

**ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании методического объединения
«Социально-гуманитарных и естественно-
научных дисциплин, БЖД»
Протокол №6 от «25» мая 2022 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор
_____ Н.В.Кандаурова

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО

Методическим советом СМК
Протокол № 6 от «26» мая 2022 г.

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Форма обучения: очная

Для студентов по специальности 43.02.12 «Технология эстетических услуг»

Курс: 4

Разработчики:
Преподаватель отделения ЭиТ
Еристова А.А.

Ставрополь, 2022

1. Общие положения

Контрольно-измерительные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

КИМ включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

<i>Код ОК, ПК, ЛР</i>	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>
ОК 02 ОК 03 ОК 05 ОК 09 ОК 10 ЛР 8 ЛР 13	– понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), – понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы, – участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы, – строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, – кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые), – писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	– правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы, – основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), – лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности, – особенности произношения, – правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>

3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

1. Наличие конспектов всех практических занятий и контрольных работ.

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);

- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингфонный); основ латинского языка с медицинской терминологией. Мультимедийная лаборатория иностранных языков. Лингфонная лаборатория.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин
3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

Перечень теоретических вопросов

1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)
2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе
3. Повседневная жизнь условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день
4. Новости, средства массовой информации
5. Российская Федерация. Государственное устройство, правовые институты. Москва. Достопримечательности.
6. Великобритания. Лондон. Государственное устройство. Культурные и национальные традиции, обычаи и праздники
7. США. Вашингтон. Государственное устройство. Культурные и национальные традиции, обычаи и праздники.
8. Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование
9. Компьютер. Интернет.
10. Внешность. Черты лица, фигура. Черты характера.
11. Профессии в индустрии красоты. Профессия эстетиста. Личностные качества, необходимые для профессии.
12. Косметология. Прикладная эстетика. Функциональные обязанности эстетиста.
13. Уход за кожей. Физиологические свойства кожи. Диагностика кожи. Виды кожи.
14. Средства по уходу за кожей лица и тела. Профессиональные линии средств по уходу за кожей. Уход за кожей в домашних условиях.
15. Предупреждение старения кожи. Физиология старения кожи.

16. Методы омолаживания кожи. Пластическая хирургия.
17. Декоративная косметика. Профессия визажиста. Техники маникюра и педикюра.
18. Салон. СПА салоны. Оборудование салона. Профессиональные инструменты. Персонал.
19. Мода и стиль. Различие терминов мода и стиль. Направления моды, бренды.
20. Профессиональная этика. Поведение работника салона. Профессиональный имидж.
21. Поиск работы. Резюме. Собеседование.

Перечень практических заданий:

1. Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

Text №1

Every period of history has had its own standards of what is and is not beautiful, and every society has its own concept of the ideal physical attributes. In the 19th century being beautiful meant wearing a corset – causing breathing and digestive problems. Now we try to diet and exercise ourselves into the fashionable shape – often with even more serious consequences.

Advances in technology and particular the rise of the mass media has caused normal concerns about how we look to become obsessions.

How? There are three reasons:

Thanks to the media, we have become accustomed to extremely rigid and uniform standards of beauty.

TV, billboards, magazines etc. Men that we see “beautiful people” all the time, more often than members of our own family, making exceptional good look seem real, normal and attainable.

Standards of beauty have in fact become harder and harder to attain, particularly for women. The current media ideal of thinness for women is achievable by less than 5% of the female population.

Text №2

As researchers show women are much more critical of their appearance than men. Up to 8 out of 10 women will be dissatisfied with their reflection.

Men looking in the mirror are either pleased with what they see or indifferent. Some men looking in the mirror may not see the flaws in their appearance.

Why are women so much more self-critical than men are? Because women are judged on their appearance more than men, and standards of female beauty are considerably higher. Also, most women are trying to achieve the impossible: standards of female beauty have in fact become progressively more unrealistic during the 21st century. In 1917, the physically perfect woman was about 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighed nearly 10 stone. Even 25 years ago, top models and beauty queens weighed only 8% less than the average woman, now they weigh 23% less. The current media ideal for women is achievable by less than 5% of the female population- and that’s just in terms of weight and size. If you want the ideal shape, face etc., it’s not more than 1%.

Text №3

He looked good. For forty-nine years of age he looked exceptionally good. Black hair – thick, curly with slight traces of grey that only enhanced the jet. Black eyes – unfairly surrounded with thick black lashes. A strong nose. Dark olive skin beautiful tanned. A wide-shouldered, thin-hipped body that would make many younger men envious.

However, the most attractive thing about Nico was his style – his aura – his charisma.

Hand-finished, tailor-made three-piece suits in the very finest cloth. Silk shirts of exquisite quality. Italian-made shoes in glove-soft leather. Nothing but the best for Nico Constantine. It had been his motto since he was twenty years of age.

He grinned. Naturally he had wonderful teeth, and all his own, with just one vagabond gypsy cap. *Jackie Collins.*

Text №4

Hairdresser or hairstylist. Hairdressers or hairstylists cut, style, colour, curl and straighten hair. Clients turn to them for advice about what styles and colours will work well for them based on their hair texture, condition and colour, and their complexion. They often advise clients, both male and female, on how to care for their hair at home. They also keep records of products and services provided to clients, such as hair colour, shampoo, conditioner, and hair treatment used. Tools include hairbrushes, scissors, blow dryers, and curling irons.

Barber. Barbers shampoo, cut and style hair for male clients. They may shave facial hair and perform facials. In some salons, barbers apply colour, bleach and use chemicals to straighten or curly hair. Common tools include combs, scissors, and clippers.

Text №5

Cosmetologist. Cosmetologists provide scalp and facial treatments and make up analysis. Some also clean and style wigs and hairpieces. In addition, most cosmetologists actively sell skin care products.

Theatrical and performance make-up artist. A make-up artist uses cosmetics to enhance or change an actor's or performer's appearance. He or she may work with movie, television or stage actors.

Esthetician. Estheticians, or skin care specialists, treat the skin on people's faces and bodies. They evaluate a client's skin and apply treatments after first discussing alternatives.

Manicurist and pedicurist. Manicurists or pedicurists groom clients' fingernails or toenails. They clean, trim and file nails and apply polish to them.

Text №6

Hairdressing is the art of styling the hair or otherwise modifying its natural state. Hairdressing has been an important part of the dress of both men and women since antiquity and, like dress, serves a number of functions.

Almost all societies have found it necessary to cut or bind the hair in order to keep it out of the way. One extremely important function of hair styling, especially in traditional preindustrial societies, is to indicate status. Primitive men, for example, fastened bones, feathers, and other objects in their hair to impress the lowly and frighten the enemy with their rank and prowess. Noble rank among the ancient Gauls was indicated by long hair, which Caesar made the cut off as a sign of submission when he conquered them. The occupational associations of hair are exemplified by the gray wig of a British barrister and the lacquered, black wig of a Japanese geisha.

Text №7

The religious significance of hair is seen in the shaved heads of Christian and Buddhist monks, indicating renunciation of the world, and in the single long lock on the shaved heads of Muslim men, by which, they believed, Allah would pull them up to heaven. In 17th century England, both politics and religion were professed by the long curling locks of the Royalist Anglican Cavaliers and the cropped hair of the Parliamentary Puritan Roundheads.

Hair style could also proclaim age and marital status. Boys in ancient Greece cut their hair, and Hindu boys shaved their heads when they reached adolescence. In medieval Europe maidens wore uncovered flowing hair, while matrons bound theirs under veils. As a sign of mourning the ancient Egyptians, whose heads were usually shaven, grew long hair, and haired Hindu widows cut off their hair.

Text №8

From the late Middle Ages, hairstyles in the West have been greatly influenced by changing fashion. In the 17th century, for example, countries followed the lead of the balding Louis XIV, who wore a wig. In the 20th century women of all classes eagerly followed the example of film stars with such styles as the platinum hair of Jean Harlow.

Until the 20th century, fashionable hair styles generally were limited to the upper classes, and the dictated of fashion were relatively rigid. Today, with the general increase in wealth, the improvement in mass communication, and the trend toward informally and individualism, women (and men) in all classes can choose the style and colour of their own hair, or of a wig, that best suit their needs and tastes.

Text №9

A barber (from the Latin *barba*, “beard”) is a person whose occupation is mainly to cut, dress, groom, style and shave males’ hair. A barber’s place of work is known as a “barber shop” or a “barber’s”.

In previous times, barbers also performed surgery and dentistry. Today, with the development of safety razors and the decreasing prevalence of beards, in American and Commonwealth cultures most barbers specialize in cutting men’s hair. Many barbers may still deal with facial hair if requested.

In modern times, the term “barber” is used both as a professional title and to refer to hairdressers who specialize in men’s hair. Historically, all hairdressers were considered barbers. In the 20th century, the profession of cosmetology branched off from barbering, and today hairdressers may be licensed as either barbers or cosmetologists. Barbers differ with respect to where they work, which services they are licensed to provide, and what name they use to refer to themselves. Part of this terminology difference depends on the regulations in a given location.

Text №10

Different states in the US vary on their labour and licensing laws. For example, in Maryland, a cosmetologist cannot use a straight razor, strictly reserved for barbers. In contrast, in New Jersey both are regulated by the State Board of

Cosmetology and there is no longer a legal difference in barbers and cosmetologists, as they are issued the same license and can practice both the art of straight razor shaving, colouring, other chemical work and haircutting if they choose.

In Australia, the official term for a barber is hairdresser; barber is only a popular title for men's hairdressers, although not as popular now as it was in the middle of the 20th century. Most would work in a hairdressing salon.

Cosmetology is the study and application of beauty treatment.

Branches of specialty including hairstyling, skin care, cosmetics, manicures\pedicures and electrology.

Text №11

Hair is a filamentous biomaterial that grows from follicles found in the dermis. Hair is one of the defining characteristics of mammals.

The human body, apart from areas of glabrous skin, is covered in follicles which produce hair. Most common interest in hair is focused on hair growth, hair types and hair care, but hair is also an important biomaterial composed of protein and keratin. In many human societies, women grow hair on their head long while men cut theirs short.

The word "hair" often refers to two structures:

The part beneath the skin, called the hair follicle or when pulled from the skin, called the bulb. This organ is located in the dermis and maintains stem cells which not only re-grow the hair after it falls out, but also are recruited to re-grow skin after a wound; the shaft, which is the hard filamentous part that extends above the skin surface.

Text №12

Hair growth begins inside the hair follicle. The only "living" portion of the hair is found in the follicle. The hair that is visible is the hair shaft, which exhibits no biochemical activity and is considered "dead".

All natural hair colours are the result of two types of hair pigment. Both of these pigments are melanin types, produced inside the hair follicle and packed into granules found in the fibers. Eumelanin is the dominant pigment in dark-blond, brown hair, and black hair, while pheomelanin is dominant in red hair. Blond hair is the result of having little pigmentation in the hair strand. Gray hair occurs when melanin production decreases or stops.

Text №13

Hair has great social significance for human beings. Healthy hair indicates health and youth (important in evolutionary biology). Hair colour and texture can be a sign of ethnic ancestry. Facial hair is a sign of puberty in men. White hair is a sign of age or genetics, which may be concealed with hair dye (not easily for some). Male baldness is a sign of age. Although drugs and medical procedures exist for the treatment of baldness, many balding men simply shave their heads.

Hairstyle may be an indicator of group membership. During the English Civil War, the followers of Oliver Cromwell decided to crop their hair close to their head,

as an act of defiance to the curls and ringlets of the king's men. This led to the Parliament faction being nicknamed Roundheads.

Text №14

Many subcultures have hairstyles which may indicate an unofficial membership. Many hippies, metalheads have long hair. Many punks wear a hairstyle known as a Mohawk or other spiked and dyed hairstyles; skinheads have short-cropped or completely shaved heads. Long stylized bangs were very common for emos, scene kids and younger indie kids in the 2000s and early 2010s, among people of both genders.

Heads were shaved in concentration camps, and head-shaving has been used as punishment, especially for women with long hair. The shaven head is common in military haircuts, while western monks are known for the tonsure. By contrast, among some Indian holy men, the hair is worn extremely long.

Text №15

The Vidal Sassoon organization has two general educational programs. The first is to train staff for the Sassoon salons. At the end of the training period there is a stiff test no one is allowed on to any salon floor until he or she is qualified.

The second is to offer courses to experienced hairdressers from all over the world to learn the specialized Sassoon techniques. Thousands of hairdressers – from beginners to experts – enroll every year to perfect their techniques and learn from the Sassoon Creative team what ideas are in the air. Because Vidal Sassoon took the conscious decision to pass on the secrets of his expertise, it is now possible for a fashion-conscious woman to get Sassoon-style haircutting virtually anywhere in the world.

Men are not neglected by the Team and Vidal Sassoon Barber Shops are as successful as the ladies' salons. These Barber Shops are carefully designed with men in mind, even if some of the clients do what a permanent wave.

Text №16

The right haircut can mean the difference between hours spent putting every strand of your hair into place or a style that falls perfectly into place with little effort hair cut of your type and texture of hair.

For most people, finding the right haircut is not possible by simply looking through a few hair-cutting books and picking out their favourite styles. The truth is that haircuts featured in the top style magazines and style books have been chosen specifically for each model. Each haircut and style has been formulated to compliment the model's bone structure, colouring and hair texture. That is why they look so great.

The first step to great haircuts is finding the right stylist. Once you find a stylist with a proven record and one with whom you are comfortable, take some time to talk about what you want out of your haircut.

Text №17

Ask for cuts and styles that will compliment and work with your texture of hair, not go against it. For example: If your hair is wavy, you cannot expect to achieve a sleek straight style in minutes. Nor can you expect to achieve a; on fine, limp hair in a matter of minutes.

Pay attention to how your stylist communicates with you. A good stylist will be honest with you and tell you if a cut that you really want is a bad idea. On the other hand, the same stylist can use their unique hair cutting skills to adapt popular styles to suit your individual hair characteristics.

Along with your stylist, browse through hair cutting and style books and discuss different haircuts that caught your eye. Try to look for models with hair similar to yours. It is also very important to pay attention to face shape. So, choose models with bone structures similar to yours also.

4. The cold water in Lake Baikal is so clear that it is possible to see a depth of 40 meters, and so clean that it can (Simple Passive Infinitive: drink) like distilled water.

Упражнение №11. Вставьте модальные глаголы may, must или need.

1. ...we do it all today? – No, you...not, you...do it tomorrow.
2. You...come and see me any time you like.
3. ...we go home now, we have done everything? – Yes, you... .
4. ...I go right now? – No, you...not.
5. ...I have the menu-card?

Упражнение 12. Выберите подходящее местоимение.

a) *something* b) *anything* c) *nothing* d) *everything*

1. Is there ...interesting in the programme of the concert?
2. I could see... . It was quite dark.
3. I don't know ...about your town.
4. I love her so much. She is ...for me.
5. Tell me...about your town.

Упражнение 13. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at, где необходимо.

1. The school year begins...September.
2. If I sleep...the afternoon I can't sleep...night.
3. We meet with him...Monday morning.
4. She is not...home...the moment.
5. They decided to have lunch together...noon.

Упражнение №14. Report the statements given below making the necessary changes.

1. He complained, " My salary is low."
2. He said, " We are paying all the taxes."
3. He said, "I have just got a promotion."
4. He added, "We were working night shifts."
5. He mentioned, " They will go out of business."

Упражнение №15. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate forms of adjectives given in brackets.

1. Children of the future are going to be (tall),) (intelligent), and they won't need glasses.
2. Maintaining proper diet is (important) thing a teenager can do in order to stay fit.
3. You want to get fit? But what's the (good) way to get visible results in a short space of time?

4. Kids who take part in organized activities at school tend to be (healthy) that their classmates.
5. Take family walks and engage in (many) outdoor activities during the weekend.

Упражнение №16. Complete the sentences choosing the appropriate form.

1. Chain stores (became\have become) popular recently.
2. Two big department stores (have provided\provided) entertainment for children since January.
3. We (shopped\have shopped) in the best specialty shops (just).
4. They (haven't sent \didn't send) the bill yet.
5. Their merchandize (was \has been) the best last year.

Упражнение №17. Use the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate form.

1. Novgorod the Great, a small town by Russian standards (200, 000 people), (Present Perfect Passive: *put*) on the World Heritage List because it has an impressive array of historical monuments.
2. The Novgorod churches which heavily (Past Simple Passive: *damage*) during the World War II(Present Perfect Passive: *restore*).
3. In 1920, the monastery (Past Simple Passive: *shut*) and three years later became a labor camp mainly for political prisoners.
4. The cold water in Lake Baikal is so clear that it is possible to see a depth of 40 meters, and so clean that it can (Simple Passive Infinitive: *drink*) like distilled water.

Критерии оценивания обучающегося:

- оценка **«отлично»** - глубокие исчерпывающие знания и творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебно-программного материала; умение свободно решать практические задания (задачи, конкретные ситуации, расчеты и т.п.); логически последовательные, содержательные, полные, правильные и конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы и дополнительные вопросы преподавателя; свободное владение основной и дополнительной литературой, другими информационными источниками, рекомендованными учебной программой;

- оценка **«хорошо»** - твердые и достаточно полные знания всего программного материала, правильное понимание сущности и взаимосвязи рассматриваемых процессов и явлений; последовательные, правильные, конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы при свободном устранении замечаний по отдельным вопросам; стабильный характер знаний и умений и способность к их самостоятельному применению и обновлению в ходе последующего обучения и практической деятельности, достаточное владение информационными источниками, литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - стабильные знания и понимание основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности; правильные, без грубых ошибок ответы на поставленные вопросы при устранении неточностей и несущественных ошибок в освещении отдельных положений при наводящих вопросах преподавателя; недостаточное владение информационными источниками, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** - неправильные ответы на основные вопросы, грубые ошибки в ответах, непонимание сущности излагаемых вопросов; существенные пробелы в знании основного программного материала, принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволят студенту продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данному курсу; неуверенные и неточные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену

Основные источники:

1. Щербакова, Н.И. Английский язык в сфере индустрии красоты + Приложение: Тесты : учебное пособие / Щербакова Н.И. — Москва : КноРус, 2018. (СПО).

<https://www.book.ru/book/926542>

Дополнительные источники:

2. Смирнова И.Б., Голубев А.П., Жук А.Д. Английский язык для всех специальностей (СПО) -М.: ООО «КноРус», 2019.

<https://www.book.ru/book/929941>