just about any type of device that is used in the industrial world could be considered to be industrial equipment. Some types of industrial equipment are operated by manual labor while others are power-generated.

All types of tools and equipment devices have been developed and used by man since prehistoric times however the first forms of modern industrial equipment were born along with the Industrial Revolution, which took place in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. This major technological and cultural change introduced the world to machinery, which was created to replace and help make manual labor easier. Steam power and powered machinery was suddenly developed for the manufacturing world and with it came the first industrial metal machine tools and industrial equipment.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They will be sunbathing from 6 to 8 o'clock tomorrow.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		25	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Вашингтон-столица США» (10-13 предложений).
2. Перевод текста. Текст «English cuisine».

Traditionally British cuisine is considered to be rather primitive and unvaried. Some people even say that there is no any specific cuisine in Britain. It is true that traditional British meals are rather plain and easy to cook, but they have a good and natural taste at the same time. Much attention is paid to the food quality that is why people in Great Britain choose it accurately. In addition, they prefer local products that are produced within the country or grown naturally by farmers. As for the meals, the British usually have breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. There also used to be a tradition of drinking tea at 5 o'clock, however it is not respected much today.

A day in Great Britain as in many other countries begins with breakfast. It is thought that English breakfast consists only of porridge, but it can obviously include other food, such as: omelet, bacon, sausages, toasts, pastries, coffee and juice. As for lunchtime, British people usually have something light at this time. They prefer sandwiches, fruit or chocolate. Dinner, on the other hand, is very substantial. For dinner they normally have soup, main course and dessert.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They will have sunbathed from by 8 o'clock tomorrow.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		26	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Мой дом» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Different traditions”.

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals. We know much about English traditions and customs but Russians also have many traditions.

The main traits of Russians' characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troisa, Maslenitsa, Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas.

Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык.

Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

She played football last week.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		27	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Великобритания» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Travelling”.

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people’s life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you’ll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you’ll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot. Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it’s natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible. People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn’t know before. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

They always watch TV in the evening.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ**

«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

СОГЛАСОВАНО Председатель ПЦК	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ по программе промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «ОУД.06 Иностранный язык»	№ билета	специальность
		28	43.02.15

1. Говорение. Составление рассказа по теме «Обычаи, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран»» (10-13 предложений).

2. Перевод текста. Текст “Healthy Way of Life”.

To become a healthier person, you should follow some rules:

- Get a lot of sleep. Sleep is food for the brain. If you sleep little, you will look bad, feel bad and work poorly. Teens need about 9 hours of sleep every night.

- Eat healthy food. Healthy eating habits are very important for our health. A balanced diet should include different kinds of products, such as

- Dairy products: milk, cheese, cottage cheese, sour-cream
- Meat: pork, mutton, lamb, poultry, beef
- Fruit: peaches, pineapples, oranges, bananas
- Vegetables: beetroots, cauliflower, peas, pepper, cabbage, leek, onions
- Grains: bread, wheat, corn, buckwheat.

You should try to eat more homemade food and less junk food or fast food.

- To be healthy and fit a person should exercise more and say “no” to addictions. It’s possible to lose weight and become fitter just doing regular exercises. You can jog every morning or do stretching exercises in the evening. The more you care about your health, the longer you will live.

3. Грамматическое задание. Переведите предложение на русский язык. Составьте к нему отрицательное предложение. Задайте к предложению 4 типа вопросов: общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный.

We have already painted the roof of the house.

Задание 1 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 2 оценивается в 2 балла

Задание 3 оценивается в 1 балл

Подпись преподавателя _____

4. Лист согласования

Лист согласования

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на учебный год

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на _____ учебный год по дисциплине

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте ФОС обсуждены на заседании ПЦК

«_____» _____ 20____ г. (Протокол № _____).

Председатель ПЦК _____ / _____ /