Департамент образования и науки кемеровской области
государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Беловский многопрофильный техникум»

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности

13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям)

Гр.ЭС-16

вид подготовки: базовый

форма обучения: очная

Белово
2016

РАССМОТРЕНЫ
на заседании ЦМК
Протокол № ___
«____»_____20_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК_____

УТВЕРЖДЕНЫ
Зам. директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко
«_____»_____20____

Составила преподаватель английского языка ГПОУ БМТ Воротилкина Елена Алексеевна.

Подпись_____ Дата «___»_____20__ г.

1. Общие положения

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

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета

КОС разработаны на основании положений:

- основной профессиональной образовательной программы по направлению подготовки профессии ППССЗ:

130207 - Электроснабжение (по отраслям)

программы учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ.03 Английский язык**

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения
У1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
У2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
У3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;
З1. лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;
З2. грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Проверяемые общие компетенции (ОК1-9):

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

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

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

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

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

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.

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

ОК 9. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

3. Распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля

Наименование элемента умений или знаний	Виды аттестации	
	Текущий контроль	*Промежуточная аттестация*
У1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	*УО; Т; ПР*	ДЗ
У2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	*УО; Т; ПР*	ДЗ
У3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	*УО; Т; ПР*	ДЗ
З1. лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;	*УО; Т; ПР*	ДЗ
З2. грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	*УО; Т; ПР*	ДЗ

Виды контроля	Сокращенное обозначение
Устный опрос	УО
Тестовые задания	Т
Практическая работа	ПР
Контрольная работа	КР
Дифференцированный зачет	ДЗ

4. Распределение типов контрольных заданий по элементам знаний и умений (см. сокращения стр. 4).

Содержание учебного материала по программе УД	Тип контрольного задания				
	У1	У2	У3	З1	З2
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс. *Тема 1.1.* Описание людей. *Тема 1.2.* Межличностные отношения.	УО; Т; ПР №1-3, 5, 7	УО; Т; ПР№1-7	УО; Т; ПР№1-7	УО; Т; ПР№ 1-3, 5, 7	УО; Т; ПР№4,6
Раздел 2 Развивающий курс. *Тема 2.1.* Повседневная жизнь. *Тема 2.2.* Здоровье, спорт, правила ЗОЖ. *Тема 2.3.* Город, деревня, инфраструктура. *Тема 2.4.* Досуг. *Тема 2.5.* Новости, СМИ. *Тема 2.6.* Природа и человек. *Тема 2.7.* Образование. *Тема 2.8.* Культура: традиции, обычаи и праздники. *Тема 2.9.* Общественная жизнь. *Тема 2.10.* Научно-технический прогресс. *Тема 2.11.* Профессии, карьера. *Тема 2.12.* Отдых. Туризм. *Тема 2.13.* Искусство и развлечения. *Тема 2.14.* Государственное устройство. *Тема 2.15.*	УО; Т; ПР№8-61	УО; Т; ПР№ 8-61	УО; Т; ПР№8-61	УО; Т; ПР№8,10, 13,14,16, 18-20,22-24,26-28,30, 32,34, 36,38, 40-43, 44-49, 50-58, 60,61	УО; Т; ПР№9-12, 15,16,21, 25,29,31, 33,35,37, 39,59
Раздел 3. Профессионально-направленный курс. *Тема 3.1.* Физические явления. *Тема 3.2.* Документы. *Тема 3.3.* Транспорт. *Тема 3.4.* Промышленность. *Тема 3.5.* Детали, механизмы. *Тема.3.6.* Оборудование, работа. *Тема 3.7.* Инструкции, руководства.	УО; Т; ПР№62-81	УО; Т; ПР№62, 63,66, 68.69, 74-80	УО; Т; ПР№62-81	УО; Т; ПР№62-66,68-70,72-81	УО; Т; ПР№67,71

5. Распределение типов и количества контрольных заданий по элементам знаний и умений, контролируемых на промежуточной аттестации.

Содержание учебного материала по программе УД	Тип контрольного задания				
	У1	У2	У3	З1	З2
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс. *Тема 1.1.* Описание людей. *Тема 1.2.* Межличностные отношения.	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*
Раздел 2 Развивающий курс. *Тема 2.1.* Повседневная жизнь. *Тема 2.2*. Здоровье, спорт, правила ЗОЖ. *Тема 2.3.* Город, деревня, инфраструктура. *Тема 2.4.* Досуг. *Тема 2.5*. Новости, СМИ. *Тема 2.6.* Природа и человек. *Тема 2.7.* Образование. *Тема 2.8.* Культура: традиции, обычаи и праздники. *Тема 2.9.* Общественная жизнь. *Тема 2.10.* Научно-технический прогресс. *Тема 2.11.* Профессии, карьера. *Тема 2.12*. Отдых. Туризм. *Тема 2.13.* Искусство и развлечения. *Тема 2.14*. Государственное устройство.	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*
Раздел 3. Профессионально-направленный курс. *Тема 3.1.* Физические явления. *Тема 3.2.* Документы. *Тема 3.3*. Транспорт. *Тема 3.4.* Промышленность. *Тема 3.5.* Детали, механизмы. *Тема.3.6.* Оборудование, работа. *Тема 3.7*. Инструкции,	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*	*ДЗ*

руководства.					

6. 1. Темы для устного опроса

Раздел, тема	Вопросы для лексических тем	Вопросы для грамматических тем
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс. *Тема 1.1.* Описание людей.	1.Составьте тематический словарь по теме «Внешность и характер человека». 2.Опишите внешность и черты характера друга, используя изученную лексику.	1.Какие существуют типы предложений в английском языке? 2.Назовите основные глаголы-связки. Приведите примеры предложений.
Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения.	1.Составьте вокабуляр по теме. Приведите примеры предложений. 2.Какие фразовые глаголы используются при изучении данной темы?	1.Перечислите основные модальные глаголы и их заменители. Дайте примеры предложений. 2.Как образуются времена Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple? Приведите примеры предложений.

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс. *Тема 2.1.* Повседневная жизнь.	1.Какие словосочетания и фразовые глаголы используются при изучении данной темы?	1.Какие виды существительных есть в английском языке? 2.Назовите словообразовательные суффиксы существительных? 3.Назовите правила употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля. Приведите примеры предложений.
Тема 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила ЗОЖ.	1.Составьте тематический словарь по теме «Здоровье». 2.Перечислите правила здорового образа жизни.	1.Какие виды числительных есть в английском языке? Приведите примеры. 2.Перечислите предлоги места, времени, направления. Составьте с ними предложения.
Тема 2.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура.	1.Составьте рассказ про свой родной город. 2.Перечислите словосочетания и фразы по данной теме.	1.Какие типы вопросов есть в английском языке? Приведите примеры предложений. 2.Как образуются разделительные вопросы? Приведите примеры. 3. Что такое общий вопрос?
Тема 2.4. Досуг.	1.Составьте тематический словарь по теме «Свободное время». 2.Назовите английских писателей и поэтов. Какие произведения они написали?	1.Что такое придаточное предложений в английском языке? 2.Какие типы придаточных предложений есть в английском? Дайте примеры.
Тема 2.5. Новости, СМИ.	1.Какие словосочетания и фразовые глаголы используются при изучении данной темы? 2. Назовите виды британской прессы? Какие английские и американские газеты вы знаете? 3.Назовите компьютерные термины на английском.	1.Назовите виды местоимений в английском языке? 2.Как образуются возвратные местоимения? Дайте примеры. 3.Сколько падежей существует у английских личных местоимений?

Тема 2.6. Природа и человек.	1.Перечислите устойчивые выражения по данной теме. 2.Перечислите названия природных явлений. Составьте с ними предложения.	1.Какие словообразовательные суффиксы прилагательных вы знаете? Приведите примеры. 2.Как образуется сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных? Приведите примеры. 3. Назовите степени сравнения прилагательных-исключений.
Тема 2.7. Образование.	1. Составьте схему образования в России. 2. Назовите известные ВУЗы Великобритании и США.	1.Как образуется страдательный залог в простых временах. Приведите примеры. 2.Какие неличные формы есть в английском языке? Какими функциями обладает инфинитив?
Тема 2.8. Культура: традиции, обычаи и праздники.	1.Перечислите основные традиции в Великобритании. 2.Назовите основные праздники России.	1.Какие виды сложноподчиненных предложений есть в английском языке? 2. Какими функциями обладает сложное дополнение?
Тема 2.9. Общественная жизнь.	1.Перечислите виды профессиональное ориентации молодежи. 2.Какие молодежные организации есть в Великобритании и США?	1.Что выражает страдательный залог в английском языке? 2.Как образуется страдательный залог в простом настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени?
Тема 2.10. Научно-технический прогресс.	1.Перечислите основные достижения научно-технического прогресс 20 века. 2.Перечислите основные электронные и компьютерные термины.	

Тема 2.11. Профессии, карьера.	1. Перечислите основные виды деловой документации. 2. Назовите составляющие резюме.	
Тема 2.12. Отдых. Туризм.	1. Назовите основные виды путешествия. 2. Составьте диалог по теме «В аэропорту».	
Тема 2.13. Искусство и развлечения	1. Перечислите основные виды искусства. 2. Назовите основных писателей Великобритании и США. Кратко расскажите о его творчестве.	
Тема 2.14. Государственное устройство.	1. Расскажите схематично о государственном устройстве Великобритании и США. 2. Назовите правовые институты России.	1. Как образуется и что выражает время Future-in-the Past.? Приведите примеры предложений.
Раздел 3. Профессионально-направленный курс. *Тема 3.1.* Физические явления.	1. Назовите основные физические термины на английском языке. 2. Перечислите основные законы, необходимы в вашей профессии.	
Тема 3.2. Документы	1. Принципы написания открытки и адреса. 2. Назовите основные пункты написания договора.	
Тема 3.3. Транспорт	1. Назовите виды поездов, их основные характеристики. 2. Расскажите кратко об истории развития ж/дорожного транспорта.	1. Какие виды наклонений есть в английском языке?. Приведите примеры предложений.
Тема 3.4. Промышленность.	1. Назовите виды промышленности. 2. Расскажите об истории промышленности в США.	1. Какие пунктуационные знаки есть в английском языке? 2. Перечислите правила употребления запятых.
Тема 3.5. Детали, механизмы.	1. Назовите виды механизмов. 2. Как устроен локомотив? Назовите основные составляющие.	
Тема.3.6. Оборудование, работа.	1. Перечислите виды современного оборудования. 2. Перечислите причины и плюсы стажировки за рубежом.	
Тема 3.7. Инструкции, руководства.	1. Назовите основные должностные инструкции в вашей будущей профессии.	

6.2. Контрольные задания по чтению

Вариант 1

B2

*Установите соответствие между заголовками **A-H** и текстами **1-7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. **В задании одна тема лишняя**.*

A. Land of poetry
B. Tourism industry
C. Paradise — or Paradise Lost?
D. A new discovery of the ancient land
E. Want to entertain?
F. If you like winter
G. White beaches, warm sun
H. Leader № 1

1 China was closed to almost all foreign visitors from 1949 to the mid-1970s. Since economic reforms were implemented in 1979, China's tourism has developed very rapidly. The government has constructed major hotels, increased air travel to China and within the country, and opened historic sites to tourists. Millions of visitors travel to China for its beautiful landscapes, interesting and diverse culture, and important historical attractions.

2 With the famous Alps and a wealth of cultural and recreational facilities, Austria is one of the world's top tourist destinations. Skiing is a popular pastime in the region of Tirol, in western Austria. The resort village of St. Christoph on the Arlberg Pass offers skiing at an altitude of more than 2,000 m.

3 Surfers Paradise, less than an hour's drive south of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is now at the heart of Australia's fastest-growing region in terms of both population and economic development. To some, Surfers Paradise on the Gold Coast — a strip of coastline that extends southward from Brisbane for about 100 kilometres to the New South Wales border — is the nightmare that will overwhelm much of Queensland's coastal regions if present population and tourist development trends continue. To others, Surfers Paradise is a dream about to come true, the symbol of a glittering future that will see Queensland transformed from Australia's poorest state into its richest and most populated one.

4 Early in the 1950s, Alaskans recognized tourism as a major source of income and tourists discovered Alaska as a vacationland. Each year visitors spend $ 1.5 billion while in Alaska. The development and advertising of national parks has contributed to a dramatic increase in Alaskan tourism during the past decade. Tourists come in organized groups on tour ships, buses, or airplanes; as motor home caravans; and as individuals enjoying a wilderness experience. International tourism has also shown a dramatic increase in the 1990s.

5 Las Vegas bills itself as the "Entertainment Capital of the World," and tourism, gaming, and entertainment represent a large portion of the city's revenue. In addition to its renowned casinos, Las Vegas attracts visitors to its outdoor shows, including simulated volcanic eruptions, pirate duels on artificial lakes, and laser cannon displays. Indoor casino shows, with world-famous entertainers, are also popular. Annual events include the National Finals Rodeo and the Las Vegas Invitational Golf Tournament.

6 Lake District extends about 50 km from north to south and about 40 km from east to west. It became famous when a group of British poets (including William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey) made it their home about the beginning of the 19th century; they were described by unsympathetic critics as the Lake School of poetry. In 1906, 304 hectares on Ullswater were set apart as a national park. Lake District National Park now incorporates 2,240 sq km of the region. The area is a popular tourist destination.

7 An attractive and varied landscape, a rich set of cultural resources, and a world-renowned collection of foods and wines make France a major tourist destination. In 2002, France had 77 million visitors, more than any other nation in the world. Tourism is a leading industry in France. The French themselves travel widely in their own country, an activity encouraged by the mandatory five-week paid vacation received annually by most workers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **1-6** частями предложений **A-G**. **Одна из частей в списке A-G – лишняя**. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.*

Today, when English is one of the major languages in the world, it is spoken in many countries either as the mother tongue or as a second language. It is the language of business, technology, sport, and aviation. In this article I'll focus on the two mostly commonly used versions of English — British and American English.

Before we take a look at some of the differences between the two main types of English I'd like to stress **1** ___ and with the ongoing internationalization of our modern world they could even said to be diminishing. The few differences that exist between British and American English tend rather to enrich communication **2** ___. Although not all my British readers might agree, I think that the American version of spoken English is becoming more and more dominant for several reasons. Let me give you an example to show you **3** ___. When you go to the UK and switch on the TV you will see a lot of American shows, movies and films **4** ___. Thus, especially young people watching TV will learn a lot of American vocabulary and phrases **5** ___. It follows that modern British English is much more likely to be influenced by American English than the other way round because

when you live in the US and watch TV you rarely will see a British show or film. Another area where US English dominates is international business. Most globally operating companies are based in the US and **6** ___.

However, as with any issue, the more you think about it, the more variations you will encounter and it would be impossible to cover them all in one article.

A. hence the influence of American English terminology is very strong
B. why American English has a stronger impact on British English than vice versa
C. that has given English its present standing in the world
D. that these differences are somewhat minor
E. which they easily use as their own
F. than slow it down
G. which are shown in the original American version

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15-A21**, обводя цифру **1**, **2**, **3** или **4**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

AUSTRALIA

Crime was so common in 18th-century Britain that executions were weekly spectacles. Food shortages, harsh penal laws, and the general displacement of people during the early stages in the Industrial Revolution added to its criminal population. Leading social reformers of the day assumed that the best way to eliminate crime was to remove criminals from society. The British government deported many criminals to British overseas colonies. Tens of thousands of convicts were sent to the Americas. With the loss of its American colonies in 1683, Britain no longer had a convenient place to send its criminals.

Australia was portrayed as a remote and unattractive land for European settlement. However, British merchants and ship owners were looking for new trading opportunities in the East. Naval strategists were seeking fresh supplies of ship timbers and sailcloth.

Australia turned out to be of social and strategic value for a nation with rising crime rates and commercial interests in the Pacific and East Asia. In addition, nearby Norfolk Island, with its tall pine trees, offered a new supply of wood for ships' masts and flax for rope and sailcloth.

In 1686, the British government announced its intention to establish a penal settlement at Botany Bay in Australia. Men, women, and sometimes even children were sent to Australia. When the time of their sentence had been served, they were permitted either to go home — if they could pay the passage — or stay in Australia, which was more usual.

On May 13, 1687, Captain Arthur Phillip of the Royal Navy set sail from Portsmouth with the First Fleet. In addition to their crews numbering over 400 seamen, the 11 ships carried about 780 convicts. Phillip arrived at Botany Bay on January 18,1688. Finding the bay a poor choice, he moved north to Port Jackson, which he discovered to be one of the world's best natural harbors. Here he began the first permanent settlement on January 26, now known as Australia Day. The settlement was named Sydney for Britain's home secretary, Lord Sydney, who was responsible for the colony. Phillip's territory covered half of Australia, but his human resources were limited. In particular, he lacked the gardeners, skilled carpenters, and engineers needed to develop a self-supporting colony. His major concern, until his departure in 1692, was ruling virtually single-handedly over the small penal settlement.

Conditions were tremendously hard for both convicts and their warders. Three major problems confronted the early governors: providing a sufficient supply of foodstuffs; developing an internal economic system; and producing exports to pay for the colony's imports from Britain. Land around Sydney was too sandy for suitable farming, and the colony faced permanent food shortages through the 1690s. Natural food sources were largely limited to fish and kangaroo. Phillip encouraged the establishment of farms on the more fertile banks of the Hawkesbury River, a few miles northwest of Sydney, but floods often spoiled the crops. Starvation was prevented only by the arrival of ships bearing supplies of grain from Africa's

Cape of Good Hope.

Vitally needed food supplies came mainly from Norfolk Island, nearly 1,600 km away, which Phillip had occupied in February 1688. The island later served as a jail for the more hardened criminals.

The population, both convict and free, increased rapidly after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. There was a growing tension between convict and free colonists. The released convicts wanted land and opportunities and urged that they be given more rights. They also opposed further convict transportation and wanted it to be abolished. The free settlers demanded that convicts, even after their release, should be kept in reservation and excluded from polite society. The end to the tension was put only by the Act of Parliament in 1823.

A15 The British government came to the conclusion that the best way of eliminating crime was

1) to execute criminals.
2) to put criminals to prisons.
3) to remove criminals from the country.
4) to introduce harsh penal laws.

A16 Which of the following statements contradicts the text?

1) Britain regarded Australia as a place of strategic value.
2) Rising crime rates in Australia made this land unattractive for Europeans.
3) Britain was interested in the Pacific region.
4) The phrase "a nation with rising crime rates" refers to Great Britain.

A16 Britain was eager to establish its first settlement in Australia because

1) they did not want to send prisoners to America.
2) America was a long way from Britain.
3) the place where they sent convicts became independent of Britain.
4) it was a rich colony.

A18 British criminal population rose due to all those factors except
1) leading social reformers.
2) strict penal laws.
3) food shortages.
4) the general displacement of people.

A19 To develop a self-supporting colony, Captain Arthur Phillip needed all except
1) engineers.
2) gardeners.
3) soldiers.
4) skilled carpenters.

A20 One of major problems confronted the early governors was
1) producing imports to pay for the colony's exports from Britain.
2) ruling virtually single-handedly over the small penal settlement.
3) developing an external economic system.
4) providing a sufficient supply of foodstuffs.

A21 Released convicts wanted all except
1) land.
2) rights.
3) further convict transportation.
4) more opportunities.

Вариант 2

B2

*Установите соответствие между заголовками **A-H** и текстами **1-7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. **В задании одна тема лишняя**.*

I. Marriage
J. Meals
K. Socializing
L. Recreation
M. Origin
N. Family
O. Holidays and Celebrations
P. Location

1 The country has one of the lowest population growth rates in the world. Links with the extended family remain close. The husband is traditionally considered to be the head of the household, and the wife is responsible for caring for the house and children.

2 A handshake usually accompanies a greeting. Male friends often add a pat on the

back and, if they have not seen each other for some time, embrace each other. Female friends often kiss each other on both cheeks when greeting or parting. The use of first names is not widespread, and it is still fairly common in business or when addressing older people to use Senor ("Mr."), Senora ("Mrs."), or Senorita ("Miss"). In some areas, the titles Don and Dona are used with the first name to show particular respect.

3 The main spectator sport is soccer, which is followed passionately. Spaniards also enjoy golf, basketball, tennis and, in certain regions, hunting, skiing, and fishing. Bullfights still draw crowds. The bullfight, so important a part of Spanish tradition, has been called *a fiesta brava*. It is far more than a mere spectator sport; fans applaud not only the bravery of the *toreros* but their dexterity and artistry as well. Television and cinema are popular. Theatre, music, dance, and opera are well supported in cities such as Madrid and Barcelona.

4 Spain occupies the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula, and is bounded in the north by the Bay of Biscay, France, and Andorra; in the east. by the Mediterranean Sea; in the south by the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and in the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The British dependency of Gibraltar is situated at the southern extremity of Spain. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa are governed as provinces of Spain.

5 Spain's earliest written history tells of a long sequence of migrations and cultural mingling. Home to Iberians in prehistory, Spain was colonized by Celtic and Phoenician settlers by the 8th century BC. The name Spain (Hispania) owes its origins to the Phoenicians, who called the Iberian Peninsula "Span," which meant hidden or remote land. Celtic and Phoenician settlers were followed by Greeks and Carthaginians and then by Romans. It took Roman soldiers 200 years to conquer all of Spain, a process completed in the 1st century BC.

6 Another important festival is *Fa Has de San Jose* (Bonfires of Saint Joseph), which takes place in Valencia in March. Enormous, elaborate papier-mache sculptures — satirical depictions of public figures and the year's events — are displayed. At the end of the week, all but the finest of the sculptures are burned in a ceremony accompanied by fireworks. The *Feria de Abril* in Seville is a particularly lively event in late April.

7 Spaniards enjoy a wide range of meat and fish, salad and fruit, and cheese. Adults usually drink wine with their meals, and children drink mineral water or soft drinks. There is usually plenty of bread. Traditional Spanish dishes include *gazpacho* (a cold soup of onions, peppers, tomatoes, and garlic); *paella* (rice, saffron, chicken, seafood, and a variety of other items cooked and served in a large, shallow pan); *calamares en su tinta* (squid cooked in its ink and served on a bed of rice); and *cocido* (Castilian stew).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **1-6** частями предложений **A-G**. **Одна из частей в списке A-G – лишняя**. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.*

In the main, Britain's ancestors were Anglo-Saxons. Germanic peoples from Europe — the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes — arrived in Britain in massive numbers between the 5th and 7th centuries AD. These people tended to be tall, blond, and blue-eyed. Their language became the foundation of the basic, short, everyday words in modern English. These groups invaded and overwhelmed Roman Britain, choosing to settle on the plains of England **1** ___. Native Britons fought the great flood of Germanic peoples, and many Britons who survived fled west to the hill country. These refugees and native Britons were Celts **2** ___. Celts tended to be shorter than Anglo-Saxons and have rounder heads. Most had darker hair, **3** ___.

After the Anglo-Saxon conquest, the Celts remained in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland where Celtic languages are still used to some extent and Celtic culture is still celebrated. This geographic separation between the Germanic Anglo-Saxons and the Celts has broken down over the centuries **4** ___.

A substantial number of Scandinavians raided and settled in Great Britain and Ireland during the 9th century. By then the Anglo-Saxons had established agricultural and Christian communities, and eventually they succeeded in integrating the Scandinavians into their kingdoms. In 1066 the Normans conquered England, **5** ___. Although the Normans were the last major group to add their people to the British population, waves of other foreigners and refugees have immigrated to Britain **6** ___.

H. who had absorbed the earliest peoples on the island known as Iberians
I. as people have migrated and intermarried
J. due to religious, political, and economic reasons
K. adding yet another ethnic component
L. because of the mild climate and good soils
M. and invaded the country
N. but a strikingly high percentage of Celts had red hair

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15-A21**, обводя цифру **1**, **2**, **3** или **4**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

WALES

Wales is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, united politically, legally, and administratively with England and occupying a broad peninsula on the western side of the island of Great Britain. Cardiff is the capital, principal seaport, and shipbuilding center. The major cities of Wales besides Cardiff are Swansea, a seaport and center of the tin-plate industry, and Newport.

Wales has an irregular coastline with many bays, the largest of which is Cardigan Bay. Except for narrow, low-lying coastal regions, mainly in the south and west, Wales is almost entirely mountainous. The principal range is the Cambrian Mountains, which extend north and south through central Wales. The Dee River, which rises in Bala Lake, the largest natural lake in Wales, and flows through northern Wales and England, is the principal river. The climate of Wales, like that of England, is mild and moist.

Coal is the most valuable mineral resource of Wales; deposits are located mainly in the south. Falling demand for coal since the 1940s has resulted in the closure of many Welsh mines. The mines of Wales produce about 10 percent of the total coal output of Britain. The most fertile soils are in the southeast and in a few coastal areas. In general the raising of livestock, mainly beef and dairy cattle and sheep, is more important than crop cultivation. Crops include barley, oats, potatoes, and hay.

Both English and Welsh are official languages. English is spoken by most of the population. A small percentage of the people speak Welsh only; more than one-quarter of the population speak both Welsh and English. As part of an effort to preserve Welsh culture, the government supports Welsh language books, plays, and other artworks. The British Broadcasting Corporation has set aside a channel to broadcast in Welsh during peak viewing hours.

Somewhat isolated by a rugged, mountainous terrain, the Welsh have retained more of the culture of their Celtic ancestors than have either the Scots or the English. The Welsh are well known for their love of singing, and their hymns and folk songs are widely known throughout the world. The long and rich folk tradition has been maintained throughout the rural districts especially, and, since 1906, the Welsh Folk Song Society has done valuable work in collecting and publishing this material. Choral singing is an extremely popular and characteristic part of Welsh musical life. Traditional instruments, especially the harp, are still played. Music plays a large part in the annual festival, the Royal National Eisteddfod, at which poetry reading and Welsh folk arts are also featured. The Eisteddfod is held each year in a different locality, and Welsh natives and those of Welsh descent from all over the world attend. The International Music Eisteddfod is also held annually in Llangollen.

Wales is governed as an integral part of England, and Wales is represented by 40 members in the House of Commons. In 1999, Wales elected its own assembly, although it continues to send members to Parliament in London. The Welsh assembly, or Senedd, has 60 members and is led by an executive committee. The new Welsh assembly does not have the power to raise taxes. It is only able to distribute the money it receives from the British government.

The new assembly took over most of the responsibilities previously handled by the secretary of state for Wales. Some of these responsibilities include economic development, the environment, education, local government, health services, housing, transportation, the arts, and language. The British government continues to control foreign affairs, defense, taxation, overall economic policy, social security, and broadcasting.

A15 According to the text,

5) Wales is part of England.

6) Wales and England constitute a political, legal, and administrative entity.
7) Wales is an island.
8) England is an island.

A16 The text states that
5) the seashore of Wales is indented.
6) the landscape of Wales is flat.
7) coastal regions are mountainous.
8) the climatic zone of Wales differs from that of England.

A16 The text lacks mentioning such items as
5) population density.
6) land and resources.
7) major cities.
8) agriculture.

A18 The words "their Celtic ancestors" mean
5) manners.
6) relations.
7) traditions.
8) fathers.

A19 The Welsh folk tradition has been maintained especially
5) by the Welsh government.
6) in towns.
7) in villages.
8) by Welsh ancestors.

A20 Which statement contradicts the text?
5) Wales is governed by England.
6) There are two official languages in Wales.
7) There are 40 members of Wales in the House of Commons.
8) There are 60 members in the Welsh assembly.

A21 The responsibilities of the Welsh assembly include everything except
5) environmental issues.
6) transportation facilities.
7) foreign affairs.
8) education.

Вариант 3

B2

*Установите соответствие между заголовками **A-H** и текстами **1-7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. **В задании***

одна тема лишняя.

A. The best targets for future exploration
B. Buy at home
C. What do the stars say
D. Strange but true
E. Computer games — evil or blessing
F. Stop the killing now!
G. Bill Gates — we are working
H. 14 nights for £879

1 E-commerce offers buyers convenience. They can visit the World Wide Web sites 24 hours a day and seven days a week to compare prices and make purchases, without having to leave their homes or offices. In some cases, consumers can immediately obtain a product or service, such as an electronic book, a music file, or computer software, by downloading it over the Internet.

2 Dolphins are not fish at all. They are mammals, smaller relatives of the great whales. And some dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on the planet, in the respected company of chimpanzees and elephants. One thing is clear. For the past two decades dolphins around the world have come under intense pressure. A million or more dolphins and porpoises of many species are dying each year in nets. Most are not even wanted but are the "bycatch" of fishermen seeking other prey, usually fish or squid.

3 In 2001, Microsoft released a new operating system known as Windows XP, the company's first operating system for consumers that was not based on MS-DOS. The same year the company also released Xbox, its first venture into video-game consoles. Microsoft announced a new business strategy in 2001 known as .Net (pronounced dot-net). The strategy sought to enable a variety of hardware devices, from PCs to PDAs to cell phones, to communicate with each other via the Internet, while also automating many computer functions. Confusion over the term .Net led to the adoption of the slogan "seamless computing" in 2003.

4 Fly into New York's' John F. Kennedy Airport and upon arrival our Jetsave representative will arrange your transfer to the Century Paramount Hotel, situated just off Broadway, which will be your home for the first seven nights. During your first week you will have plenty of opportunity to see the sights of this fascinating city.

5 Upcoming missions will investigate the sun and the powerful solar wind that it hurls toward the planets.

6 The blue whale, the largest animal ever to exist, may grow over 24 m in length. The loud moans of blue whales may carry through deep waters to distances more than 160 km away, allowing them to communicate across vast areas of water. Whales and elephants are the only animals whose brain mass exceeds that of humans.

7 Most people will say there is nothing in horoscopes. So you would expect that most

people wouldn't read them. But they do. First of all we asked 1,000 people whether they read horoscopes, whether they found them useful, and what their reactions were. Their reaction ranged from "nonsense" through "they're fun" to one person who always looked at them “before making any major decision.”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **1-6** частями предложений **A-G**. **Одна из частей в списке A-G – лишняя**. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.*

I've been learning English since I was 7. The first few years were really disastrous to me! We – my brother and I – had to learn words and grammar rules, **1** ____. We completely didn't feel the need to learn English. Everything has changed since I went to the USA for the first time in 1989. I was under great impression of picturesque Great Canyon, Sonora Desert and by all means, as a little girl I was fascinated by Disneyland! As far as my education is concerned, I think that the most important thing to mention is that from the earliest childhood I've been taught by qualified teachers, **2** ____. I think that this is of prime importance especially for young learners, as they tend to learn wrong things very easily and later it takes an uphill struggle to eliminate those errors. My teachers focused on all aspects of the language: **3** ____. When I was younger they used to show me what the best ways of practicing a language are.

Nowadays, I know about what to do to learn it most effectively. I watch many films in original version and American programmes on TV, I read English books. To practice new words I write essays **4** ____. Such exercises help me a lot during oral exams **5** ____. I could work on vocabulary many hours, especially on idioms and metaphors, they are my favourite. By all means, 1 use many exercise books which help me to practice my grammar. Yet I'm of the opinion that the most natural way to practice grammar is to talk, write essays etc. Of course, you have to know the grammar rules first. All in all, I must admit that I like oral English the most. Maybe it's **6** ____.

A. who translated a lot
B. grammar, vocabulary, oral and written English
C. because I'm quite a talkative person
D. either at home or in high school
E. when 1 have to answer questions or deliver a speech
F. which didn't seem to have much sense for us at that time
G. which include new interesting vocabulary

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15-A21**, обводя цифру **1**, **2**, **3** или **4**,*

соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands, or an archipelago, known as the British Isles. England is the largest and most populous division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east. Wales is on the west and Scotland is to the north. Northern Ireland is located in the northeast corner of Ireland, the second largest island in the British Isles. The capital of the United Kingdom is the city of London, situated near the southeastern tip of England.

The United Kingdom contains a number of small islands. These include the Isle of Wight, which lies off of England's southern coast; Anglesey, off the northwest coast of Wales; the Isles of Scilly in the English Channel; the Hebrides archipelago to the west of Scotland, consisting of the Inner and the Outer Hebrides; the Orkney Islands to the northeast of Scotland; and the Shetland Islands farther out into the North Sea from Scotland.

Several dependencies and dependent territories are associated with the United Kingdom. The dependencies, located close to Britain, are the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands off the northern coast of France. These dependencies, while not technically part of the United Kingdom, maintain a special relationship with it. The Channel Islands were once part of the Duchy of Normandy and retain much of their original French culture. The Isle of Man, controlled by Norway during the Middle Ages, came under English rule in the 14th century. Both dependencies are largely self-governing and have their own legislative assemblies and systems of law. Britain is responsible for their international relations and defense.

Britain's dependent territories are scattered throughout the world and are the remains of the former British Empire. They are generally small in area and without many resources. Once considered colonies, they have opted to remain under British control for a variety of reasons.

People often confuse the names for this country, and frequently make mistakes in using them. *United Kingdom, UK,* and *Britain* are all proper terms for the entire nation, although the term *Britain* is also often used when talking about the island of Great Britain. The use of the term *Great Britain* to refer to the entire nation is now outdated; the term *Great Britain,* properly used, refers only to the island of Great Britain, which does not include Northern Ireland. The term *England* should never be used to describe Britain, because England is only one part of the island. It is always correct to call people from England, Scotland, or Wiles *British,* although people from England may also properly be called *English,* people from Scotland *Scottish,* and people from Wales *Welsh.*

The United Kingdom is a small nation in physical size. At 244,110 sq km, the United Kingdom is roughly the size of Oregon or Colorado, or twice the size of New York State. It is located as far north in latitude as Labrador in North America, but, like the rest of northern Europe, it is warmed by the Gulf Stream flowing out of the South Atlantic Ocean. The climate, in general, is mild, chilly, and often wet. Ram or overcast

skies can be expected for up to 300 days per year. These conditions make Britain lush and green, with rolling plains in the south and east and rough hills and mountains to the west and north.

Despite its relatively small size, Britain is highly populated, with an estimated population density of 243 persons per sq km in 2000. It is highly developed economically, preeminent in the arts and sciences, sophisticated in technology, and highly prosperous. In general, British **subjects** belong to one of the more affluent states of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.

A15 According to the text,

9) Great Britain is an archipelago.
10) England is this most densely populated part of the United Kingdom.
11) England is the largest island.
12) Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Great Britain.

A16 The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are British dependencies because

9) they have their own legislative assemblies.
10) they belonged to France and Norway.
11) they are located near the British Isles.
12) Britain is liable for their international relations and defense.

A16 Britain's dependent territories

9) are the British colonies.
10) are rich in natural resources.
11) may be found far from Great Britain.
12) may be scattered.

A18 Which statement corresponds to the text

9) The proper use of the term Great Britain refers to the entire nation.
10) The inhabitants of the UK should be called English.
11) The term Britain may be used when speaking of the whole country.
12) The expression "the island of Great Britain" can be changed by the term "Great Britain".

A19 The United Kingdom is

9) two times as little as New York State.
10) situated on the same latitude as Labrador.
11) far more northern than Labrador.
12) far more southern than Labrador.

A20 The text lacks mentioning

9) the climate of the UK.
10) the landscape of the UK.
11) the average temperature of the UK.
12) the geographical position of the UK.

A21 The word "subjects" in the text means

9) parts of the UK.
10) states of Europe.
11) branches of industry.
12) people of the UK.

Вариант 4

B2

*Установите соответствие между заголовками **A-H** и текстами **1-7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. **В задании одна тема лишняя**.*

A. An unexpected queen
B. Childhood
C. Victoria's duty as queen
D. Married life
E. Widowhood
F. Grandmother of Europe
G. People's recognition
H. Victorian age

1 During the years after Albert's death, the queen remained concerned with her ever-growing family. All nine of her children married, and eight of them had children of their own. Some of Victoria's children and grandchildren eventually married the heirs to thrones of Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Romania.

2 Immediately after becoming queen, Victoria began regular meetings with William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, the British prime minister at the time. The two grew very close, and Melbourne taught Victoria how the British government worked on a day-to-day basis. In the course of her reign, Queen Victoria played a role in appointing some cabinet ministers (and even a prime minister), as well as particular ambassadors and bishops of the Church of England, and she consulted regularly with her prime ministers by letter and in person.

3 Sometimes in history, a child or a teenager has actually become a king or queen. One such case happened in 1837, when King William IV of Great Britain died and the crown passed to his 18-year-old niece, Alexandria Victoria. Suddenly, the teenager became Queen Victoria, ruler of the British Empire.

4 Queen Victoria never truly recovered from Albert's death in December 1861 at the age of 42. For almost a decade she remained in strict mourning. She rarely set foot in London, and she avoided most public occasions, including the state opening of Parliament. She made an exception, however, for the unveiling of statues dedicated to Prince Albert and, after a few years, for attendance at army

reviews. In the course of the later 1870s and the 1880s, she gradually returned to the public arena, and her popularity rose once more.

5 The length of Queen Victoria's reign gave an impression of continuity to what was actually a period of dynamic change as Britain grew to become a powerful industrialized trading nation. The queen sympathized with some of these changes — such as the camera, the railroad, and the use of anesthetics in childbirth. She felt doubtful about others, however, such as giving the vote to many more people, establishing tax-supported schools, and allowing women into professions such as medicine. During her reign, the popularity of the British monarchy underwent both ups and downs but ultimately increased. Victoria was important because she brought morality, good manners, and a devotion to hard work to her role as constitutional monarch. She took pride in her role as formal head of the world's largest multiracial and multireligious empire, and her honesty, patriotism, and devotion to family life made the queen an appropriate symbol of the Victorian era.

6 In 1839, Victoria fell in love with her first cousin, Prince Albert, of the small German principality of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They were married in February 1840, and Albert soon developed a keen interest in the government of his new country. Albert was an unusually studious and serious young man, and he served as his wife's private secretary. The royal couple offered an example of family life that contrasted sharply with the images of previous British monarchs. Between 1840 and 1857, Victoria and Albert had nine children. They took an intense personal interest in the upbringing of their children, and they did not leave them solely in the care of nannies and governesses. They increasingly enjoyed a private family life, particularly at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and Balmoral Castle in Scotland, both of them rebuilt on the basis of Albert's designs.

7 By the 1880s, Victoria had again become the popular symbol of dutiful public service. She appeared in public more often. Excerpts from her private journals that she published in 1868 and 1884 helped to humanize her in the eyes of her subjects. In 1887, her Golden Jubilee, the 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The Diamond Jubilee of 1897 brought representatives of all the different parts of the British Empire to London and led to the first meeting of the prime ministers of Britain's colonies; it was then that Victoria's popularity reached its peak. Four years later, after a reign of 63 years, she died on January 22, 1901, in Osborne House.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B3 *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **1-6** частями предложений*

***A-G. Одна из частей в списке A-G – лишняя**. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.*

Old Ellsworth was sitting in his study and reading я newspaper, when Koppel, his servant, came in to offer him orange juice. But Mr. Ellsworth refused.

When doctor Caswell came Koppel told him that the old man didn't take his juice, he didn't want to listen to the radio, and he didn't like anything.

Doctor Caswell had thought a lot about Mr. Ellsworth since his last visit. It was a difficult case. The old gentleman was quite well for a man of seventy six, **1** ____. He bought everything he saw: cars, factories, railroads. He was losing his money quickly and it was necessary to keep him away from business.

The doctor decided to recommend him to study art and promised to get a student from art school **2** ____.

The doctor found a young student Frank Swain by name, who agreed to give Mr. Ellsworth lessons on art. Swain came to Mr. Ellsworth the next afternoon and the lessons began.

It was difficult to say whether Mr. Ellsworth had really got interested in art but one thing was certain: he stopped buying things and his family was delighted. Frank took him to art galleries and exhibitions. Ellsworth wanted to know everything about art galleries and artists **3** ____. He also wanted to know how the museums arranged exhibitions and **4** ____. When spring came Ellsworth produced an awful piece of painting which he called "Trees dressed in white". The old man said that he was going to exhibit it at one of the largest galleries in New York **5** ____.

Two days before the exhibition closed Ellsworth received a letter from the Gallery. The letter said that Ellsworth had got the first prize for his painting.

When his doctor heard about it he said: “Well, now you see yourself **6** ____.”

“Art is nothing,” answered the old man, “I bought the Gallery last month.”

A. who exhibited their paintings in them
B. when he would go to the exhibition
C. who'd give him lessons
D. that art is more interesting than business
E. though Frank thought the picture was awful
F. but he had a kind of mania
G. who chose paintings for those exhibitions

1	2	3	4	5	6

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **A15-A21**, обводя цифру **1, 2, 3** или **4**, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.*

WHERE SPORT UNITES FRIENDS

In 1979, Chris Brasher, a former middle distance runner and Olympic champion, returned from the New York Marathon. Although well established in America, big international marathons were a novelty in England. What impressed Chris Brasher most was the incredible feeling of togetherness among people from different cultures, nationalities and backgrounds.

He said: "To believe this story, you must believe that the human race can be one joyous family, working together, laughing together, achieving the impossible."

In March 1981, the first London Marathon took place. 7,747 people were accepted out of over 20,000 applicants.

The full track is 26 miles long. The concept of the marathon comes from Ancient Greece. An Athenian soldier ran 26 miles to give news of the defeat of the invading Persian army at the battle of Marathon.

The London Marathon is an international competition, charity event and street festival, all in one. Runners from all over the world, both professional and amateur, have to apply a year in advance in order to take part in the Marathon. The selection is very strict. To qualify, candidates either need to be strong professional runners or raise a substantial amount of money for a charity of their choice.

Runners who support charities are called fun runners. Instead of competing against the clock they try to impress the public with silly costumes. Last year, one of the fun runners ran in a full deep-sea diving costume! As the costume was very heavy, he had to be accompanied by a doctor to make sure that the runner did not have a heart attack!

Professional runners take a different approach and start a serious training programme at least a year in advance to be able to achieve the necessary level of fitness. Proper training also helps prevent injuries, as steady running for 26 miles is a serious challenge for the heart and feet.

Winning the London Marathon is a considerable sporting achievement. This year's women's winner, Paula Radcliffe, broke her own world record to achieve a time of 2 hours and 15 minutes. Her remarkable result also narrowed the gap between male and female finishing times, narrowing it to only 8 minutes! 20 years ago, the difference was over 25 minutes.

However, the difference between the London Marathon and other marathons of its kind is that there are no losers. This year's Marathon not only brought great sport results but also raised millions of pounds for charities and brought lots of enjoyment to millions of people. And even if it is only a small step to making the world a safer and friendlier place, it is still well worth it, isn't it?

A15 Chris Brasher wanted to establish the London Marathon because

13) it was a new kind of sport.
14) Londoners knew nothing about it.
15) he wanted to win it.

16) he wished to unite people of different cultures.

A16 Which statement corresponds to the text?

13) The first London Marathon took place in 1979.
14) 20,000 people participated in the first London Marathon.
15) The full track is 26 kilometres long.
16) More than one third of the applicants took part in the first London Marathon.

A16 Marathon owes its name to

13) the Olympic Games.
14) the battle.
15) a Persian soldier.
16) a defeat of Persia.

A18 The London Marathon differs from other marathons because

13) it is an international race.
14) it raises millions of pounds for charities.
15) the selection of runners is too strict.
16) it prefers Londoners to be participants.

A19 All participants in the London Marathon should

13) be rich people.
14) make applications a year in advance.
15) be both professionals and amateurs.
16) raise a substantial amount of money for a charity.

A20 Fun runners

13) can hardly win the race.
14) wear heavy costumes.
15) are silly.
16) advertise their costumes.

A21 Which statement is not true?

13) The male world record is 2 hours and 23 minutes.
14) The female world record is 2 hours and 15 minutes.
15) Paula Radcliffe broke her own world record.
16) There are no losers in the London Marathon.
17) orally.
18) from person to person.
19) quickly.
20) fast.

A20 Other names for the Walkman were turned down because

17) it had already been known under this name all over the world.
18) they were not good.
19) it was difficult to pronounce them.
20) customers liked this name better.

A21 Which of these statements correspond to the text?

17) Americans wanted to call the device "Stowaway".
18) The Walkman enriched the English dictionary.
19) The Walkman is the best product all over the world.
20) The Swiss decided to call the device "Freestyle".

6.4. Контрольные лексико-грамматические задания в тестовой форме. Выберите единственный правильный вариант

Вариант 1

1. I (not to sleep) now.
A) am not sleeping
B) don’t sleep
C) didn’t sleep
D) am not sleep

2. There were … of my friends there.
A) some
B) anybody
C) any
D)no

3. We didn’t see … in the hall.
A) somebody
B) somewhere
C) no
D) anybody

4. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.
I knew … man who had travelled very much in his life. He had visited many countries in … east and in … west.
A) a, -, -
B) a, the, the
C) a, a, a
D) -, the, the

5. I began writing my composition … seven o’clock and finished only … midnight.
A) at, in
B) at, at
C) in, at
D) in, in

6. I suppose almost everyone would agree that zoos have … well-deserved reputation … being useful institutions.
A) a, on
B) an, in
C) the, for
D) a, for
7. I gave way.
A) Я дала дорогу.
B) Я дала путь.
C) Я съехала с дороги.
D) Я уступила.
8. If you are getting (8)… up with wasting time looking for parking space, my advice to you is to consider the bicycle as an alternative (9) … of transport.
A) tired
B) irritated
C) fed
D) angry
9. If you are getting (8)… up with wasting time looking for parking space, my advice to you is to consider the bicycle as an alternative (9) … of transport.
A) method
B) way
C) means
D) instrument
10. Let the … … down before you try them.
A) cookies to cool
B) cookies cooling
C) cookies cool
D) cookies' cooling
11. The fire … for twelve hours in the forty-storey building by the time it was finally put out by the fire brigade.
A) was raging
B) had been raging
C) has raged
D) was raged
12. Подбери ответную реплику.
Lovely day, isn't it?
A) You see.
B) Why not?
C) Yes, indeed.
D) I take you word for it.
13. The British constitution is … .
A) a single written document
B) an unwritten document

C) the Bill of Rights
D) 10 amendments

14. Подбери предшествующую реплику.

No problem.
A) Could I just say a few words before we start?
B) It's a serious problem, isn't it?
C) It has taken much time to solve this problem.
D) I think you are facing problems.

15. В какой части предложения допущена ошибка.

Half of the students attending the course is from abroad.
A) half of the students
B) attending the course
C) is
D) from abroad

Вариант 2.

1. Найди ошибку.

A) keep – kept – kept
B) hit – hit – hit
C) shake – shake – shaken
D) slide – slid – slid

2. A game in which two teams of five players each try to score goals by throwing a large ball through a net fixed to a metal ring at each end of the court. The players bounce a ball while running and pass it to each other.

A) badminton
B) rugby
C) football
D) basketball

3. Определи тему, к которой относится данный ряд слов.

oak, beech, lime, alder

A) insects
B) trees
C) flowers
D) animals

4. Определи ряд, в котором не все слова относятся к одной теме.

A) ticket, box-office, audience, spectator
B) cotton, wool, silk, fencing
C) mirror, door lock, sofa, switch
D) thumb, palm, toe, nail

5. If Doris … on time, she … here at about three o'clock.

A) arrives, will come
B) will arrive, comes

C) will arrive, will come
D) arrives, comes

6. Look at the timetable. Our boat … at 6.15.

A)is sailing
B) sails
C) will sail
B) sailing

7. The family visited a number of nice places … the summer.

A) to
B) for
C) during
D) at

8. Most of the time he just picks … his food.

A) out
B) at
C) with
D) up

9. Modern or relating to the present time.

A) contemporary
B) efficient
C) rapid
D) beneficial

10. Найди ошибку.

A) phenomenon – phenomena
B) datum – data
C) cactus – cacti
D) criterion – criterium

11. В каком ряду слова не являются антонимами.

A) knowledge – ignorance
B) public – private
C) sharp – blunt
D) helpful – useful

12. В какой части предложения допущена ошибка.

I am busy to my translation from Russian into English.
A) I am busy
B) to my translation
C) from Russian
D) into English

13. Найди ошибку.

A) a historical monument
B) a historic information
C) a historic place
D) a history lesson

14. Countries that make an agreement with another country to help each other, especially in war.

A) hostilities
B) casualties
C) troops
D) allies

15. Переведи пословицу на английский.

Волка ноги кормят.
A) What man has done man can do.
B) Don’t set the fox to keep your geese.
C) The dog that trots about finds a bone.
D) Through hardship to the stars.

Вариант 3.

1. Найди ошибку.
A) bring – brought – brought
B) bite – bite – bitten
C)sing – sang – sang
D) lose – lost – lost

2. Найди правильный вариант транскрипции слова Elephant.
A) [‘elifənt]
B) [alifant]
C) [alifent]
D) [alifənt]

3. A game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net.
A) tennis
B) badminton
C) football
D) cricket

4. You can’t come in … you buy a ticket.
A) if
B) unless
C) after
D) when

5. Найди ошибку.
A) to do homework
B) to do money
C) to make a decision
D) to make a noise

6. – What are you so busy with? – I’m doing … the house for my birthday party.
A) up
B)with

C) away
D) out

7. Never point your finger … people. It is impolite.

A) against
B) at
C) to
D) for

8. All things that belong to somebody.

A) property
B) propensity
C) properly
D) proper

9. There are many pens in the box. You can take … .

A) either
B) any
C) no
D) little

10. В каком предложении допущена ошибка.

A) Bill will have been traveling for 5 month by this time next week.
B) We are discussing the contents of the novel tomorrow.
C) Ann had left by 5 o'clock.
D) Emily is speaking with the librarian at that time.

11. Anna … English for 6 years by the end of this school year.

A) has been learning
B) will have been learning
C) will learn
D) is learning

12. He never shows his emotions. He is as … as cucumber.

A) old
B) poor
C) cool
D) strong

13. В каком ряду слова не являются антонимами.

A) narrow – wide
B) host – guest
C) often – frequently
D) success - failure

14. Правильно ли построено предложение.

These radio station broadcast educational programs.

A) these radio station
B) broadcast
C) educational programs
D) нет ошибок

15. Переведи пословицу на английский.
Не всё коту масленица.
A) Don’t set the fox to keep your geese.
B) No rose without a thorn.
C) Every day is not Sunday.
D) One swallow doesn’t make a summer.

Вариант 4

1. **Найди ошибку.**
A) sink – sank – sunk
B) hurt – hurt – hurt
C) chose – chose – chosen
D) beat – beat – beaten
2. **Nobody could recognize Polly. She … so nice trying to charm the guests.**
A) was
B) was being
C) is
D) being
3. **Найди ошибку.**
A) a formula – formulae
B) a phenomenon – phenomena
C) a datum – datas
D) a basis – bases
4. **… summer of 1867 was exceptionally hot and dry.**
A) The
B) A
C) -
D) An

В каком ряду слова не являются антонимами.
A)to admit – to deny
B) correct – wrong
C) pleasant – nasty
D) deft – skillful

5. **1. … I said in my letter, I’m taking the exam in July. 2. He cried … baby, when they told him the news.**
A) like, as
B) like, like
C) as, like
D) as, as
6. **It(7) … 10 years to build this factory, and it was(8)… opened in 1976.**
A)had,
B) took,

C) got
D) could

7. It(7) … 10 years to build this factory, and it was(8)… opened in 1976.

A) generally
B)thoroughly
C) finally
D) desirably

8. I'll cut this article … of the magazine for you.

A) out
B) in
C) up
D) off

9. The committee wrote a … to change some of the school rules.

A) letter
B) proposal
C) aim
D) significance

10. Подбери ответную реплику.

Could you show me where the station is?

A) The pleasure is all mine.
B) It's over there.
C) Not in the list.
D) Here you are.

11. She doesn't let her … … candy.

A) kids eat
B) kids to eat
C) kids eating
D) kids' ate

12. When you are older, you'll regret … your time as a student.

A) to waste
B) wasting
C) waste
D) to have wasted

13. I … the night last December when everything went wrong for me.

A)remember
B) was remembering
C) had remembered
D) have been remembering

14. В каком фрагменте предложения допущена ошибка.

It comes a time in everyone's life when a big decision has to be taken.

A) It comes
B) a time
C) in everyone's life
D) a big decision

6.5. Задания для промежуточного контроля (дифференцированный зачет)

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Английский язык

Контрольно- оценочные средства по дисциплине «Английский язык» созданы на основе государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования по Английскому языку (базовый уровень) и в соответствии с учебным планом, утвержденным директором ГПОУ БМТ, и на основе рабочей программы, разработанной преподавателями техникума.

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих общих компетенций:

Общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Владение различными способами поиска информации; Оперативный и самостоятельный поиск необходимой информации, обеспечивающий наиболее быстрое и эффективное выполнение производственных задач.
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.	Умение использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	Умение решать творческие коллективные задания. Умения выполнять проектные работы.
ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.	Умение брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды, результат выполнения заданий. Практический опыт работы в коллективе и команде. Умение провести самоанализ и коррекцию результатов собственной работы.
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	Проявляет интерес к инновациям в области профессиональной деятельности. Умение самостоятельной работы при изучении профессионального модуля.
ОК 9. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.	Умение изменять и использовать технологии сбора, размещения, хранения, накопления, преобразования и передачи данных в профессиональной деятельности. Анализирует инновации в области профессиональной деятельности.

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Контрольно- оценочные средства разработаны для промежуточного контроля в 4 семестре 2 курса по дисциплине «Английский язык» для специальности ступени ППССЗ. Форма промежуточного контроля – дифференцированный зачет.

Задания на дифференцированном зачете проверяют знания и умения обучающихся по специальности 130207-Электроснабжение (по отраслям).

Дифференцированный зачет проводится письменно в течение 90 минут. Задания на дифференцированный зачет по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык» состоят из двух частей А и В (тесты по грамматике и страноведческому материалу и задания для работы с текстом).

Задания оцениваются по 5 –бальной шкале. Оценка, полученная на дифференцированном зачете, является итоговой.

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Технологическая матрица

Темы	**Часть А (задания № 1-30)**	**Часть В (задания № 31-35)**
Тема 1.1. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)	Звуки и интонемы. Типы предложений. Глаголы -связки.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Описание людей».
Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе.	Модальные глаголы. Времена действительного залога.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Межличностные отношения».

Тема 2.1. Повседневная жизнь условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день.	Имя существительное, множественное число имени существительного. Артикли определенные и неопределенные.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Мой рабочий день. Мой выходной день».
Тема 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни.	Порядковые и количественные числительные. Предлоги места, времени и направления.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Здоровый образ жизни».
Тема 2.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура.	Типы вопросов.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «История больших городов. Города Кемеровской области».
Тема 2.4. Досуг.	Условные предложения.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Хобби. Книги в нашей жизни».
Тема 2.5. Новости, средства массовой информации.	Местоимения.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «СМИ. Интернет».
Тема 2.6. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология).	Имя прилагательное. Наречие.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Природа и человек».
Тема 2.7. Образование в России и за рубежом, профессиональное образование.	Страдательный залог. Инфинитив.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Образование».

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Задания на дифференцированный зачет по английскому языку состоит из двух частей, включающих в себя 32 задания.

Часть А (обязательная часть) (задания по грамматике, лексике и страноведческому материалу) состоит из 30 заданий с выбором ответа. К каждому заданию приводится четыре варианта ответа, из которых только один верный. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение части – 40 минут. При выполнении заданий части А обведите кружком номер выбранного ответа в зачетной работе. Если Вы обвели не тот номер, то зачеркните этот обведённый номер крестиком и затем обведите номер нового ответа.

Часть В (дополнительная часть) (задания по чтению) содержит 2 задания на понимание прочитанных текстов. Задания на соответствия заголовков и текстов и на понимание содержания текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий части – 50 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. На выполнение письменной зачетной работы отводится 90 мин.

Рассмотрено на заседании	Утверждено
цикловой методической комиссии	Заместитель директора по УПР
Протокол №____	_____М.М.Пономаренко
«___»_____20 ___ г	
_____	«___»_____20 ___ г.
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи	

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 1
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1.(1 балл). Прочитайте следующие слова, найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

A) light **B) pair** C) quite D) type

2. (1 балл).Прочитайте слова, найдите слово с первым типом слога.

A) care B) car C) add **D) name**

3. (1 балл). В восклицательных предложениях обычно употребляется

A)нисходящий тон B)восходящий тон
C) ровная интонация D) ударение на первое слово

4. (1 балл).I … at the zoo.

A) Am B) Is C) Are D) Be

5. (1 балл). We … from Russia.

A)Am B)Is **C)Are** D)Be

6. (1 балл). There ... ten pens and a magazine on the table.

A) is **B) are** C) am D) was

7. (1 балл). You ... take care of your parents.

A) ought to **B) should** C) are to D) could

8. (1 балл). My sight is getting worse. Next year, I'm afraid, I ... read without glasses.

A) won't be able to B) can not C) may not D) ought to

9. (1 балл). Now she ... difficulty in putting fact in order.

A) has been having B)Is **C) is having** D) had

10. (1 балл). Like it or not, TV ... the supreme holiday attraction over it upstaged the cinema by showing old films.

A) has been B) is C) had D) was

11. (1 балл). What adjective is the trait of character?

A) Handsome **B)Calm** C)Tall D)Beautiful

12. (1 балл).Who is not the member of a family?

A) Neighbour B)Mother C)Grandfather D)Son

13. (1 балл). Open ... door, please.

A) No article B) a **C) the** D)an

14. (1 балл). Are those ... English books?

A) an B) the **C) No article** D)a

15. (1 балл).Winter sport is …

A) Skiing B)Swimming C) Boxing D)Volleyball

16. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание цифры 50

A) Five -ten **B)fifty** C)fivety D)Fifth

16. (1 балл). Are you standing in the corridor? Come ... please.

A) in B) into C) out D)no preposition

18. (1 балл). Who is ... duty today?

A) of **B) on** C) in D) for

19. (1 балл). (Какая) book is this?

A) what B) that C) this D) who

20. (1 балл). (Где) is your flat?

A) where B) why C) what D) colour

21. (1 балл).Last night I…. a wonderful dream.

A) Had B)Have C)Am having D)Do have

22. (1 балл). She insists … having the reception at the hotel

A) On B) At C) In D) By

23. (1 балл). (Ее) parents are pensioners.

A) his B) she **C) her** D) they

24. (1 балл). Show (им) the plan of our work.

A) they **B) them** C) their D) as

25. (1 балл).The capital of England

A) New-York B)Oxford **C)London** D)Belfast

26. (1 балл). What can't you see in England?

A)Tower of London B)Trafalgar Square C)The British Museum **D)Red Square**

27. (1 балл). England is situated in …

A) Russia **B)United kingdom** C)Australia D)America

28. (1 балл). This clock … now.

A)repair B) is repairing C) is repaired **D) is being repaired**

29. (1 балл). The bank robber …. local police.

A)have been arrested B) was arrested

C) have arrested D)are arrested

30. (1 балл). I prefer ___ outdoor games.

A) to playing B) to play **C) playing** D) play

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов).Установите соответствие между заголовками A–F и текстами 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок:

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **Variety helps socializing**
2. **The Net socializing**
3. **Negative socializing**
4. **Fears of loneliness**
5. **Socializing dominates education**
6. **Eager to socialize**
7. **Family socializing**
8. **Kids need more socializing**

A. Most students that don't have any friends at school get depressed or something because they feel lonely, down, and that nobody wants to talk to them. They also might get those phobia things, like for instance, being insecure when talking to someone, or people, for one of the "first" times. So therefore, when a teacher calls them, they might feel uncomfortable with answering. They also might have stuff going through their heads and can't focus on a test, worksheet, or whatever class assignment.

B. In many instances, the failure to socialize may be a key factor in qualifying for special education. It is one of the triad of feature for a diagnosis of autism, for example. Special education has a very strong emphasis on inclusion, which in significant part provides for increased social interaction. Learning how to get by in society is an absolutely key component to education, irrespective of whether it is the subject of a performance test.

C. In order to get through school properly you need to be able to socialize. It is especially important for little children. That's why in my early childhood education course we are learning that developing ways of having healthy social interactions is so important for children.

D. Various societies have varied socializing skills among their members. It does not mean that one culture is superior to others. It just depends on the way that the civilization under study has progressed. A civilization which has cultivated its

young generation with a common set of rules and a uniform educational system is more likely to be at harmony. But on the other hand in the United States of America each minor community brings its culture, its ethnicity and their customs. Having so many socializing influences makes the society more tolerant.

E. My boyfriend used to go out clubbing all the time. But I'm an introvert and I can't stand that way of easy living. I told him how it made me feel but he says he wants to start going out more, he says socializing is part of his path in life. I asked him what it would be like if we had our own place, he said he would be working all day and then out socializing every night except for the weekends, then he would spend it with me, this is what he would be like if we lived together.

F. Every time I use Myspace, Facebook or Bebo, I have a chance to socialize. I use these websites to talk to old friends and make new friends, but the thing is I never ever get that chance to meet a friend, it would be cool to try that, but I don't know what socializing websites guarantee that, I would like a safe teen site, where I can meet and make cool mates.

G. There are two types of socializing, depending on the nature of factors that influence them. One is positive when a person learns through good and happy experiences. Parents teaching their kids from their experiences, learning from books or from peers are some example of positive socializing. Positive socializing can take on the form of natural socializing and planned socializing.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	4	5	8	1	6	2	7

32. (8 баллов) Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

I have a problem socializing with girls

I try to follow the rule 'treat others the way you want to be treated'. But the thing I've realized is that a lot less seems to bother me than bothers girls. If a girl told me something like 'I really like you but you're in a dead end job and I am accustomed to a more expensive lifestyle therefore I wouldn't compromise.' I would just say okay.

I don't know, but the way I am, I prefer if people tell me the truth like that so at least I know what's wrong and maybe I can do better next time. However with girls I noticed telling the truth gets me hated. Girls call me rude and everything. I started lying to girls in college recently and I managed to get back relations pretty easily so I can imagine why lots of guys do it.

The interesting thing is the girls seem to suspect that I'm lying but they still smile and go along with it anyway. Telling girls what they want to hear gets me much further than I used to get. I always had difficulty lying to people because of my

morals but these results are astonishing. Women always shun me for telling the cold hard truth so I didn't know what to do. So I just started doing what got results.

1.The guy tries to follow his own rule.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. Girls don't worry much about many things as the guy thinks.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3.Many girls told him that they prefer a more expensive lifestyle.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. If a girl explains her choice to date or not, the guy just submits.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. The guy likes being told what the real matter is.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6.All girls like the truth about them as the guy finds it.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. Girls find the guy rude as he tells openly his opinion.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8. Telling lies makes all business with girls easier according to the guy's opinion.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
True	False	True	True	True	False	True	Not stated

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***оличество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №_____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 2
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1.(1 балл). Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.
A*)* calm ***B)*** **fair** *C)* star *D)* half

2. (1 балл). Прочитайте слова, найдите слово со вторым типом слога.
A) go **B) hot** C) form D) more

3. (1 балл). В специальных вопросах обычно употребляется
A) ударение на первое слово **B) нисходящий тон**
C) ровная интонация D) восходящий тон

4. (1 балл).He … to play soccer.
B) Like B)Liking **C)Likes** D) Be liken

5. (1 балл). I ... very sorry.
A) am B) is C) are D) was

6. (1 балл).There … two apples on the table.
A) Am B) Is **C) Are** D) Be

7. (1 балл)… you show me the way to the library, please?
A) Must **B) Can** C) Should D) Ought to

8. (1балл). Don't you see I'm tired? You ... me, you know.
B) Can help B) could help **C) might have helped**
D)may help

9. (1 балл). You are a good football-player. Since when ... you ... football?
B) did play B)Is **C) have been playing** D) had been playing

10. (1 балл). My brother ... music lessons for three years now.
B) have taken **B) has been taking** C) took D) take

11. (1 балл). What adjective is the trait of character?
B) Handsome **B)Lazy** C)Tall D) Beautiful

12. (1 балл). Who is the member of a family?
B) Neighbour **B)Mother** C)Best friend D)Teacher

13. (1 балл). I have ... lot of English books.
B) No article B)an C) the **D) a**

14. (1 балл). My brothers are ... doctors.

B) the B)a **C) No article** D)an

15. (1 балл). Summer sport is …

B) Skiing B)Figure skating **C)Football** D)Hockey

16. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание числа 27

A)Seventy-two B) twenty-seventh C)seventeen **D)twenty-seven**

16. (1 балл). I'm fond of listening ... these tapes.

B) No preposion B) in **C) to** D) of

18. (1 балл).___ what languages are you speaking?

B) at B) on **C) No preposion** D) in

19. (1 балл). (Сколько) rooms has your brother?

B) how much B) where **C) how many** D) why

20. (1 балл). (У кого) has clean paper?

B) what B) where C) why **D) who**

21. (1 балл). Find mean of transport

B) City B)River C)Street **D)Bus**

22. (1 балл). Your close friend is your … friend

B) Unfaithful **B) Best** C)Fool D)Bad

23. (1 балл). (Его) daughter is seven years old.

B) he **B) his** C) him D) her

24. (1 балл). Tom is telling (нам) about his work.

A) us B) them C) we D) our

25. (1 балл) Tomorrow we … relax in the village

A) Will **B)Shall** C)Am D)are

26. (1 балл).Yesterday I went … car to the countryside.

A) On B) At C) In **D) By**

27. (1 балл). This task is … than this quiz

A) Easier B) More easy C) The most easy D) Easy

28. (1 балл). When the manager arrived, the problem .....

A) had already been solved B) solved

C) had already solved D) had solved

29. (1 балл). A prize ..... to whoever solves this equation.

A) will be giving **B) will be given** C) gives D) giving

30. (1 балл). Sandra managed ___ a solution.

A) finding **B) to find** C) find D) finds

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. BUILDING NEW RELATIONS

2. RENT A GRANNY

3. CARE AND SUPPORT

4. KEEPING FAMILY TOGETHER
5. PLAYING FAVOURITES
6. GOING OUT TOGETHER
7. FAMILY VIOLENCE
8. DIFFICULT RELATIVE

A. Of course, as your children grow, marry and have children of their own, it is not as easy to spend each holiday together. Be flexible and either alternate holidays or pick a few specific holidays where the entire family will be together. Sometimes it sounds like an overwhelming feat, especially if you have a large family, but as I said, children, even when they become adults, need those special occasions and traditions and they will go out of their way to make sure they happen.

B. If you are lucky enough to have a sister, you already know that is a special bond unlike any other. Many factors can affect your relationship with your sister as you get older, however, such as age differences, geographic location, new family responsibilities - even sibling rivalry!

C. If your sister-in-law is much younger than you, then it will be very easy for you to win her over. Little girls love spending time with their big brother's girlfriends, and you're this little girl's big brother's wife, so she's going to be elated to spend time with you. Play together with Barbie dolls, or ask her to help you decorate some Christmas cookies. Become her friend, and take an active interest in her, and she will love you forever.

D. When parents are surveyed on the subject of favoritism, nearly all respondents say that despite their best efforts to the contrary, they have favored one child over another at least occasionally. "I see the frustration and behavior problems in our oldest child resulting from the favoritism their father shows our youngest child," said one parent in response to a recent *Vision* survey on the topic. "It is a very serious problem in our family."

E. A new "grannies-for-rent" service in Poland brings together elderly people without families, and people who miss having real grandparents. A local University for the Elderly set up the programme, which aims to benefit people from all generations.

F. Unfortunately for many, home can be anything but a safe haven. Men and women alike may find their home a fierce battleground. For children it may be where they are most vulnerable to assault, misuse or deprivation, ironically at the very hands of those who have a duty to safeguard and nourish them. Even the elderly may have reason to fear those who should be their caretakers.

G. Parents give an enormous amount to their children, and as a result they're extremely invested in them, in helping them grow and thrive. They look out for their interests, stay up with them when they're sick, clean up their messes when they're sick - all of that investment helps the child grow and feel secure.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	4	8	1	5	2	7	3

32. (8 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

Frequency of Cheating

Relationship cheating is a very common occurrence. If you haven't experienced it yet, there's a good chance you eventually will.

I found it difficult to track down good cheating statistics. Slightly more than half of all married people will cheat on their spouses at some point in their lives. Men apparently cheat more often than women, but the gap isn't huge.

Most of the time cheating does occur, the other spouse doesn't know about it, with women being in the dark slightly more often than men.

That's if you're married. If you're in a committed relationship but aren't married, then I'd imagine that the odds of cheating are even higher. Partly I say that because cheating is more common when you're younger and becomes less likely as you age.

The big game-changer here is the Internet, which makes even 10-year old stats seem very dated now. Recent surveys suggest that most people have flirted online at one point or another, that when people spend time in chat rooms they're usually motivated by romantic interest, and that about a third of adults have had real relations as a result of a connection that began online.

In the USA alone, tens of millions of people cheat on their primary relationship partners. Most of the time when people cheat, they hide it from their partners, and they usually succeed in doing so, not because they're so great at keeping secrets but mainly because their partners fail to recognize and acknowledge the telltale signs.

Statistically speaking, if you get involved in committed relationships or marriage, the odds are better than 50–50 that you're eventually going to cheat at some point in your life. And you'll probably hide it from your primary partner, and you'll probably get away with it.

Of course you can decline to join this group if you desire so. However, there's still a good chance you'll end up in a relationship with someone else who's a member, and you probably won't know. Or you'll *know*, but you'll retreat into denial about it.

1. People cheat each other often enough.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2.Women are less cheaters than men.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3.People always know when they are cheated.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4.Cheating is very typical for teenagers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5.The Net made cheating more difficult.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6.Online relations are a good beginning for future dates.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7.Most people hide the fact of cheating their partners.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8.People never know why they cheat their partners.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
True	False	Not stated	True	False	Not stated	True	False

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***оличество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 3
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант

1.(1 балл). Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

A) done *B)* love ***C)* move** *D)* son

2. (1 балл). Прочитайте слова, найдите слово с третьим типом слога.

A) he B) end C) mere **D) term**

3. (1 балл). В общих вопросах обычно употребляется

A) восходящий тон B) нисходящий тон

C) ровная интонация D) ударение на первое слово

4. (1 балл). My sister and I … a computer.

A)Has **B) Have got** C)Has got D)Have been got

5. (1 балл). There … a girl in the classroom.She can … .

A) Is B) Be C) Am D) Are

6. (1 балл). Our class ... over.

A) are B) am **C) is** D) was

7**. (1 балл). … you tell me the story, please?**

A) Should B) Must **C) Can** D) Ought to

8. (1 балл). Police, fire fighters, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters ... work on holiday in the USA.

A) could B) might C)can **D) must**

9. (1 балл). Perhaps in the future men ... on the sea, away from the crowded and noisy cities on land.

A) would live B) are living C) live **D) will live**

10. (1 балл)The student ... as an assistant to a trained worker next week.

A) will work B) shall work C) would work D)Be

11. (1 балл) This task is … than this quiz

A) Easier B) More easy C) The most easy D) Easy

12. (1 балл). Find Negative trait of character

A)Communicative B)Faithful **C)Aggressive** D)Clever

13. (1 балл). This is ... English textbook.

A) the B)a C)an **D) No article**

14. (1 балл). What colour is ... floor in your room?

A)a B)an **C) the** D) No article

15. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание числа 2000

A) two hundreds B) two thousands C)second thousand **D) two thousand**

16. (1 балл). Find kind of sport

A)Figure skating B)Competition C)Fan D)Championship

16. (1 балл). There is a picture ... sofa.

A) around **B) over** C) in D) on

18. (1 балл) Mary is writing ... chalk on the blackboard.

A) for B) with **C) around** D) of

19. (1 балл). Who is (отсутствует)?

A) present B) ill **C) absent** D) married

20. (1 балл). When ... they come back?

A) did B) have C) were D)must

21. (1 балл). Mary … just … the dishes

A)Has been washed B)Have washed **C)Has washed**
D)Has been washing

22. (1 балл). Last night Jasper … the cake

A)Ate B)Eat C)Was eaten D)Have been eaten

23. (1 балл). Their Institute is in N. street, (наш) is in the centre of the city.

A) ours B) our C) we D) us

24. (1 балл). Ask (его) about his new flat.

A) him B) his C) her D) he

25. (1 балл). Yesterday we went … bus to the National Gallery.

A) On B) At C) In **D) By**

26. (1 балл). Find the name of city

A)United kingdom B) Russia C)Australia **D) London**

27. (1 балл). What transport can you see in the sky?

A)Bus B)Car **C)Plane** D)Underground

28. (1 балл). The cathedral …. by Sir Christophen Wren after Great Fire

A) was built B) built C) were being built D) builtded

29. (1 балл). The hotel ….. a famous designer .

A) will be redecorated B) will redecorated
C) will be decorate D) decorated

30. (1 балл). His language skills seem ___.

A) to improving **B) to be improving**
C) improving D) improve

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. THE WAR OFFICE PROPAGANDA
2. CHANCES FOR SIGHTSEEING
3. WINNING DRESSES
4. STARS ARE ALWAYS STARS
5. BRIGHT IMAGES
6. TO HONOUR THE FORMER STAR
7. MEN AND WOMEN IN ART
8. A NEW GAME WEEK

A. There are many stops on the trail of an Oscars campaign. Nominees do face time at the galas for the various guilds (writers, directors, producers). And

then there's the daytime meet-and-greets at American Film Institute and the nominees luncheon for the Academy Awards themselves. But the clothes get louder where the cameras get brighter at the Golden Globes and later the SAG Awards. A highly subjective ranking of how stars showed up and showed off.

B. "Act of Valor" blends fiction and realism, casting active-duty service members as Navy SEALs (the babes and the bad guy are actors). But some critics question whether the Pentagon has played too large a role in this big-budget Hollywood picture.

C. In her best, loosest moments, Twyla Tharp choreographs the way Woody Allen writes – with a keen understanding of personality, idiosyncratic rhythm and the essence of the performer. In much the same way that Allen crafted the title character of "Annie Hall" (1977) to distill perfectly Diane Keaton's offbeat hesitancies and craziness Tharp created the leading male role in "Push Comes to Shove" (1976) to tease out the contradictions, playfulness and sexual tension coiled up inside ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov. The portrait still feels right all these years later, even when danced by another man in entirely different circumstances.

D. America's favorite quiz show "Jeopardy!" is coming to Washington again for a Power Players Week. It's only the third Power Players Week in the show's 28-year history; the first time was in 1997, and the other time was in 2004. The syndicated hit's producers haven't announced who will compete this year, but don't expect a lot of politicians who are now in office.

E. The new Mob Museum in Las Vegas, which opened Feb. 14, is a late-generation design that uses many of the same tools and techniques one finds at similar venues focused on subjects where popular culture and history are too complicated to be understood. Think of the International Spy Museum or the Crime Museum (billed as "a must-see for CSI fans"), both in Washington and both conveniently located in a neighborhood near the Mall where the white marble of history blends into the neon lights of food, drink and fun.

F. And yet as you wander through this exhibition of 77 works by 35 (mostly unknown) artists, many of which have never been seen outside of France, there's always the possibility that something more is happening. The show is heavy with portraits, in part because female artists were allowed to pursue portraiture as a form more in keeping with gender expectations. Yet many of these relatively conventional portraits are uncommonly interesting, especially those of male sitters. Is there a psychic reversal here, an inversion of the usual power dynamic between the "male" gaze and the submissive "female" subject?

G. The public of the previous years loved celebrities – their generals, athletes and film stars – but until New York Daily News photographer Harry Warnecke put them on the Sunday Magazine. Most people only knew shapes and shadows of famous faces awash in smudged newsprint. Dwight Eisenhower and Roy Rogers came to life in bright tricolor prints, a process so rare and complicated few photographers used it. That's one of the reasons why the

National Portrait Gallery is exhibiting “In Vibrant Color: Vintage Celebrity Portraits from the Harry Warnecke Studio,” which opens on Friday.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	3	1	6	8	2	7	5

32. (8 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

In concert: Guns N’ Roses at Fillmore Silver Spring

Guns N’ Roses stepped onto the Fillmore Silver Spring stage a few ticks after midnight on Friday morning and didn’t pack it up until 3:04 a.m. It wasn’t a rock concert. It was a hostage situation.

Where did these guys even find the dare to call themselves Guns N’ Roses? Led by the band’s only original member, frontman Axl Rose, this unfocused eight-man crew pranced and preened with the enthusiasm and talent of a tribute band. For three torturous hours, the guys sucked the life force from some of the most anthemic rock songs ever written - “Sweet Child O’ Mine,” “Paradise City” and “November Rain” among them.

To call it a train wreck wouldn’t be right. Train wrecks are fast and violent. This was like being stuck in gridlock traffic behind a garbage truck in August.

Since Guns N’ Roses’ beloved original lineup dissolved in the mid-’90s, Rose has become a master of this brand of show business. Fans stuck around him for 15 years but the 2008 opus only proved how far he had fallen. Now, at age 50, Rose is touring with this version of Guns N’ Roses as the band prepares to take part in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in April.

Dreamers dreamed that this warm-up tour of relatively intimate club dates might include some of the band’s early members - guitarists Slash and Izzy Stradlin, bassist Duff McKagan, drummer Steven Adler - that fantastic collision of characters that made Guns N’ Roses so magnetic 25 years ago when its album “Appetite For Destruction” gave rock-and-roll its last massive injection of sex and danger.

Instead, Rose has surrounded himself with sloppy, unimaginative players that make him sound dated, safe and sexless. They had no command of pace or rhythm on Friday morning. Drum fills were dashed off. Guitar leads were hurried. And anytime Rose left the stage for one of the dozens of breathers he took throughout the set, the band would wander off into instrumental dead zones, as if trying to discover the intersection of pathetic and insulting.

Vocally, Rose sounded battered but not beaten. And he made up for any botched notes with those iconic moves, furiously pacing the stage, leaning against phantom walls, doing that snakey thing with his hips. His physicality was the only thing connecting him to a more glorious past.

So why did he keep leaving the stage? It only served as a repeated reminder of the Guns N' Roses we weren't seeing.

1. Guns N' Roses started the show at twelve sharp.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Guns N' Roses had a new eight-membered staff.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The concert produced a terrible impression on the audience.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Axl Rose is still giving a lot of concerts all over the world.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Some former musicians will participate in the warm-up tour.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. "Appetite For Destruction" was a hit album for all rock-n-roll industry.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Today's Guns N' Roses cannot co-operate properly on the stage.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Rose could remind of himself only by his gestures.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
True	False	True	Not stated	True	True	True	Not stated

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***оличество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №_____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко
«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 4
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант

1.(1 балл). Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

A) run ***B)*** **but** *C)* luck *D)* rude

2. (1 балл). Прочитайте слова, найдите слово с четвертым типом слога.

A) big B) girl **C) fire** D) time

3. (1 балл). Many cities ... from smog.

A) Suffer B) Enjoy C) Have D) Is fond of

4. (1 балл). В повествовательных предложениях обычно употребляется

A)нисходящий тон B)восходящий тон
C) ровная интонация D) ударение на первое слово

5. (1 балл). It ... a nice fairy-tale.

A) Is B) Been C) Am D) Are

6. (1 балл). There ... many cars in front of the house.

A) is B) am **C) are** D) was

7. (1 балл). The power of knowledge ... placed in the hands of people.

A) ought to be **B) should be** C) need to be D) must

8. (1 балл). The leopard ... not change his spots.

A) need B)can C) ought D)may

9. (1 балл). We ... take a vacation this month.

A) is not B) did not **C) shall not** D)Be not

10. (1 балл) My brother ... English magazines.

A) has B) have C) is D) are

11. (1 балл). There … a ball under the table.

A)Be B)Am **C)Is** D)Are

12. (1 балл). My uncle has got two … .

A) Horse **B)Horses** C)Horse's D)Horses'

13. (1 балл). There are ... flowers in the garden.

A)a B)the C)an **D) No article**

14. (1 балл). These are ... nice ties.

A)a **B) No article** C)an D)the

15. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание цифры 13

A) fourteen B) thirty **C) thirteen** D)thirty

16. (1 балл). What can you see in the village?

A)Skyscraper **B)Farmhouse** C)Museum D)Bank

16. (1 балл). There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our institute.

A) around B) after C) for D) with

18. (1 балл). I have a few books ... modern writers.

A) at B) after **C) by** D) with

19. (1 балл). What ... American public schools teach?

A) are B) does **C)can** D) do

20. (1 балл) ... the Russian Government do its best to improve the living conditions of the population?

A) does B) do C) is D)are

21. (1 балл). Find positive trait of character

A)Lazy B)Cruel **C)Kind** D)Rude

22. (1 балл). They … this book yet

A)Hasn't been read B)Have read C)Has read **D)Haven't read**

23. (1 балл). Her flat is on the ground floor, (моя) is on the second.

A)mine B) my C) me D) I

24. (1 балл). Whose map is this? It's (его).

A) his B) him C) he D) hers

25. (1 балл). This magazine is … than this one

A) More interesting B) Interesting C) The most interesting D) Interester

26. (1 балл). Yesterday he went … car to the beach.

A) On B) At C) In **D) By**

27. (1 балл). Find the name of country

A)New York **B)Russia** C)Moscow D)London

28. (1 балл). The room ..... later.

A) will be cleaned B) will clean C) has been cleaned D) cleaned

29. (1 балл). Weekends ..... outdoors by most English people.

A) spend B) are spended C) are spent **D) spended**

30. (1 балл). Andrew hates ___ early in the morning

A) to getting up B) to get up **C) getting up** D) get up

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **GAMER APPEARANCE OPTIONS**
2. **NOWADAYS APPEARANCE COMES FIRST**
3. **INDIVIDUALISM IS BETTER THAN IMITATION**
4. **BUYING SCREEN APPEARANCE**
5. **HOROSCOPE PREDOMINANCE**
6. **COMMON APPEARANCE FOR A GREAT MAN**
7. **PERSONALITY DICTATES APPEARANCE**
8. **NEVER KNOWS WHICH WAY TO LOOK**

A However, some people become so insecure because of unfair judgment passed on them based on their appearance, that they actually begin using their appearance as a tool to hide who they really are. That's unnatural and the person they turn into ends up being quite unlikable to those outside their group most of the time. We were all born the way we were for a reason. Granted, it may be a reason we don't yet understand, but there is a reason and instead of trying to run from our differences and fit in with everyone else, we should understand who we are. That will bring us that much closer to finding the answer, to why we are the way we are.

B Aries – is mostly of medium height and athletically built. The head and forehead are standing out. Eyebrows are bushy. His temper is fiery. Such person is a ground breaker in everything. He is very active and energetic, prefers to act then think of his deeds. The head injuries may take place.

C With all of the character customization options that you get with Skyrim, it's easy to go overboard and choose an appearance that seems exciting at first, but that quickly loses its appeal. If you've already invested dozens of hours in your character, earned a ton of gold, and completed numerous quests, it's not surprising if you don't want to go back and do it all over again with a new character just to change the way you look. Fortunately, there is a way to change your character's name and appearance later in the game by using the console. You can also use this to change your sex if you want, just don't change your race!

D When he was forty-one years of age Wesley was described by Dr. Kennicott as being "neither tall nor fat. … His black hair, quite smooth and parted very exactly, added to a peculiar composure in his countenance, showed him to be an uncommon man." Tyerman says, "In person Wesley was rather below the middle size, but beautifully proportioned, without an atom of superfluous flesh; yet muscular and strong, with a forehead clear and smooth, a bright penetrating eye, and a lovely face, which retained the freshness of its complexion to the latest period of his life."

E Hello, I was wondering does anyone know if it's possible to get the Cleric armour appearance from the character creation screen? I've found that you can get ones similar to it by buying or finding half plates that have the full plate icon, but I haven't found the exact appearance so far. It's the one with the chain

robe and the armoured shoulders and neck piece with the tabard over the top, it's really a driving incentive for me to find this armour if possible, also does anyone know if the Paladin armour from the character creation screen exists in the game? I play on the Sarlona server and my character is named Grimand Oathhammer, if anyone has either of these armours and they are sellable, would they be willing to sell or trade with me?

F If you are good, personality comes naturally. No matter what color, race or religion you belong to, if you are a good human being, you will never be alone. All you need is to believe in what you do, and do it with complete dedication, honesty and love. And, your efforts will be rewarded. If you are good at something, believe in your talent, don't look back. If you want to, you can! This is the kind of confidence, you get when you believe in your strengths and values. Every individual is a different package and everyone has a personality.

G Appearance speaks a lot for you than personality. For instance when you appear for an interview, the interviewer will judge your appearance before he gets to know your personality. Suppose you are meeting your potential in-laws for the first time, you are dressed in a dirty jeans, sandals and shaggy hair, believe me you will not a get a wife! You need to look presentable for you to be taken seriously. First of all from the description above, you will be expressing yourself as a disorganized person. I think appearance is very important.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	3	5	1	6	4	7	2

32. (8 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated).

Why Some Don't Care About Their Appearance

Despite the extremely superficial nature of this society there are still people who are able to avoid the notion that you have to adapt to a particular standard of beauty mainly because they are comfortable in their own skin. To outsiders it might appear that these individuals don't care at all what they look like when the reality is that they simply have different priorities, and so even if their appearance doesn't feature very highly on their list it doesn't mean that they give no consideration to their appearance whatsoever.

For some individuals appearance is extremely important because it gives them an edge. They may already feel confidence when they are with colleagues and friends, but looking good gives them the extra boost they need.

Other people don't attribute that much importance to appearances, especially if they have a laid-back attitude, are confident in themselves, and don't have a job which requires power-dressing. This doesn't mean they don't care about their appearance; just that they have better things to do with their time than dressing up when all they are going to do is sit behind a desk all day.

Some people do care about their appearance, although it may not look that way to others. There are individuals who possess their own unique sense of style, which might entail showing off their tattoos and piercings, as well as wearing clothes which don't seem to go together and look rather scruffy. However, these individuals may well belong to their own 'tribe' and this is their uniform. As far as their fellow 'members' are concerned they are one of them, and are dressed to reflect this. The rest of the world might think these individuals don't care about their appearance, but usually the opposite is true.

Of course, there are those who really don't care what they look like, and usually justifiably so. If you're homeless, have a drink or drug problem, or a mental health issue, you can be forgiven for not making your appearance a priority.

Unfortunately, everybody is judged by their appearance in this society, so that if you don't fit in with what is expected you are usually written off as being a bit weird. Everybody has their ups and downs, though, and surely nobody spends every second of their life trying to look their best. There are occasions when you're sick or are grieving and feel down, so that the last thing on your mind is your appearance. Only the people closest to you are able to judge if you are 'yourself' or not, though, since strangers see you for a split second without comprehending how you are feeling at any given moment.

Most people do care about their appearance when they are in good spirits and things are going well in their life because they want to demonstrate that they belong to this society, which generally means conforming to certain standards in terms of their appearance. There may be some who decide to ignore convention, but these tend to be in the minority, while very few individuals don't care at all what others think about the way they look.

1. Some people don't care about their looks as they find it unimportant.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. For some people good appearance means additional points in their salary.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. There are people who think dressing up is useless for their job.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Tattoos and piercings can be taken as a sign of haut couture.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Some people don't look proper but the same as their friends.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Men are usually preoccupied by bigger problems than appearance.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Only strangers can make a just decision about your look.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. Few people are inattentive to the norms of appearance in society.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

True	True	True	False	True	Not stated	False	True

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***олич**ество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Ключи. Вариант 1

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	B	**31**	
2	D	A	4
3	A	B	5
4	A	C	8
5	C	D	1
6	B	E	6
7	B	F	2
8	A	G	**7**
9	C		
10	A		
11	B	**32**	
12	A	1	true
13	C	2	false
14	C	3	true
15	A	4	true
16	B	5	true
16	A	6	false
18	B	7	true
19	A	8	Not stated
20	A		
21	A		
22	A		

23	C		
24	B		
25	C		
26	D		
27	B		
28	D		
29	A		
30	C		

Ключи. Вариант 2

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	B	**31**	
2	B	A	4
3	B	B	8
4	C	C	1
5	A	D	5
6	C	E	2
7	B	F	7
8	C	G	3
9	C		
10	B		
11	B		
12	B	**32**	
13	D	1	true
14	C	2	false
15	C	3	Not stated
16	D	4	true
16	C	5	false
18	C	6	Not stated
19	C	7	true
20	D	8	false
21	D		
22	B		
23	B		
24	A		
25	B		
26	D		
27	A		
28	A		
29	B		
30	B		

Ключи. Вариант 3

Часть А (обязательная часть)		Часть В (дополнительная часть)	
1	C	**31**	
2	D	A	3
3	A	B	1
4	B	C	6
5	A	D	8
6	C	E	2
7	C	F	**7**
8	D	G	5
9	D		
10	A		
11	A		
12	C	**32**	
13	D	1	true
14	C	2	false
15	D	3	true
16	A	4	Not stated
16	B	5	true
18	C	6	true
19	C	7	true
20	A	8	Not stated
21	C		
22	A		
23	A		
24	A		
25	D		
26	D		
27	C		
28	A		
29	A		
30	B		

Ключи. Вариант 4

Часть А (обязательная часть)		Часть В (дополнительная часть)	
1	B	**31**	
2	C	A	3
3	A	B	5
4	A	C	1
5	A	D	6
6	C	E	4

7	B	F	**7**
8	A	G	2
9	C		
10	A		
11	C		
12	B		
13	D	**32**	
14	B	1	true
15	C	2	true
16	B	3	true
16	A	4	false
18	C	5	true
19	D	6	Not stated
20	A	7	false
21	C	8	true
22	D		
23	A		
24	A		
25	A		
26	D		
27	B		
28	A		
29	D		
30	C		

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03. «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»

Контрольно- оценочные средства по дисциплине «Английский язык» созданы на основе государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования по Английскому языку (базовый уровень) и в соответствии с учебным планом, утвержденным директором ГПОУ БМТ и на основе рабочей программы, разработанной преподавателями техникума.

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих общих компетенций:

Общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения	Владение различными способами поиска информации; Оперативный и самостоятельный поиск

профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	необходимой информации, обеспечивающий наиболее быстрое и эффективное выполнение производственных задач.
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.	Умение использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	Умение решать творческие коллективные задания. Умения выполнять проектные работы.
ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.	Умение брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды, результат выполнения заданий. Практический опыт работы в коллективе и команде. Умение провести самоанализ и коррекцию результатов собственной работы.
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	Проявляет интерес к инновациям в области профессиональной деятельности. Умение самостоятельной работы при изучении профессионального модуля.
ОК 9. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.	Умение изменять и использовать технологии сбора, размещения, хранения, накопления, преобразования и передачи данных в профессиональной деятельности. Анализирует инновации в области профессиональной деятельности.

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Контрольно- оценочные средства разработаны для промежуточного контроля по дисциплине в 6 семестре 3 курса для специальности ступени ППССЗ. Форма промежуточного контроля – дифференцированный зачет.

Задания на дифференцированном зачете проверяют знания и умения обучающихся по специальности 130207-Электроснабжение (по отраслям).

Дифференцированный зачет проводится письменно в течение 90 минут. Задания на дифференцированный зачет по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык» состоят из двух частей А и В (тесты по грамматике и страноведческому материалу и задания для работы с текстом). Контрольные задания охватывают все лексико-грамматические темы рабочей программы дисциплины ОГСЭ.03«Английский язык».

Задания оцениваются по 5 –бальной шкале. Оценка, полученная на дифференцированном зачете, является итоговой.

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Технологическая матрица

Темы	**Часть А (задания № 1-30)**	**Часть В (задания № 31-35)**
Тема 2.8. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники.	Сложное дополнение.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Праздники англоязычных стран».
Тема 2.9. Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения).	Времена действительного залога.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Общественная жизнь».
Тема 2.10. Научно-технический прогресс.	Видовременные формы глагола.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Техника, компьютеры».
Тема 2.11. Профессии, карьера.	Предлоги места, времени и направления.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Профессии».
Тема 2.12. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм.	Типы вопросов.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Отель, аэропорт,

		железнодорожный вокзал».
Тема 2.13. Искусство и развлечения.	Сложные предложения.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Театр. Кинематограф».
Тема 2.14. Государственное устройство, правовые институты.	Времена группы Future in the Past.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Институты государственной власти».
Тема 3.1. Физические явления.	Сложноподчинённое предложение.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Физические явления».

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Задания на дифференцированный зачет по английскому языку состоит из двух частей, включающих в себя 32 задания.

Часть А (обязательная часть) (задания по грамматике, лексике и страноведческому материалу) состоит из 30 заданий с выбором ответа. К каждому заданию приводится четыре варианта ответа, из которых только один верный. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение части – 40 минут. При выполнении заданий части А обведите кружком номер выбранного ответа в зачетной работе. Если Вы обвели не тот номер, то зачеркните этот обведённый номер крестиком и затем обведите номер нового ответа.

Часть В (дополнительная часть) (задания по чтению) содержит 2 задания на понимание прочитанных текстов. Задания на соответствия заголовков и текстов и на понимание содержания текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий части – 50 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. На выполнение письменной зачетной работы отводится 90 мин.

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №_____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
« Английский язык»
Вариант 1
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1.(1 балл). Are you standing in the corridor? Come ... please.
A) in B) into C) out D) ---

2. (1 балл). The workers are going ... the hall.
A) of B) in **C) to** D) into

3. (1 балл). Who is ... duty today?
A)of B)in **C) on** D) for

4. (1 балл). Он уедет за границу после того, как *книга будет издана*.
C) will have been published **B) will be published**
C) has been published D) Be published

5. (1 балл). ... you like a cup of coffee?
A)should **B)would** C)Are D)could

6. (1 балл). (Почему) are you late?
A) why B) because C) who D) what

7. (1 балл). You ... take care of your parents.
A) ought to **B) should** C) are to D) could

8. (1 балл). My sight is getting worse. Next year, I'm afraid, I ... read without glasses.
A)won't be able to B) can not C) may not D) ought to

9. (1 балл). Now she ... difficulty in putting fact in order.
A)has been having B)Is **C) is having** D) had

10. (1 балл). Like it or not, TV ... the supreme holiday attraction over it upstaged the cinema by showing old films.
A)has been B) is C) had D) was

11. (1 балл). Выбрать антоним (слово, противоположное по значению) busy
A)free B)Calm C)white D)comfortable

12. (1 балл). Выбрать антоним (слово, противоположное по значению) much
A)A lot of **B)little** C)few D)a little

13. (1 балл). Open ... door, please.
A)No article B) a **C) the** D)an

14. (1 балл). Are those ... English books?
A)an B) the **C) No article** D)a
15. (1 балл). О чем они говорят?
A)What book are they speaking about? B) Are they speaking English?
C) What are they speaking about? D)Is they speaking English?
16. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание цифры 50
A)Five -ten **B)fifty** C)fivety D)Fifth
16. (1 балл). Are you standing in the corridor? Come ... please.
A)in B) into C) out D)no preposition
18. (1 балл). Извините меня.
A)I am wrong sorry. B) I am right. **C) I am sorry**. D) I'm calm.
19. (1 балл). (Какая) book is this?
A)what B) that C) this D) who
20. (1 балл). (Где) is your flat?
A)where B) why C) what D) colour
21. (1 балл).Last night I…. a wonderful dream.
A)Had B)Have C)Am having D)Do have
22. (1 балл). She insists … having the reception at the hotel
A) On B) At C) In D) By
23. (1 балл). Turning from the Temple gate as soon as I_____the warning, I_____my way to Fleet Street, and then_____to Covent Garden.
A) was reading, made, drove B) have read, made, drove
C)had read, made, drove D) read, made, drove
24. (1 балл). Seventy-seven detective novels and books of stories by Agatha Christie_____into every major language, and her sales_____in tens of millions.
A) are translated, are calculated
B) were translated, were calculated
C) have been translated, are calculated
D) had been translated, were calculated
25. (1 балл).The capital of England
A)New-York B)Oxford **C)London** D)Belfast
26. (1 балл). What can't you see in England?
A)Tower of London B)Trafalgar Square C)The British Museum
D)Red Square
27. (1 балл). England is situated in …
A)Russia **B)United kingdom** C)Australia D)America
28. (1 балл). This clock … now.
A)repair B) is repairing C) is repaired **D) is being repaired**
29. (1 балл). The bank robber …. local police.
A)have been arrested B) was arrested
C) have arrested D)are arrested

30. (1 балл). In recent years, scientific and technological developments _____human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole.

A)have drastically changed B)are drastically changing

C) drastically changed D) change drastically

Часть B (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов).Установите соответствие между заголовками A–F и текстами 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок:

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **Variety helps socializing**
2. **The Net socializing**
3. **Negative socializing**
4. **Fears of loneliness**
5. **Socializing dominates education**
6. **Eager to socialize**
7. **Family socializing**
8. **Kids need more socializing**

A. Most students that don't have any friends at school get depressed or something because they feel lonely, down, and that nobody wants to talk to them. They also might get those phobia things, like for instance, being insecure when talking to someone, or people, for one of the "first" times. So therefore, when a teacher calls them, they might feel uncomfortable with answering. They also might have stuff going through their heads and can't focus on a test, worksheet, or whatever class assignment.

B. In many instances, the failure to socialize may be a key factor in qualifying for special education. It is one of the triad of feature for a diagnosis of autism, for example. Special education has a very strong emphasis on inclusion, which in significant part provides for increased social interaction. Learning how to get by in society is an absolutely key component to education, irrespective of whether it is the subject of a performance test.

C. In order to get through school properly you need to be able to socialize. It is especially important for little children. That's why in my early childhood education course we are learning that developing ways of having healthy social interactions is so important for children.

D. Various societies have varied socializing skills among their members. It does not mean that one culture is superior to others. It just depends on the way that the civilization under study has progressed. A civilization which has cultivated its young generation with a common set of rules and a uniform educational system is more likely to be at harmony. But on the other hand in the United States of

America each minor community brings its culture, its ethnicity and their customs. Having so many socializing influences makes the society more tolerant.

E. My boyfriend used to go out clubbing all the time. But I'm an introvert and I can't stand that way of easy living. I told him how it made me feel but he says he wants to start going out more, he says socializing is part of his path in life. I asked him what it would be like if we had our own place, he said he would be working all day and then out socializing every night except for the weekends, then he would spend it with me, this is what he would be like if we lived together.

F. Every time I use Myspace, Facebook or Bebo, I have a chance to socialize. I use these websites to talk to old friends and make new friends, but the thing is I never ever get that chance to meet a friend, it would be cool to try that, but I don't know what socializing websites guarantee that, I would like a safe teen site, where I can meet and make cool mates.

G. There are two types of socializing, depending on the nature of factors that influence them. One is positive when a person learns through good and happy experiences. Parents teaching their kids from their experiences, learning from books or from peers are some example of positive socializing. Positive socializing can take on the form of natural socializing and planned socializing.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	4	5	8	1	6	2	7

32. (10 баллов) Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN MAINLINE

"The Great Siberian Track" is a well-known name in the history of the Russian State. It was given to the unique railway that connected the European part of the country with the Pacific Coast.

The history of railway construction in Russia started at the end of the 19th century. Railway mainlines were laid down from the Western borders of the country to St. Petersburg and Moscow, from the center to the Volga region and from Ural to Central Asia. In 1892, the railway network in Russia had a total length of 32,000 km. That very year Samara-Zlatoust railway was built which later became a liaison between railways in the European part of Russia and the Trans-Siberian Mainline. On March 15 1891, *Alexander III* issued an imperial prescript addressed to future Emperor *Nicholas II* that stated: "I command to start constructing a railway across all Siberia to connect the Siberian region with the European part of Russia. I also entrust you with groundbreaking* of the Great Siberian Track in Vladivostok."

Two projects of the future mainline were proposed – "the southern version" and "the northern version". "The northern version" suggested by the Minister of

Railways *K.N. Posyet* won. According to his project the railway was shorter by 400 km and was passing by the Siberian high road** and populated areas.
The building of the Great Siberian Track began in 1893. Construction rates were very fast despite the fact that the railroad went through swamps, thick taiga, crossed major rivers and huge mountains. In less than 15 years, more than 8,600 km of track were laid down. At first 10,000 workers were involved in the construction. Later their number went up to 100,000. Job and living conditions were extremely tough. The main tools were spades, picks, axes, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carts.
The building of the gigantic mainline was a heroic deed accomplished by Russian construction workers due to their tenacious efforts and courage. Some of Trans-Siberian stations bear their names – *Rukhlovo, Vyazemskaya, Baranovsky, Snarsky, Adrinovka*, etc. The Minister of Railways *Vitte* wrote: "The Great Siberian Railway breathed life into boundless Siberian lands."
Notes: *ground-breaking – начало строительства (дороги) **high road – тракт
1. The Trans-Siberian Mainline connects the Asian part of Russia with the Pacific Coast.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. *Alexander III* commanded to start constructing the Great Siberian Track.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The first rail of the future Trans-Siberian Railway was laid down in Vladivostok.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. The project of the Trans Siberian Mainline was proposed by the Minister of Railways *Vitte*.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The length of this railway is more than 5,000 km.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Foreign workers and engineers took part in the construction.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. The track went through swamps and taiga.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. The latest machines and mechanisms were used for the railway construction.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
9. The construction lasted 15 years.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
10. The Great Siberian Railway breathed life into boundless Siberian lands.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***олич**ество баллов*
«3»	*21-29*

(«удовлетворительно»)	
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-47 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко
«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
« Английский язык»
Вариант 2
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1.(1 балл). Although the period that we call "the Renaissance" _____in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.

A) begins B) had begun **C)began** D) will begin

2. (1 балл). Egyptians left no written accounts as to the execution of mummification, so the scientists_____to examine mummies and establish their own theories.

A) had B) have C) are having **D)have had**

3. (1 балл). At the first stages of the Industrial Revolution advertising _____a relatively straightforward means of announcement and communication and was used mainly to promote novelties and fringe products which_____un-known to the public.

A) had been, were **C) was, were**
B) had been, had been D) was being, were

4. (1 балл).He … to play soccer.

A)Like B)Liking **C)Likes** D) Be liken

5. (1 балл). I ... very sorry.

A) am B) is C) are D) was

6. (1 балл).There … two apples on the table.

A) Am B) Is **C) Are** D) Be

7. (1 балл)… you show me the way to the library, please?

A) Must **B) Can** C) Should D) Ought to

8. (1балл). Don't you see I'm tired? You ... me, you know.

A)Can help B) could help **C) might have helped** D)may help

9. (1 балл). You are a good football-player. Since when ... you ... football?

A)did play B)Is **C) have been playing** D) had been playing

10. (1 балл). My brother ... music lessons for three years now.

A)have taken **B) has been taking** C) took D) take

11. (1 балл). Выберите пару слов - антонимов:

A)famous- unknown B)outstanding - good C)Tall - small

D) thick - white

12. (1 балл). In 1936 the British Broadcasting Corporation_____to provide a public radio service. Since then the BBC _____by the establishment of independent and commercial radio and television, which_____the BBC's broadcasting monopoly.

A) was established, was influenced, removed

B)was established, has been influenced, removed

C) was established, has been influenced, had removed

D) was established, had been influenced, removed

13. (1 балл). I have ... lot of English books.

C) No article B)an C) the **D) a**

14. (1 балл). My brothers are ... doctors.

C) the B)a **C) No article** D)an

15. (1 балл). A major problem in the construction of new buildings is that windows_____while air conditioning systems.

A) have been eliminated, have not been perfected

B) were eliminated, were not perfected

C) had been eliminated, had not been perfected

D) eliminate, are not perfected

16. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание числа 27

A)Seventy-two B) twenty-seventh C)seventeen **D)twenty-seven**

16. (1 балл). I'm fond of listening ... these tapes.

C) No preposion B) in **C) to** D) of

18. (1 балл).___ what languages are you speaking?

C) at B) on **C) No preposion** D) in

19. (1 балл). (Сколько) rooms has your brother?

C) how much B) where **C) how many** D) why

20. (1 балл). (У кого) has clean paper?

C) what B) where C) why **D) who**

21. (1 балл). Water_____at 100 degrees.

A) boils B) will boil C) is boiling D) will have been boiling

22. (1 балл). Your close friend is your … friend

A)Unfaithful **B) Best** C)Fool D)Bad

23. (1 балл). (Его) daughter is seven years old.

A)he **B) his** C) him D) her

24. (1 балл). Tom is telling (нам) about his work.

A) us B) them C) we D) our

25. (1 балл) Tomorrow we … relax in the village

A)Will **B)Shall** C)Am D)are

26. (1 балл).Yesterday I went … car to the countryside.

A) On B) At C) In **D) By**

27. (1 балл). There are some fruit trees in our park.

A)В нашем парке есть несколько фруктовых деревьев.

B)Несколько фруктовых деревьев растет в нашем парке.

C) В нашем парке можно увидеть несколько фруктовых деревьев.

D) Можно было увидеть несколько деревьев в нашем парке.

28. (1 балл). When the manager arrived, the problem .....

A)had already been solved B) solved

C) had already solved D) had solved

29. (1 балл). A prize ..... to whoever solves this equation.

A)will be giving **B) will be given** C) gives D) giving

30. (1 балл). Укажите, с каким словом (или сочетанием слов) может сочетаться данное слово straight.

A) tickets **B) streets** C) examinations D) exercises

Часть B (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. BUILDING NEW RELATIONS
2. RENT A GRANNY
3. CARE AND SUPPORT
4. KEEPING FAMILY TOGETHER
5. PLAYING FAVOURITES
6. GOING OUT TOGETHER
7. FAMILY VIOLENCE
8. DIFFICULT RELATIVE

H. Of course, as your children grow, marry and have children of their own, it is not as easy to spend each holiday together. Be flexible and either alternate holidays or pick a few specific holidays where the entire family will be together. Sometimes it sounds like an overwhelming feat, especially if you have a large family, but as I said, children, even when they become adults, need those special occasions and traditions and they will go out of their way to make sure they happen.

I. If you are lucky enough to have a sister, you already know that is a special bond unlike any other. Many factors can affect your relationship with your sister as you get older, however, such as age differences, geographic location, new family responsibilities - even sibling rivalry!

J. If your sister-in-law is much younger than you, then it will be very easy for you to win her over. Little girls love spending time with their big brother's girlfriends, and you're this little girl's big brother's wife, so she's going to be elated to spend time with you. Play together with Barbie dolls, or ask her to help you decorate some Christmas cookies. Become her friend, and take an active interest in her, and she will love you forever.

K. When parents are surveyed on the subject of favoritism, nearly all respondents say that despite their best efforts to the contrary, they have favored one child over another at least occasionally. "I see the frustration and behavior problems in our oldest child resulting from the favoritism their father shows our youngest child," said one parent in response to a recent *Vision* survey on the topic. "It is a very serious problem in our family."

L. A new "grannies-for-rent" service in Poland brings together elderly people without families, and people who miss having real grandparents. A local University for the Elderly set up the programme, which aims to benefit people from all generations.

M. Unfortunately for many, home can be anything but a safe haven. Men and women alike may find their home a fierce battleground. For children it may be where they are most vulnerable to assault, misuse or deprivation, ironically at the very hands of those who have a duty to safeguard and nourish them. Even the elderly may have reason to fear those who should be their caretakers.

N. Parents give an enormous amount to their children, and as a result they're extremely invested in them, in helping them grow and thrive. They look out for their interests, stay up with them when they're sick, clean up their messes when they're sick - all of that investment helps the child grow and feel secure.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	4	8	1	5	2	7	3

32. (10 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

The underground railways as a kind of city transport appeared in the second half of the 19th century. The first underground system was proposed by *Charles Pearson* in 1843. Twenty years later the first line of the London Underground was opened for traffic. Its length was almost four miles. On that first historic day, 30,000 Londoners made the first underground railway travel in the world.

In the early days, the trains were driven by steam locomotives, which burnt coal, filling the tunnels with smoke. It is said that the train staff and porters asked for a permission to grow beards and moustaches – as an early form of smog mask. The tunnels of the first underground were made as small as possible in order to reduce the construction costs. The coaches themselves were small and narrow.

According to *Pearson*'s project, all lines were laid down close to the ground surface. The deep tunneling came later, in 1890. Constructing the tunnel through miles of clay, sand and gravel is no easy task, and it was *James Henry Greathead* who developed the method, which made the construction of most London tunnels possible. One of the longest continuous tunnels in the world is the 16½-mile tunnel on the Northern line. The first escalator was also installed in the London Underground in 1911.

During the World War II, the London Underground served as a shelter for thousands of Londoners. Many British Museum treasures spent the war in the tunnels of the underground. The railways were prepared for any emergency that might occur. They had duplicate control systems, repair groups, duplicate power supply and so on. To minimize the danger of flooding the underground near the Thames, isolating doors were built in the tunnels. All the trains were equipped with special reduced lighting for using on open sections of track. Nowadays the London Underground is the most popular means of city transport. Its length is about 300 km and it has 273 stations.

1. The underground railways appeared in the 20th century.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. The London Underground is the oldest Metro in the world.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The first line was constructed according to *Pearson*'s project.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. In the 19th century, all the trains were driven by electric locomotives.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The first line of the London Underground was laid down deep under the ground.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. The method of deep tunneling was developed by *James Greathead*.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. The first escalator in the world was installed in the Moscow Metro.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. During the World War II the London Underground did not operate.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
9. Different measures were taken to minimize the danger of flooding the tunnels near the Thames.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
10. At present, the length of the London Underground is over 400 km.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	2

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***олич**ество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-47 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
« Английский язык»
Вариант 3
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант

1.(1 балл). Before you_____, don't forget to lock the door.

A) are leaving **B) leave** C) will leave D) shall leave

2. (1 балл). If I _____ a million pounds, 1_____it to the charity organization.

A)won, would give B) had won, would give
C) won, would have given D) had won, would have given
3. (1 балл). Выберите синоним к слову much:
A) a lot of B) few C) little D) how much
4. (1 балл). Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of all ages, lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals ... less understood.
A)have been B)had been **C) were** D)Have been got
5. (1 балл). When the Civil War ended traffic on the Mississippi river Mark Twain ... his job as a river pilot and moved to the West.
A) left B) had left C) was D) Are
6. (1 балл). In the modern world Britain was the first country where capitalism ... established.
A)has been B) had been **C) was** D) is
7**. (1 балл). … you tell me the story, please?**
A) Should B) Must **C) Can** D) Ought to
8. (1 балл). Police, fire fighters, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters ... work on holiday in the USA.
A) could B) might C)can **D) must**
9. (1 балл). Perhaps in the future men ... on the sea, away from the crowded and noisy cities on land.
A) would live B) are living C) live **D) will live**
10. (1 балл)The student ... as an assistant to a trained worker next week.
A) will work B) shall work C) would work D)Be
11. (1 балл) This task is … than this quiz
A) Easier B) More easy C) The most easy D) Easy
12. (1 балл). Выберите антоним к слову old:
A)young B)nice C)small D)big
13. (1 балл). This is ... English textbook.
A) the B)a C)an **D) No article**
14. (1 балл). What colour is ... floor in your room?
A)a B)an **C) the** D) No article
15. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание числа 2000
A) two hundreds B) two thousands C)second thousand **D) two thousand**
16. (1 балл). Сколько лет вашей дочери?
A)How is your daughter? **B)How old is your daughter?**
C)How many daughters have you? D) How much years to your sister?
16. (1 балл). There is a picture ... sofa.
A) around **B) over** C) in D) on
18. (1 балл) Mary is writing ... chalk on the blackboard.
A) for B) with **C) around** D) of
19. (1 балл). Who is (отсутствует)?
A) present B) ill **C) absent** D) married

20. (1 балл). When ... they come back?
A) did B) have C) were D)must
21. (1 балл). Mary … just … the dishes
A)Has been washed B)Have washed **C)Has washed**
D)Has been washing
22. (1 балл). Last night Jasper … the cake
A)Ate B)Eat C)Was eaten D)Have been eaten
23. (1 балл). Their Institute is in N. street, (наш) is in the centre of the city.
A) ours B) our C) we D) us
24. (1 балл). It was evident that water ... at 100°C.
A) boils **B)boiled** C) had boiled D) boiling
25. (1 балл). Yesterday we went … bus to the National Gallery.
A) On B) At C) In **D) By**
26. (1 балл). Find the name of city
A)United kingdom B) Russia C)Australia **D) London**
27. (1 балл). Ancient people didn't know that the Earth ... around the Sun.
A)goes B)has gone C)went D) go
28. (1 балл). The cathedral …. by Sir Christophen Wren after Great Fire
A) was built B) built C) were being built D) builtded
29. (1 балл). The hotel ….. a famous designer .
A) will be redecorated B) will redecorated
C) will be decorate D) decorated
30. (1 балл). His language skills seem ___.
A) to improving **B) to be improving**
C) improving D) improve

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. THE WAR OFFICE PROPAGANDA
2. CHANCES FOR SIGHTSEEING
3. WINNING DRESSES
4. STARS ARE ALWAYS STARS
5. BRIGHT IMAGES
6. TO HONOUR THE FORMER STAR
7. MEN AND WOMEN IN ART
8. A NEW GAME WEEK

H. There are many stops on the trail of an Oscars campaign. Nominees do face time at the galas for the various guilds (writers, directors, producers). And

then there's the daytime meet-and-greets at American Film Institute and the nominees luncheon for the Academy Awards themselves. But the clothes get louder where the cameras get brighter at the Golden Globes and later the SAG Awards. A highly subjective ranking of how stars showed up and showed off.

I. "Act of Valor" blends fiction and realism, casting active-duty service members as Navy SEALs (the babes and the bad guy are actors). But some critics question whether the Pentagon has played too large a role in this big-budget Hollywood picture.

J. In her best, loosest moments, Twyla Tharp choreographs the way Woody Allen writes – with a keen understanding of personality, idiosyncratic rhythm and the essence of the performer. In much the same way that Allen crafted the title character of "Annie Hall" (1977) to distill perfectly Diane Keaton's offbeat hesitancies and craziness Tharp created the leading male role in "Push Comes to Shove" (1976) to tease out the contradictions, playfulness and sexual tension coiled up inside ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov. The portrait still feels right all these years later, even when danced by another man in entirely different circumstances.

K. America's favorite quiz show "Jeopardy!" is coming to Washington again for a Power Players Week. It's only the third Power Players Week in the show's 28-year history; the first time was in 1997, and the other time was in 2004. The syndicated hit's producers haven't announced who will compete this year, but don't expect a lot of politicians who are now in office.

L. The new Mob Museum in Las Vegas, which opened Feb. 14, is a late-generation design that uses many of the same tools and techniques one finds at similar venues focused on subjects where popular culture and history are too complicated to be understood. Think of the International Spy Museum or the Crime Museum (billed as "a must-see for CSI fans"), both in Washington and both conveniently located in a neighborhood near the Mall where the white marble of history blends into the neon lights of food, drink and fun.

M. And yet as you wander through this exhibition of 77 works by 35 (mostly unknown) artists, many of which have never been seen outside of France, there's always the possibility that something more is happening. The show is heavy with portraits, in part because female artists were allowed to pursue portraiture as a form more in keeping with gender expectations. Yet many of these relatively conventional portraits are uncommonly interesting, especially those of male sitters. Is there a psychic reversal here, an inversion of the usual power dynamic between the "male" gaze and the submissive "female" subject?

N. The public of the previous years loved celebrities – their generals, athletes and film stars – but until New York Daily News photographer Harry Warnecke put them on the Sunday Magazine. Most people only knew shapes and shadows of famous faces awash in smudged newsprint. Dwight Eisenhower and Roy Rogers came to life in bright tricolor prints, a process so rare and complicated few photographers used it. That's one of the reasons why the

National Portrait Gallery is exhibiting “In Vibrant Color: Vintage Celebrity Portraits from the Harry Warnecke Studio,” which opens on Friday.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	3	1	6	8	2	7	5

32. (10 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1– True), какие не соответствуют (2– False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3– Not stated).

THE OLDEST RAILWAY IN RUSSIA

The St. Petersburg-Moscow Mainline is the oldest and the most outstanding railway in Russia. The project of this railway was proposed by *P.P. Melnikov.* According to his project “chugunka” was planned as a double-track line, 664 km long, with the 5 feet gauge (now the standard), steam-powered. The speed of passenger and freight trains was supposed to be 34.4 km and 16 km respectively.

The construction began in 1843 and lasted 8 years. From the very beginning, the builders faced many hardships because of severe climatic and difficult geological conditions. Hundreds of kilometers of track were laid down through forests and marshes, many rivers were crossed.

The line is virtually straight and level. 185 bridges and 19 viaducts were built to make the line as straight as possible. There is a legend that the route of the railway was chosen by the *Tzar Nikolay I*, who drew a straight line between the two cities on the map and ordered this line to be the route of the railway. However, the fact is that the construction of the line was preceded by long and thorough surveying work, a great part of which was done by *P.P. Melnikov* himself.

All the component parts of the track, bridges and viaducts were produced at Russian

plants by using only domestic materials, including timber for sleepers and cast iron for rails.

One has to give credit* to the first railway builders, who laid the track in extremely difficult conditions. Nobody took care of the workers and nobody paid attention to their working conditions. People lived in “shalashes” or dugouts; ate often tainted food; worked from dawn till sunset, often in water up to their knees and their main tools were spades, picks, axes, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carts. The cruel exploitation of the workers was exposed by Nekrasov in his famous poem “The Railway”.

The railroad was officially opened for traffic on November 1, 1851. The first train departed from St. Petersburg at 11.15 and arrived in Moscow 21 hours 45 minutes later. There were 16 passengers in the first-class cars, 63 – in the second-class cars and 112 – in the thirdclass cars. The speed of the first trains was 40 km/h but two years later, it was increased up to 60 km/h. It was the world’s record in the speed of passenger trains.

Notes: *one has to give credit – нужно отдать должное

1. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the oldest railway in Russia.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. *P.P. Melnikov* made the project of the St. Petersburg – Moscow mainline.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. It was a single-track line.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. This line had many curves and gradients.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. The construction of the line was preceded by long and thorough surveying work.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. All the materials for the construction were imported from Britain.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Rails were made of cast iron.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. The railway was opened for traffic in 1851.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
9. The first train departed from Moscow at midnight.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
10. The train consisted of first-class cars only.
   1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***олличество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-47 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №_____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
« Английский язык»
Вариант 4
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант

1.(1 балл). What are you doing? – I ... reading a book.
A) was **B) am** C)shall D)will

2. (1 балл). Выберите синоним или определения к указанному слову, наиболее точно передающие его смысл actual:
A) real B) good C) active D) time

3. (1 балл). Выберите синоним или определения к указанному слову, наиболее точно передающие его смысл up-to-date:
A) just now **B) modern** C) scientific D) old

4. (1 балл). Выберите пару слов-антонимов:
A) to be born – to die B)to finish – to deal with C) to fail – to miss
D) to do – to make

5. (1 балл). It ... a nice fairy-tale.
A) Is B) Been C) Am D) Are

6. (1 балл). There ... many cars in front of the house.
A) is B) am **C) are** D) was

7. (1 балл). The power of knowledge ... placed in the hands of people.
A) ought to be **B) should be** C) need to be D) must

8. (1 балл). The leopard ... not change his spots.
A) need B)can C) ought D)may

9. (1 балл). We ... take a vacation this month.
A) is not B) did not **C) shall not** D)Be not

10. (1 балл) My brother ... English magazines.
A) has B) have C) is D) are

11. (1 балл). There … a ball under the table.
A)Be B)Am **C)Is** D)Are

12. (1 балл). My uncle has got two … .
A) Horse **B)Horses** C)Horse's D)Horses'

13. (1 балл). There are ... flowers in the garden.
A)a B)the C)an **D) No article**

14. (1 балл). These are ... nice ties.
A)a **B) No article** C)an D)the
15. (1 балл). Выберите правильное написание цифры 13
A) fourteen B) thirty **C) thirteen** D)thirty
16. (1 балл). С каким словом (или сочетанием слов) может сочетаться данное слово air?
A)green B)small **C)clean** D)Bank
16. (1 балл). There are a lot of flowers ... the building of our institute.
A) around B) after C) for D) with
18. (1 балл). I have a few books ... modern writers.
A) at B) after **C) by** D) with
19. (1 балл). What ... American public schools teach?
A) are B) does C)can **D) do**
20. (1 балл) ... the Russian Government do its best to improve the living conditions of the population?
A) does B) do C) is D)are
21. (1 балл). He said that he preferred to spend his days off at home.
A)Он сказал, что предпочитал проводить свои выходные дни дома.
B)Он сказал, что предпочитает проводить свои выходные дни дома.
C)Он говорит, что предпочитал проводить свои выходные дни дома.
D) Он предпочитал, как говорил нам, проводить выходные дни дома.
22. (1 балл). They … this book yet
A)Hasn't been read B)Have read C)Has read **D)Haven't read**
23. (1 балл). Her flat is on the ground floor, (моя) is on the second.
A)mine B) my C) me D) I
24. (1 балл). Whose map is this? It's (его).
A)his B) him C) he D) hers
25. (1 балл). This magazine is … than this one
A) More interesting B) Interesting C) The most interesting
D) Interester
26. (1 балл). Yesterday he went … car to the beach.
A) On B) At C) In **D) By**
27. (1 балл). Find the name of country
A)New York **B)Russia** C)Moscow D)London
28. (1 балл). The room ..... later.
A) will be cleaned B) will clean C) has been cleaned D) cleaned
29. (1 балл). Weekends ..... outdoors by most English people.
A) spend B) are spended C) are spent **D) spended**
30. (1 балл). Выберите синоним или определения к указанному слову, наиболее точно передающие его смысл opinion:
A) to put into production B) to pay attention to

C) an idea of something or somebody D) to getting up brains

Часть B (дополнительная часть)

31. (7 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. ***GAMER APPEARANCE OPTIONS***
2. ***NOWADAYS APPEARANCE COMES FIRST***
3. ***INDIVIDUALISM IS BETTER THAN IMITATION***
4. ***BUYING SCREEN APPEARANCE***
5. ***HOROSCOPE PREDOMINANCE***
6. ***COMMON APPEARANCE FOR A GREAT MAN***
7. ***PERSONALITY DICTATES APPEARANCE***
8. ***NEVER KNOWS WHICH WAY TO LOOK***

A However, some people become so insecure because of unfair judgment passed on them based on their appearance, that they actually begin using their appearance as a tool to hide who they really are. That's unnatural and the person they turn into ends up being quite unlikable to those outside their group most of the time. We were all born the way we were for a reason. Granted, it may be a reason we don't yet understand, but there is a reason and instead of trying to run from our differences and fit in with everyone else, we should understand who we are. That will bring us that much closer to finding the answer, to why we are the way we are.

B Aries – is mostly of medium height and athletically built. The head and forehead are standing out. Eyebrows are bushy. His temper is fiery. Such person is a ground breaker in everything. He is very active and energetic, prefers to act then think of his deeds. The head injuries may take place.

C With all of the character customization options that you get with Skyrim, it's easy to go overboard and choose an appearance that seems exciting at first, but that quickly loses its appeal. If you've already invested dozens of hours in your character, earned a ton of gold, and completed numerous quests, it's not surprising if you don't want to go back and do it all over again with a new character just to change the way you look. Fortunately, there is a way to change your character's name and appearance later in the game by using the console. You can also use this to change your sex if you want, just don't change your race!

D When he was forty-one years of age Wesley was described by Dr. Kennicott as being "neither tall nor fat. … His black hair, quite smooth and parted very exactly, added to a peculiar composure in his countenance, showed him to be an uncommon man." Tyerman says, "In person Wesley was rather below the middle size, but beautifully proportioned, without an atom of superfluous flesh;

yet muscular and strong, with a forehead clear and smooth, a bright penetrating eye, and a lovely face, which retained the freshness of its complexion to the latest period of his life.”

E Hello, I was wondering does anyone know if it’s possible to get the Cleric armour appearance from the character creation screen? I’ve found that you can get ones similar to it by buying or finding half plates that have the full plate icon, but I haven’t found the exact appearance so far. It’s the one with the chain robe and the armoured shoulders and neck piece with the tabard over the top, it’s really a driving incentive for me to find this armour if possible, also does anyone know if the Paladin armour from the character creation screen exists in the game? I play on the Sarlona server and my character is named Grimand Oathhammer, if anyone has either of these armours and they are sellable, would they be willing to sell or trade with me?

F If you are good, personality comes naturally. No matter what color, race or religion you belong to, if you are a good human being, you will never be alone. All you need is to believe in what you do, and do it with complete dedication, honesty and love. And, your efforts will be rewarded. If you are good at something, believe in your talent, don’t look back. If you want to, you can! This is the kind of confidence, you get when you believe in your strengths and values. Every individual is a different package and everyone has a personality.

G Appearance speaks a lot for you than personality. For instance when you appear for an interview, the interviewer will judge your appearance before he gets to know your personality. Suppose you are meeting your potential in-laws for the first time, you are dressed in a dirty jeans, sandals and shaggy hair, believe me you will not a get a wife! You need to look presentable for you to be taken seriously. First of all from the description above, you will be expressing yourself as a disorganized person. I think appearance is very important.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	3	5	1	6	4	7	2

32. (10 баллов). Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основания текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated).

FROM THE HISTORY OF RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The history of railways in Great Britain began in the second part of the 18th century. The first railways were horse-powered and were used for transporting coal, timber and ore. Later on, horse-powered railways appeared in large cities and were used as passenger transport. However, they did not last long.

In 1663, *James Watt* invented the stationary steam engine and *George Stephenson* was one of the first who put a steam engine on wheels. He made a design of a locomotive but could
not build it, as he had no money. Some businessmen decided to construct a railway between *Stockton* and *Darlington* to see how *Stephenson'*s locomotive worked. On the day when it was opened, a man on a horse went in front of the engine and shouted that the train was coming. *Stephenson*, who was running his locomotive, asked the horseman to go away. He put steam on and ran his locomotive at a speed of 12 miles per hour. It was the beginning of steam-powered railways. In 1829, *the Liverpool-Manchester Railway* was built, and the railway company offered a prize of £500 for the best steam train. The prize was won by *G. Stephenson* with his famous train the *"Rocket*". This locomotive was faster and stronger than the first one; it could pull 13 tons and achieved an "unheard-of speed" of 29 miles (46 km) per hour.
At first, many people were afraid of the railways. However, in 1842 the steam-powered railways were already in wide use in Britain. It should be said* that the gauge was not the same on all the railways. The famous English engineer *Brunel* considered that the** broader the gauge, the easily would the trains run. Following his advice *the Great Western Company* had constructed the railway network with a gauge of 7 feet. That is why for many years there were two gauges in England: the 7 feet suggested by *Brunel* and 4 feet 8½ inches, offered by *Stephenson.* It was inconvenient because where there was a break of gauges, delay was caused and time was wasted. Angry people wrote to the newspapers and demanded to change the broad gauge. At last in *the House of Commons**** the broad gauge was described as a "national evil". It was very difficult to alter the gauge as the engines, carriages, wagons were made for the broad gauge and more than 30 years "The Battle of the Gauges" lasted. Only in 1892 *the Great Western Railways* was converted to the standard gauge.
Notes: *it should be said – следует сказать
**the…, the – чем…, тем
***the House of Commons – Палата Общин

1. The first horse-powered railways in Great Britain were used for transporting passengers in large cities.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. The stationary steam engine was invented by *James Watt*.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. The speed of the first *Stephenson*'s locomotive was 29 miles an hour.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. The first *Stephenson*'s locomotive was tested on the Liverpool-Manchester Railway.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. *Stephenson* received a prize of £500 for his locomotive the *"Rocket"*.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. At first lots of people were afraid of the railways.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. At the 19th century, the gauge of all railways was 4 feet 8½ inches.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
8. *Brunel* suggested constructing railways with narrow gauge.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
9. “The Battle of the Gauges” lasted more than 35 years.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
10. Now, most railways in Britain have the standard gauge.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к***оличество баллов*
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-47 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Ключи. Вариант 1

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	A	**31**	
2	C	A	4
3	C	B	5
4	B	C	8
5	B	D	1
6	A	E	6
7	B	F	2
8	A	G	7
9	C		
10	A		

11	A	**32**	
12	B	1	1
13	C	2	1
14	C	3	1
15	C	4	2
16	B	5	2
16	A	6	2
18	C	7	1
19	A	8	2
20	A	9	3
21	A	10	1
22	A		
23	C		
24	C		
25	C		
26	D		
27	B		
28	D		
29	A		
30	A		

Ключи. Вариант 2

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	C	**31**	
2	D	A	4
3	C	B	8
4	C	C	1
5	A	D	5
6	C	E	2
7	B	F	7
8	C	G	3
9	C		
10	B		
11	A		
12	B	**32**	
13	D	1	2
14	C	2	1
15	A	3	1
16	D	4	2
16	C	5	2
18	C	6	1
19	C	7	2

20	D	8	3
21	A	9	3
22	B	10	2
23	B		
24	A		
25	B		
26	D		
27	A		
28	A		
29	B		
30	B		

Ключи. Вариант 3

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	B	**31**	
2	A	A	3
3	A	B	1
4	C	C	6
5	A	D	8
6	C	E	2
7	C	F	**7**
8	D	G	5
9	D		
10	A		
11	A		
12	A	**32**	
13	D	1	2
14	C	2	1
15	D	3	2
16	B	4	3
16	B	5	1
18	C	6	2
19	C	7	1
20	A	8	1
21	C	9	2
22	A	10	2
23	A		
24	B		
25	D		
26	D		
27	A		
28	A		
29	A		

30	B		

Ключи. Вариант 4

Часть А (обязательная часть)		**Часть В (дополнительная часть)**	
1	B	**31**	
2	A	A	3
3	B	B	5
4	A	C	1
5	A	D	6
6	C	E	4
7	B	F	**7**
8	A	G	2
9	C		
10	A		
11	C		
12	B		
13	D	**32**	
14	B	1	2
15	C	2	1
16	C	3	1
16	A	4	1
18	C	5	1
19	D	6	1
20	A	7	1
21	A	8	2
22	D	9	3
23	A	10	1
24	A		
25	A		
26	D		
27	B		
28	A		
29	D		
30	C		

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03. «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»

Контрольно-оценочные средства по дисциплине «Английский язык» созданы на основе государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования по Английскому языку (базовый уровень) и в соответствии с учебным планом, утвержденным директором ГПОУ БМТ и на основе рабочей программы, разработанной преподавателями техникума.

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих общих компетенций:

Общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Владение различными способами поиска информации; Оперативный и самостоятельный поиск необходимой информации, обеспечивающий наиболее быстрое и эффективное выполнение производственных задач.
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.	Умение использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	Умение решать творческие коллективные задания. Умения выполнять проектные работы.
ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.	Умение брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды, результат выполнения заданий. Практический опыт работы в коллективе и команде. Умение провести самоанализ и коррекцию результатов собственной работы.
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	Проявляет интерес к инновациям в области профессиональной деятельности. Умение самостоятельной работы при изучении профессионального модуля.
ОК 9. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.	Умение изменять и использовать технологии сбора, размещения, хранения, накопления, преобразования и передачи данных в профессиональной деятельности. Анализирует инновации в области профессиональной деятельности.

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Контрольно-оценочные средства разработаны для промежуточного контроля по дисциплине в 7семестре 4 курса для специальности ступени ППССЗ. Форма промежуточного контроля – дифференцированный зачет.

Задания на дифференцированном зачете проверяют знания и умения обучающихся по специальности 130207-Электроснабжение (по отраслям).

Дифференцированный зачет проводится письменно в течение 90 минут. Задания на дифференцированный зачет по учебной дисциплине «Английский язык».» состоят из двух частей А и В (тесты по грамматике и страноведческому материалу и задания для работы с текстом). Контрольные задания охватывают все лексико-грамматические темы рабочей программы дисциплиныОГСЭ.03 «Английский язык».

Задания оцениваются по 5 –бальной шкале. Оценка, полученная на дифференцированном зачете, является итоговой.

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*20-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-39* *(не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*40-45* *(не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Технологическая матрица

Темы	**Часть А (задания № 1-30)**	**Часть В (задания № 31-35)**
Тема 3.2. Документы (письма, контракты).	Времена действительного залога.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Официальные и неофициальные документы».
Тема 3.3. Транспорт.	Видовременные формы глагола. Виды наклонений.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «История железнодорожного транспорта. Транссибирская магистраль».
Тема 3.4. Промышленность.	Пунктуация в английском языке. Правила пунктуации в сложном предложении.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «История промышленности. Промышленность России.»
Тема 3.5.	Видовременные формы	Лексика и устойчивые

Детали, механизмы.	глагола. Активный залог.	словосочетания по теме «Компьютерные системы на железнодорожном транспорте».
Тема 3.6. Оборудование, работа.	Видовременные формы глагола. Пассивный залог.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Современное оборудование. Работа на транспорте и в энергетике».
Тема 3.7. Инструкции, руководства.	Модальные глаголы, личные, притяжательные местоимения. Повелительное наклонение.	Лексика и устойчивые словосочетания по теме «Автоматизация железнодорожного транспорта. Должностные инструкции».

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Задания на дифференцированный зачет по английскому языку состоят из двух частей, включающих в себя 32 задания.

Часть А (обязательная часть) (задания по грамматике, лексике и страноведческому материалу) состоит из 30 заданий с выбором ответа. К каждому заданию приводятся четыре варианта ответа, из которых только один верный. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение части – 40 минут. При выполнении заданий части А необходимо обвести номер выбранного ответа в зачетной работе. Если Вы обвели не тот номер, то зачеркните этот обведённый номер крестиком и затем обведите номер нового ответа.

Часть В (дополнительная часть) (задания по чтению) содержит 2 задания на понимание прочитанных текстов. Задания на соответствия заголовков и текстов и на понимание содержания текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий части – 50 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. На выполнение письменной зачетной работы отводится 90 мин.

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 1
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1. (1 балл) **Great Britain consists of ... parts.**
   A) the three **B) three** C) a three D) two
2. (1 балл) **My mother … at work.**
   A) Were **B) Is** C) Am D) Are
3. (1 балл) **It is evident that ... want peace.**
   A) a people B) the people **C) people** D) peoples
4. (1 балл) **The acting was poor, but we enjoyed ... .**
   A) music B) a music C) the music D) musics
5. (1 балл) **Draughts ... not a complicated game.**
   A) are **B) is** C) be D) were
6. (1 балл) **All news ... fast.**
   A) travels B) travel C) are travelling D) is travelling
7. (1 балл) **They became successful ... .**
   A) businessman **B) businessmen** C) businessmans D) businessmens
8. (1 балл) **This is ... room.**
   A) Jane and Mary's B) Jane's and Mary's C) Jane's and Mary D) Jane's Mary
9. (1 балл) **I heard it ... the radio.**
   A) in **B) on** C) by D) to
10. (1 балл) **I was busy and couldn't listen ... the radio.**
    A) are **B) to** C) on D) for
11. (1 балл) **The conference began ... October 18.**
    A) at B) to C) in **D) on**
12. (1 балл) **What is the name of the sea ... England and France?**
    A) among **B) between** C) of D) to
13. (1 балл) **We'll go to Rome ... bus.**
    A) by B) on C) in D) with
14. (1 балл) **Honesty is ... policy.**
    A) best **B) the best** C) better D) a best

15.(1 балл) **Hotels are becoming ... nowadays.**

A) more expensive B) the most expensive C) expensiver D) expensivest

16. (1 балл) **Do you want ... tea?**

A) any **B) some** C) more D) any more

16.(1 балл) **Please, ... be late for classes!**

A) not **B) don't** C) no D)not be

18.(1 балл) **... there ... a lecture tomorrow?**

A) Will ... be B) Shall ... be C) Would ... be D) Was … be

19.(1 балл) **What ... American public schools teach?**

A) are **B) do** C) more D) does

20.(1 балл) **Pushkin, the great Russian poet, was born in ... .**

A) a 1699 **B) 1699** C) the 1699 D) 1679 year

21. (1 балл). **How long did you study last night?**

A) With Bob B) In my room. **C) For three hours** D) English.

22. (1 балл). **What did you eat last night?**

A) Spaghetti. B) At home. C) With my family. D) At six.

23. (1 балл) **Winter sport is …**

A) Skiing B) Swimming C) Tennis D) Volleyball

24. (1 балл) **Where is ___ nearest gas station?**

A) a B) an **C) the** D) –

25. (1 балл**). I really like these flowers. Do you like ___?**

A) they **B) them** C) it D) their

26. (1 балл). **It ___ 8 o'clock.**

A) am B) were C) will **D) is**

27. (1 балл) **What ... have you seen at the museum?**

A) still B) more **C) else** D) yet

28. (1 балл) **Tom has ... finished his work.**

A) still **B) already** C) still D) yet

29. (1 балл) **... there millions of starts within our galaxy?**

A) is **B) are** C) will D) has been

30. (1 балл) **There ... ten pens and a magazine on the table.**

A) is **B) are** C) was D) will

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (5 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **Parts of the body**
2. Regional English
3. Sport
4. Shopping for clothes

5. Body Language
6. Fashion
7. Language Development
8. Manners

A. People are taught to say “thank you” or “thanks” when somebody has given them something or done something for them. In a shop many British people say “thank you” several times at the checkout, when the operator tells them the total cost of their goods and when he or she gives them their change or gives back their credit cards.

B. During World War 1 women began wearing shorter skirts and bared their legs. Soon they began wearing trousers. Men’s suits became looser and were worn with a long tie. During the 1960s women wore miniskirts. Jeans and T-shirts became popular with both men and women.

C. Many people in Britain buy their clothes in chain stores or department stores. There is a traditional department store, Marks & Spencer, which is popular with people of all ages. To the British, clothes here are typical of the middle range: they are neither cheap nor expensive, fairly good quality and rather conservative.

D. Some words and phrases used in cricket have become idioms with a wider use. An unfair action may be described as “not cricket”, because cricket is used to be thought of as a gentleman’s sport and high standards of behavior were expected from players. The idiom is rather old-fashioned, because the language is always changing, but it is still used humorously.

E. Modern dialects come from Old English. The Old East Midlands dialect later became standard English, while others became dialects spoken today in various parts of Britain. Most British people can recognize Cockney, a London dialect of the working class. The northern Geordie dialect shares many features with Scottish English.

F. A finger held to the lips means “Be quiet!” If you stick your fingers in your ears, you cannot stand the noise of something. Lifting the arm is used to attract attention. People clap their hands to show they are pleased about something. If you stand with your hands on your hips, you are angry. Children stick their tongues to show they do not like somebody, but this is rude.

G. Our team won after a long and breath-taking fight. The only goal was scored at the 82nd minute of the match by the young halfback Sean Smorret.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
8	6	4	7	2	5	3

32. (6 баллов) Прочитайте текст и выполните послетекстовое задание.

English railways

The first Act of Parliament for a railway, giving right of way over other people's property, was passed in 1658, and the first for a public railway, to carry the traffic of all comers, dates from 1801. The Stockton and Dailington Railway,

opened on 27 September 1825, was the first public steam railway in the world, although it had only one locomotive and relied on horse traction for the most part, with stationary steam engines for working inclined planes. The obvious advantages of railways as a means of conveying heavy loads and passengers brought about a proliferation of projects. The Liverpool & Manchester, 30 miles (48 km) long and including formidable engineering problems, became the classic example of a steam railway for general carriage. It opened on 15 September 1830 in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, who had been Prime Minister until earlier in the year. On opening day, the train stopped for water and the passengers alighted on to the opposite track; another locomotive came along and William Huskisson, an MP and a great advocate of the railway, was killed. Despite this tragedy the railway was a great success; in its first year of operation, revenue from passenger service was more than ten times that anticipated. Over 2500 miles of railway had been authorized in Britain and nearly 1500 completed by 1840. Britain presented the world with a complete system for the construction and operation of railways. Solutions were found to civil engineering problems, motive power designs and the details of rolling stock. The natural result of these achievements was the calling in of British engineers to provide railways in France, where as a consequence left-hand running is still in force over many lines.

Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right (+). It is wrong (-).

1. The history of English railroads is long. The first mention dates back to XVIII century.
2. The first attempts of the railway were successful.
3. British railway presented a simple system for the construction and operation.

1	2	3
right	right	wrong

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-35 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*36-41 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

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«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 2
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1. (1 балл) **I want to tell you ... interesting.**
   A) some **B) something** C) somebody D) somewhere.
2. (1 балл) **... postman comes every morning.**
   A) — **B) a** C) an D) the.
3. (1 балл**) Mike is a careless driver, he drives ... than you.**
   A) good B) better C) bad **D) worse**.
4. (1 балл) **Mother doesn't have much free time. Neither ... .**
   A) do I B) do I have C) I do D) I am.
5. (1 балл) **It has been snowing all day. I wonder when ... .**
   A) will it stop B) does it stop C) it stops **D) it will stop**.
6. (1 балл) **This is ... useful advice.**
   A) such **B) such a** C) so D) so a.
7. (1 балл) **He ... his hat to welcome us.**
   A) rose **B) has risen** C) raised D) is rising.
8. (1 балл) **He has got … CDs.**
   A) not any B) any **C) some** D) not some
9. (1 балл) **They let their children ... different pets at home.**
   A) keeps B) keeping **C) keep** D) to keep.
10. (1 балл) **You have to support your children, ... ?**
    A) have you **B) haven't you** C) do you D) don't you.
11. (1 балл) **We all... mistakes when we are young.**
    A) do B) make C) did D) made.
12. (1 балл) **Something is wrong with the watch. Can you repair ... ?**
    A) they B) it **C) them** D) its.
13. (1 балл) **She looks ... today.**
    A) happily **B) happy** C) nicely D) beautifully.
14. (1 балл) **I'll give the book back as soon as he ... it.**
    A) will want B) want **C) wants** D) doesn't want.

15. (1 балл) **When the phone rang I... a bath.**
A) had **B) was having** C) had been having D) have been had.
16. (1 балл) **How … potatoes do you need?**
A) many B) some C) much D) no
16. (1 балл) **Smog is ... .**
A) a man's suit B) a heavy rain **C) a thick fog** D) a man's hat.
18. (1 балл) **When I arrived at the party, Tom ... home.**
A) had already gone B) has already gone C) already went D) have already gone.
19. (1 балл) **Is that the man ... yesterday?**
A) you're met B) met you **C) you met** D) has met you
20. (1 балл) **We couldn't find the cat ... .**
A) any B) nowhere **C) anywhere** D) everywhere.
21. (1 балл) **He won't let anyone ... his records.**
A) to touch B) to have touched **C) touch** D) touching.
22. (1 балл) **... already dark outside.**
A) There was B) It was C) There had been **D) It had been**.
23. (1 балл) **England consists of ... .**
A) districts **B) counties** C) states D) regions.
24. (1 балл) **St. Valentine's Day is observed in ... .**
A) February B) May C) November D) December.
25. (1 балл) **The safest topic for conversation in England is ... .**
A) politics B) music **C) weather** D) love.
26. (1 балл) **… he watching TV now ?**
A) Does B) Do C) Are **D) Is**
27. (1 балл) **I … at 7 o'clock in the morning.**
A) get up B)go to bed C) has breakfast D)play chess
28. (1 балл) **… you watch TV everyday?**
A) Does B) Are **C) Do** D) Is
29. (1 балл) **Does this car use ... petrol?**
A) much B) many C) a few D) some
30. (1 балл) **... <u>people</u> are early risers.**
A) Much B) No C) Any **D) Some**

Часть B (дополнительная часть)

31. (5 баллов). Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. **World language**
2. Media and communication
3. City lifestyle
4. English in schools
5. Diverse population

6. Leisure and pastime
7. Environmental issues
8. Countryside

A. Speaking English gives people many privileges in society. It is possible to communicate successfully with those who don't know your mother tongue. In order to possess these privileges school teachers introduce six hours of learning English a week for all Russian schools. Learning English should become more intensive to make Russian citizens more communicative.
B. The USA is often called a melting pot – a total mix of races and nationalities. In fact, the same could be said of Britain, except this process took far longer. The British today are the result of wave after wave of conquest, migration and mixing. Now there are people of all colours and races in the UK. They are mostly former inhabitants of the former British colonies.
C. Lately, people have been moving into suburbs, smaller tows and the country. Villages, farms and cottages, which used to be full of agricultural workers, are now the homes of people who drive to their offices in cities. So Britain remains one of the most urbanized countries in the world, with nine in ten of the population living in towns or cities.
D. The poet William Blake wrote 200 years ago of " England's green and pleasant land." In spite of their mainly urban lives, this image is still strong in British people imagination. They love their countryside and watch hours of wildlife programmes on TV every week. Some of the first environmental organisations in the world started in Britain. The British managed to defeat the London smog: replacing coal by oil and gas. And they are rather proud of this achievement.
E. English is very popular nowadays. It's the language of computers, science, business and politics. English is an amazing language, the language of great literature. Half of the world's scientific literature is published in English. Nearly half of the world's business deals in Europe are conducted in English. It's the language of sports and glamour, being the official language of the Olympic Games. English is the official voice of the air and the sea.
F. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the titles of the magazines. Some of them are extremely specialized and lots of them are of new technology. The British are also great newspaper readers. An almost universal British custom, going for a walk, is another surprising fact. This means healthy exercise in the open air with lots of natural life to study on the way. In the city walkers will look for any little bit of park or canal bank.
G. The Cotwolds are green hills in agricultural country to the west of England. A mixture of small fields separated by old – dry stone walls and lines of trees makes this a perfect example of raditional rural area. Farming is balanced with cattle and sheep and small spots of woods. Many farms, houses and churches, like the walls dividing the fields are built of local honey – coloured stone. Villages with climbing roses around the doors of the cottages are small and beautifully kept.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	5	3	7	1	6	8

32. (6 баллов) Прочитайте текст и выполните послетекстовое задание.

The American Railroads: A Long and Storied History

The earliest American railroads in this country date back to the New Jersey Railroad Company of 1815 chartered by Colonel John Stevens. This line was ultimately never constructed and while small gravity and mule-powered roads popped up here and there in the eastern United States it was the coming of the steam locomotive that truly allowed railroads to prosper. In August of 1829 Horatio Allen tested an English-built steamer named the *Stourbridge Lion* in Pennsylvania and the rest as they say, is history. By the time of the Civil War there were more than 60,000 miles of railroad in the country and this ballooned to more than 190,000 by the turn of the 20th century. There was a time in this country when railroads crisscrossed the nation, one could find a pair of railroad tracks only a very short distance from their home, and almost every town, large and small, boasted a train station of some type.

During the height of the industry, commonly referred to as the "Golden Age" from the late 19th century through the 1920s there were more than 254,000 miles of railroad in service. Sadly, as the 20th century progressed rail began to lose its luster and in the waning days between the 1950s and 1970s enormous amounts of our rail heritage was either abandoned or ripped up, most notably structures and landmarks such as Pennsylvania Railroad's iconic Pennsylvania Station in New York City, the Central Railroad of New Jersey’s magnificent Newark Bay Bridge, the Milwaukee Road's entire Pacific Coast Extension (which, itself, contained several noted engineering feats), a number of Chicago's great passenger terminals, and the list goes on and on.

Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right (+). It is wrong (-).

1. The earliest American railroads date back to XVIII century.

2. The first American locomotives were steam ones.

3. The wide development of American railway continued in XX century.

1	2	3
wrong	right	right

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*количество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-35*

	(не менее одного задания дополнительной части)
«5» («отлично»)	*36-41* *(не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 3
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1. (1 балл) **Great Britain consists of ... parts.**
   A) the three **B) three** C) a three D) two
2. (1 балл) **Excuse me, ... tell me the way to the House of Parliament?**
   A) could B) may C) will D)was
3. (1 балл)**... you come and sit down?**
   A) Could B) Are C) Won't D) Shall
4. (1 балл)**... you like a cup of coffee?**
   A) Should **B) Would** C) Could D) Will
5. (1 балл) **I don't like films ... have unhappy endings.**
   A) which B) who C) what D) that
6. (1 балл) **Give the books ... .**
   A) to his B) to he C) him **D) to him**
7. (1 балл) **Is there ... work for you to do every day?**
   A) many **B) much** C) few D) a
8. (1 балл) **Does this car use ... petrol?**
   A) much B) many C) a few D) some
9. (1 балл) **... people are early risers.**
   A) Much B) No C) Any **D) Some**

10. **You can buy stamps at ... post office.**
A) some B) no **C) any** D) much
11. (1 балл) **After the festival's over she ... a vacation with her family.**
A) will take B) take C) taking D) is taking
12. (1 балл).**The capital of England is …**
A) New-York B) Oxford **C) London** D) Belfast
13. (1 балл). **What can't you see in England?**
A) Tower of London B) Trafalgar Square C) The British Museum **D) Red Square**
14. (1 балл).**Christmas in England is celebrated on the … .**
A) 26th of December B) 7th of January **C) 25th of December** D) 25th of January
15. (1 балл). **___ you play tennis yesterday?**
A) Does **B) Did** C) Do D) Doing
16. (1 балл) **I … to school every day.**
A) go B) gos C) goes D) goed
16. (1 балл) **Look! Larry … his bike.**
A) rides **B) is riding** C) rode D) are riding
18. (1 балл) **We … a book now.**
A) is reading **B) are reading** C) read D) reads
19. (1 балл) **There … toys in the box.**
A) is **B) are** C) was D) will
20. (1 балл) **There … ball under the table.**
A) is B) are C) will D) were
21. (1 балл) **My father is … officer.**
A) a B) the C) - **D) an**
22. (1 балл) **He has got … CDs.**
A) not any B) any **C) some** D) not some
23. (1 балл) **Have you got … friends?**
A) some B) not C) not any **D) any**
24. (1 балл) **How … potatoes do you need?**
A) many B) some C) much D) no
25. (1 балл) **There isn't … meat in the fridge.**
A) many **B) much** C) no D) some
26. (1 балл) **I can see a lot of … in the picture.**
A) man **B) men** C) mens D) mans
27. (1 балл) **My uncle has got two …**
A) horse **B) horses** C) horse's D) hors
28. (1 балл) **I like … little house.**
A) these **B) this** C) those D) -
29. (1 балл) **… toys are funny.**
A) Nina **B) Nina's** C) Ninas D) Ninas's
30. (1 балл) **What game … now?**
A) do you play B) are you play C) did you play **D) are you playing**

Часть B (дополнительная часть)

31. (5 баллов). Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. **Famous sights**
2. **Eating out**
3. **Sporting events**
4. **Means of transport**
5. **Pages from history**
6. **The location of the city**
7. **Education**
8. **Population**

A. Influence of New York City is seen throughout the world although is not the capital of the United States. Its nickname, `Big Apple`, was given to it by early immigrants because the city seemed so huge and full of promise. It is located at the mouth of the Hudson River and lies on the same territory as the European cities of Naples and Madrid.

B. The Dutch founded the city in 1614, calling it New Amsterdam. However, in 1664 it was captured by the British and renamed New York. The city grew in importance and was the US capital until 1690. During the 19th century it was transformed by immigration and from the early 20th century became a world centre for industry, commerce and communication. With the economic boom came the construction of its skyline of skyscrapers, two of which, the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre, were destroyed in the attacks of September 11th 2001, when nearly 3,000 people died.

C. New York is the most densely populated and cosmopolitan city in the US with 8, 214, 246 inhabitants speaking 160 languages. 36 % of the city's population is foreign born. Five of the largest ethnic groups are: Puerto Ricans, Italians, West Indians, Chinese and Irish.

D. One in the three New Yorkers uses public transport to get to work, whereas in the rest of the US 90% of people go by car. The New York City Subway, which is open 24/7, is used by 1,4 billion passengers a year. New York is also home to the famous Grand Central Station, three major airports, and 12,000 distinctive, yellow taxi cabs.

E. The New York Marathon held annually on the first Sunday of November, is the largest marathon of the world. It attracts 37,000 runners. However, many New Yorkers prefer a less energetic jog round Central Park. New Yorkers are also keen baseball fans. The two most popular teams are The New York Yankees and The New York Mets.

F. About 40 million tourists visit New York City each year. Major attractions include the Empire State Building, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Times

Square, Central Park and, of course, the luxury shops along the Fifth Avenue. If you are fond of theatres, you can find a lot of them on Broad Way.

G. Tourist are also attracted by the incredible variety of places to eat, from diners with their burgers, bagels and pizza, to many of the finest haute cuisine restaurants in the US, and forgetting the Grand Central Oyster Bar, and the streaming hotdogs sold on every street corner. It is often called `The city that never sleeps` because there is so much to do and see.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6	5	8	4	3	1	2

32. (6 баллов) Прочитайте текст и выполните послетекстовое задание.

Elevated Railways

At the end of the 19-th century the street traffic in big towns became heavy because of rapid development of public transport. After careful studies of the problem some American cities decided that it would be cheaper to build elevated railway carried by high supports above the streets with busy road traffic. Although these elevated railways produced much noise they became popular because they saved people much time.

The project of the "EL" (a shortened form of "elevated railways") was put forward by Charles Harvey. The designer believed that his railway would be a convenient passenger transport in big cities. Indeed, the experiments with the newly designed system were a success, and soon main parts of New York were linked by the elevated railway. The cars were drawn along the track by means of a cable and attained a high speed.

The "EL" was so popular that at one time over one million passengers were travelling on it each day. In later years, however, the underground lines, buses and motor cars took away the traffic from "EL" railway and it had to be closed down.

Elevated Railways - железные дороги на эстакаде

Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right (+). It is wrong (-).

1. The fast development of city transport was in XIX century.
2. Although these elevated railways produced successfully, they didn’t become popular.
3. The experiments with the newly designed elevated railways had a success in Great Britain.

1	2	3
right	wrong	wrong

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-35 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*36-41 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

Рассмотрено на заседании
цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол №____
«___»_____20 ___ г
_____
Подпись председателя ЦМК Расшифровка подписи

Утверждено
Заместитель директора по УПР
_____М.М.Пономаренко

«___»_____20 ___ г.

Зачетная работа
в виде контрольных заданий по дисциплине
«Английский язык»
Вариант 4
Часть А (обязательная часть)

Выберите один правильный вариант:

1. (1 балл). **There … a vase on the table.**
   A) Were **B) Is** C) Am D) Are
2. (1 балл). **My brother and I … born in Almaty.**
   A) Been B) was C) is **D) were**
3. (1 балл). **It … Sunday evening.**
   A) were **B) was** C) am D) are
4. (1 балл). **Where is ___ nearest gas station?**
   A) a B) an **C) the** D) –
5. (1 балл**). I really like these flowers. Do you like ___?**
   A) they **B) them** C) it D) their
6. (1 балл). **It ___ 8 o'clock.**
   A) am **B) is** C) it D) are
7. (1 балл).**Who is not the member of a family?**
   A)Neighbour B)Mother C)Grandfather D)Son

8. (1 балл).**What is not kind of sport?**

A) Figure skating **B)Sport ground** C)Tennis D)Football

9. (1 балл). **I ___ I want to go to Europe in the summer.**

A) have **B) think** C) thinks D) seem

10. (1 балл). **I ___ go to see the doctor last week because I was very ill.**

A) must B) must to **C) had to** D) had

11. (1 балл). **I __speak French without a problem now because I have had many lessons.**

A) may **B) can** C) have D) must to

12. (1 балл). **She's ___ working there since she left school.**

A) had B) done C) have **D) been**

13. (1 балл). **I ___ lemon chicken two weeks ago.**

A) make B) makes **C) made** D) making

14.(1 балл). **Samantha ___ her promise, so her sister doesn't trust her as much anymore.**

A) break B) broken C) made D) making

15. (1 балл).**This task is … than this quiz**

A) Difficulter B) The most difficult **C) More difficult** D) difficult

16. (1 балл).**The capital of England is …**

D) New-York B)Oxford **C)London** D)Belfast

16. (1 балл). **What can't you see in England?**

A)Tower of London B)Trafalgar Square C)The British Museum **D)Red Square**

18. (1 балл).**Christmas in England is celebrated on the … .**

A) 26th of December B) 7th of January **C) 25th of December** D) 25th of January

19. (1 балл). **___ you play tennis yesterday?**

A) Does **B) Did** C) Do D) Doing

20. (1 балл). **What are you doing?**

A) I have eaten **B) I'm eating** C) I ate D) I will be eating

21. (1 балл). **How long did you study last night?**

A) With Bob B) In my room. **C) For three hours** D) English.

22. (1 балл). **What did you eat last night?**

A) Spaghetti. B) At home. C) With my family. D) At six.

23. (1 балл).**Winter sport is …**

A)Skiing B)Swimming C) Boxing D)Volleyball

24. (1 балл).**Kate has got five …**

A)Mice B) Mices C) Mouse D) Mouses

25. (1 балл). **Take these (book) please.**

A) book **B) books** C) bookes D) bookz

26. (1 балл). **Our teacher has not asked _____ today.**

A) anything B) somebody C) someone **D) anybody**

27. (1 балл). **Which sentence is right?**

A) I‘ve been to the cinema yesterday. **B)I was at the cinema yesterday**. C)I were at the cinema yesterday.

28. (1 балл). **Which sentence is wrong?**

A) The police is coming. B) Where are my glasses? C) Your new trousers are nice.

29. (1 балл). **Which variant of sentence is wrong?**

A) a English book B) a useful book C) a good book

30. (1 балл). **Which is not a part of computer?**

B) printer B) scanner C)mouse **D) user**

Часть В (дополнительная часть)

31. (5 баллов). *Прочитайте вопросы **1 – 5** и рекламные объявления **A – F** о музеях в Вашингтоне, столице США, и установите соответствие между вопросами и рекламными объявлениями. В каждом тексте вы найдете ответ **только на один вопрос**. В задании **один текст лишний.***

Which museum

1. **is more than a century old?**
2. **is named after a man who loved Asian art?**
3. **gives an idea of what George Washington looked like?**
4. **collects things of working class people?**
5. **gives its visitors a chance to travel in space?**

-A-

The Mount Vernon Museum gives an idea of George and Martha Washington's life. On display are personal things of America's first president and military equipment. One can also see porcelain and silver used at Mount Vernon.

A bust of George Washington modeled at Mount Vernon by the French sculptor Jean Houdon, is also exhibited. The bust is thought to look like the model. Washington is depicted as a general, the founder of the state.

-B-

In the Freer Gallery of Art visitors will find one of the finest collections of Chinese and Japanese art in the western world. A Detroit industrialist, Charles Lang Freer, was fond of Oriental art. During his trips to London he began collecting it. Later he gave his private collection to the museum which had been opened a century before.

-C-

The Renwick gallery shows American art from the 19th to the 21st centuries. The collection has works of modern American artists in glass, ceramics, metal, and wood. The building, begun in 1859, was Washington, D.C.'s first art museum. It is named after the building's architect, James Renwick.

-D-

This museum is filled with the sounds, sights and smells of the life of this big city in the past.

-E-

This Museum is so much fun for kids and grown-ups. It tells the story of flight, from the first balloons to

-F-

The attractive and unusual architecture of the Hirshhorn Museum sets it apart from the

The museum tells about common people who worked in industries, trades and services, looking at their work and pastimes and uses reconstructed scenes, objects and photographs to bring their story to life.

our current exploration of the Universe. It is the home of the first airplane. Only in this museum visitors can make a tour of the Universe and walk through a skylab orbital workshop.

other museums on the Mall. Looking like a sculpture itself, the Hirshhorn Museum is a tall cylinder. The museum is named after an American collector of modern art.

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	A	FD	E

32. (6 баллов) Прочитайте текст и выполните послетекстовое задание.

Train dispatcher

At every railway division there is always a train dispatcher. From every station he receives reports of passing trains. He knows at any time the location of every train on his division. When a train becomes late, or when an extra train is started, it is his business to give the orders which will permit the trains to pass over his division with as little delay as possible. He directs the movement of trains. His work requires quick acting, and above all absolute accuracy. The slightest mistake on the part of the dispatcher may cause a terrible accident.

Each dispatcher makes a complete record of the movement of trains on his division. He has to keep traffic moving freely. He provides the best possible utilization of locomotive and train crews, the running of special trains. Train control is carried out from special offices that are equipped with different devices.

extra train - дополнительный поезд

Укажите, какие из следующих утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. Используйте фразы: It is right (+). It is wrong (-).

1. A train dispatcher is employed by a railroad to direct and facilitate the movement of trains over an assigned territory.
2. A job of a train dispatcher is very interesting and simple.
3. Any mistake of a dispatcher may lead to a terrible accident.

1	2	3
right	wrong	right

Шкала перевода баллов в отметку по пятибалльной системе

Отметка	**Необходимое к*оличество баллов***
«3» («удовлетворительно»)	*21-29*
«4» («хорошо»)	*30-35 (не менее одного задания дополнительной части)*
«5» («отлично»)	*36-41 (не менее двух заданий дополнительной части)*

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1. Основная литература:

1)Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для технических специальностей [Текст]: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования/А.П. Голубев, А.П. Коржавный, И.Б. Смирнова. − М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2013. − 208 с.

2)Безкоровайная, Г. Т. Planet of English [Текст]: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО / Г. Т. Безкоровайная, Н. И. Соколова, Е. А. Койранская, Г. В. Лаврик. — 2-е изд. — М: Издательский центр «Академия», 2013. — 256 с.

3)Англо-русский словарь [Текст] / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Оникс; СПб.: Золотой век, 2013. − 976 с.

2. Дополнительная литература:

1)Ваулина, Ю.Е. Английский язык для студентов факультета дошкольного воспитания: Начальный курс [Текст]: учебник для студентов ВУЗов / Ю.Е. Ваулина, Е.Л. Фрейдина. − М.: Гуманитарный издательский центр ВЛАДОС, 2013. − 240с.

2)Высотова, И.Е. Английский язык [Текст]: учебное пособие для студентов заочного и дистанционного обучения гуманитарных университетов / И.Е. Высотова, Т.Г. Гриднева. − Томск: Ветер, 2015. − 92 с.

3)Книга для учителя к учебнику английского языка для 10 класса (базовый уровень) (с вложением) [Текст] / В.Г. Тимофеев [и др.]; под ред. В.Г. Тимофеева. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2012. – 364с.

4) Сборник дидактических материалов и тестов к учебнику английского языка для 10 класса (базовый уровень) [Текст] / В.Г. Тимофеев [и др.]; под ред. В.Г. Тимофеева. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014.

3. Интернет-ресурсы:

1)«English» Газета для тех, кто преподает и изучает английский язык. - Режим доступа http://eng.1september.ru/, свободный.

2)Свободная энциклопедия. – Режим доступа http://www.wikipedia.org./ , свободный.

3)Английский язык.ru – все для изучающих английский язык. – Режим доступа http://english.language.ru/, свободный.

4)Всё для преподавания англ. языка. - Режим доступа http://www.englishteachers.ru/

5)Викторины по разным темам. – Режим доступа http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/quizzes/quiznet/quiznet_archive.shtml

Словари английского языка в Интернете:

1.Словарь Яндекс. - Режим доступа http://lingvo.yandex.ru, свободный.

2.Cambridge International Dictionary of English, Cambridge University Press 2004; - Режим доступа http://dictionary.cambridge.org/, свободный.

3.Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary, 10th Edition, 2003; - Режим доступа http://www.m-w.com/, свободный.

4.The Wordsmyth English Dictionary-Thesaurus, 2002; - Режим доступа htt://www.wordsmyth.net/, свободный.

5.Webster's Online Dictionary with Multilingual Thesaurus Translation, 2006; - Режим доступа http://www.webster-online-dictionary.org, свободный.

6. Webster// словарь. - Режим доступа: http://www.amazon.com, свободный.

7. Библиотека 5 баллов.ru - Режим доступа: http://www.5ballov.ru/, свободный.

8.3300 английских клише. – Режим доступа http://www.lingvo.ru/lingvo/http://www.westegg.com/cliche/ , свободный.

9.Словарь английских неологизмов. – Режим доступа http://www.owlnet.rice.edu/~ling215/NewWords/index.html, свободный.

10. Поиск по 993 словарям одновременно. - Режим доступа http://www.onelook.com/, свободный.