

**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»

Форма обучения: очная

Специальности: 44.02.02 «Преподавание в начальных классах»

Курс: 3, 4

Разработчики:
Преподаватель отделения ЗиЭК
А.А. Еристова

Ставрополь, 2022

1. Общие положения

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

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 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 8 ПК 1.1 ПК 1.2 ПК 2.2 ПК 3.2 ПК 3.3 ПК 3.5 ПК 3.6 ПК 4.2 ПК 4.3 ЛР 8 ЛР 14 ЛР 16	- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);
- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания (по выбору преподавателя)

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: 40 мин
3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на экзамене, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

Перечень теоретических вопросов

1. Youth Problems.
2. Generation Gap.
3. Friendship.
4. Multiracial Families.
5. The Problem of Smoking.
6. Children and Toxicomania.
7. Drugs.
8. Biological Weapons.
9. Drinking: Alcoholism.
10. Fashion.
11. Music.
12. Cinema.
13. Theatre.
14. Outstanding people of Russia.
15. Outstanding people of Britain.
16. Outstanding people of the USA.

Перечень вопросов для выполнения практического задания

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Present Continuous Tense. Stative verbs.
3. Present Simple Tense.
4. Present Continuous vs. Present Simple.
5. Past Continuous Tense.
6. Past Simple Tense.
7. Past Simple vs. Past Continuous.
8. Future Continuous Tense.
9. To be going to do.
10. Future Simple Tense.
11. Comparison Degrees of Adjectives.
12. Comparison Degrees of Adverbs.
13. Present Perfect Tense.
14. Present Perfect vs. Past Simple.
15. Present tenses for the future.
16. Countable and uncountable nouns.
17. Articles.
18. Passive Voice Simple.
19. Passive Voice Continuous.
20. Passive Voice Perfect.
21. Past Perfect Tense.
22. Future Perfect Tense.
23. Конструкция used to.
24. Types of Questions.
25. Direct and Indirect speech.
26. Gerund.

27. Prepositions of time.
28. Prepositions of place.
29. Conditional Sentences.
30. Modal verbs.

Перечень практических заданий:

1. Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

Текст №1

Travelling is fun, but sometimes problems may spoil your impression about it. Missed flights, lost luggage, bad hotel, lost passport, severe sunburn or mosquito bites may make your journey a real nightmare. So if you want to travel safely, here are some tips for you.

Keep your cash and credit cards in different locations. When you buy foreign currency, keep your receipt. Before holiday, be sure to make a note of your bank's emergency "lost or stolen card" phone number.

If you lose your wallet or somebody steals it, contact the local police immediately and report any missing cards to your bank as soon as possible. It is important that you file a report with your travel insurance company as soon as you can.

Always ask a receptionist for a wakeup call and have a back up alarm if you've got an early flight time. Don't live at the last minute you never know what can hold you up (weather or traffic delays).

But if you miss your flight, stay calm and don't panic! Make sure you're polite and patient. Prepare to wait until a new flight is available. If you've got a frequent flier account, you may even get some freebies out of it. Some airlines may be able to refund your passenger bound taxes if you have to book a different flight.

Текст №2

Hobbies play a great part in teen's life. No wonder, Hobbies are good for self-improvement and self-expression. Hobbies keep teens socially engaged with people who have similar interests. Hobbies help them build confidence, stay busy or keep out of trouble.

What do teens like in their leisure time? Firstly, teens can pursue music as a hobby. Secondly, Teens enjoy outdoor activities that range from skiing and snowboarding in winter to sailing and skateboarding in summer. Teens can also choose to participate in team sports such as soccer, baseball basketball and hockey.

Some teens express themselves through create art. They spend time drawing, painting or sculpting. Other examples of teens' creative pastimes are jewelry-making, car modeling, scrapbooking, cooking and baking. For those tens with a dramatic flair, there are often opportunities to act, sing or dance in theatre productions.

Текст №3

Nowadays, the Internet provides a world of opportunities for teens. Teens can create and maintain a blog or a topic that interests them. They can play video games, use social networking sites, even build robots and write programs to make them run. They are busy with texting and watching TV.

Social teens prefer to spend time with their friends at social events, to hang out, or talk on the phone.

Some teens love to work, to earn, to spend, to save money, and to learn how to manage it while instilling a solid work ethic for future jobs.

Текст №4

Advertisements want to persuade us to buy particular products How do they do it?

Let's imagine ... You're watching TV. It's a hot evening: You feel thirsty. You see an advert for a refreshing drink. You see people looking cool and relaxed. You notice the name of the refreshing drink because you think it could be useful for you to satisfy your thirst.

Advertisers study how people learn so that they can 'teach' them to respond to their advertising. They want us to be interested, to try something, and then to do it again. These are the elements of learning: interest, experience and repetition. If an advert can achieve this, it is successful. If an advert works well, the same technique can be used to advertise different things. So, for example, in winter if the weather is cold and you see a family having a warming cup of tea and feeling cosy, you may be interested and note the name of the tea ... Here the same technique is being used as with the cool, refreshing drink.

If advertisements are to be learned, there is a need for lots of repetition. But advertisers have to be careful because too much repetition can result in consumer tiredness and the message may fall on 'deaf ears'.

Consumers learn to generalize from what they have learned. So advertisers sometimes copy a highly successful idea that has been well learned by consumers. For example, the highly successful 'Weston Tea Country' advertising for different tea has led to 'DAEWOO Country' for automobile dealers and 'Cadbury Country' for chocolate bars.

Текст №5

There are four types of schools in the English and Welsh education system — nursery, primary, secondary and private schools. Scotland has its own education system, which is different.

Children start school at the age of five, but there is some free nursery-school education before that age. The state nursery schools are not for all. They are for some families, for example for families with only one parent. In most areas there are private nursery schools. Parents who want their children to go to nursery school pay for their children under 5 years old to go to these private nursery schools.

Primary school is divided into infant school (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior school (from 8 to 11 years old). In some areas there are middle schools instead of junior schools, which take pupils from 9 to 12 years old. Primary schools have from 50-200 pupils.

Secondary schools are usually much larger than primary schools and most children — over 80 percent — go to a comprehensive school at the age of 11. These schools are for all. Pupils do not need to pass an exam to go to these schools. These schools are large. They have from 1.200 — 2.500 pupils. School lasts all day in the UK, so there is only one shift. In some areas there are grammar schools. Pupils must pass special exams to go to these schools.

Some parents prefer private education. In England and Wales, private schools are called public schools. They are very expensive. Only 5 per cent of the school population goes to public schools. Public schools are for pupils from 5 or 7 to 18 years old. Some public schools are day schools, but many public schools are boarding schools. Pupils live in the school and go home in the holidays.

Текст №6

There are five types of schools in the US educational system. They are: kindergarten, elementary school, middle school, high school and private school. Children go to kindergarten when they are 5 years old. They go to elementary school from ages 6 through 11 (1-5 grades), middle school from ages 12 through 14 (6-8 grades) and high school from ages 15 through 19 (9-12 grades).

About 90 percent of all children attend public school, which is free. The other 10 percent go to private schools, which often include religious education. They are similar to the public schools but parents must pay for their children to go to these schools. About half of all private schools are run by Catholics.

In the United States, education is mainly the responsibility of state and local governments, not the national government. The amount of money spent on education differs from state to state. The subjects studied also differ a little. The school year usually runs from September to June. At the high school level, there are some specialized schools. They include schools that emphasize vocational subjects like business or auto mechanics. Most high schools are general schools. High school students are often involved in the non-academic activities that their school offers -for example, in drama clubs, sports teams, or the school newspaper.

Текст №7

Britain is one of the most highly industrialized countries in the world: for every person employed in agriculture 12 are employed in industry. The original base of British industry was coal-mining, iron and steel and textiles. Today the most productive sectors include high-tech industries, chemicals, finance and the service sectors, especially banking, insurance and tourism.

Birmingham developed engineering, chemicals, electronics and car manufacture. Cambridge is famous for software engineering (making programs for computers) and bio-chemical and bio-genetic products. Cattle-farming is the speciality of the west of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland. Wheat and fruit are widely grown in the south-east of England. Near the east and north-east coast of England and Scotland there are vast reserves of oil and gas. The UK is a member of OPEC — the Oil Producers and Exporters Cartel.

Текст №8

Are you interested in the behaviour of people and animals? If you are, then you might enjoy the study of psychology. Psychology is the study of behaviour, but this is a very large area of study. There are several different branches of psychology, each of which studies a different aspect of behaviour.

Social psychologists study interactions among people. For example, a social psychologist might try to learn about the situations that cause people to behave aggressively. Another question studied by social psychologists is why certain people become attracted to each other. One of the interesting problems in social psychology is conformity: what causes people to behave in the same way, and to follow what others do and say?

Cognitive psychologists study thinking, memory, and language. One problem studied by cognitive psychologists is how people remember numbers. For example, what is the best way to memorize some numbers? Is it better to repeat the numbers to oneself, or to try to attach some meaning to these numbers? A cognitive psychologist might also study language. For example,

why can young children learn a second language so quickly and easily? Cognitive psychologists are also interested in the ways that people learn to solve problems, such as finding a new place.

Текст №9

Clinical psychologists study mental illnesses. For example, a clinical psychologist might try to find out the causes of depression and to figure out ways of helping people who are depressed. Other clinical psychologists might study the behaviour of people who suffer from addiction to drugs, so that this problem can be prevented and treated. Another topic of interest to clinical psychologists is violent behaviour. It is very important to find ways of preventing violence and to change the behaviour of persons who act violently.

Some psychologists are interested in the measurement of psychological characteristics. For example, psychologists might develop tests to assess a person's intelligence, personality traits, or interests. These tests can be used to help people make decisions about education, occupation, and clinical treatment.

Psychologists who study the behaviour of animals are called ethologists. Ethologists often go into wilderness areas to watch the activity of birds, fish, or other animals. These psychologists try to figure out why it is that some animals have "instincts" for various behaviours such as parenting, mating, or fighting. Some ethologists have learned very much about the unusual behaviours observed in many animals.

Текст №10

Since 1066 there have been forty monarchs in England, thirty-five kings, five queens and seven dynasties. Only fourteen monarchs have stayed on the throne for more than twenty-five years, one of them is Queen Elizabeth II.

Every royal house or 'dynasty' has a surname. In Britain's case that name is Windsor. Queen Elizabeth II is the fourth Windsor monarch. She is also the head of a very large family. She has three sons, one daughter, and many grandsons and granddaughters.

The most famous British royal home is Buckingham Palace. But it is not the only one. The Queen and her family have several other castles, official residences and country houses too. Today Buckingham Palace is the best known palace in the world. It stands at the end of a long boulevard called The Mall and it has 600 rooms on three floors, 400 staff, and 300 clocks.

After Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's next monarch will probably be Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. He will be King Charles III. Even further in the future his son, Prince William, will become king too. His title will be King William V. The National Anthem is called 'God save the Queen'. But if Prince Charles becomes King, it will be 'God save the King'.

Текст №11

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs — boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes — boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee — black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables — potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice-cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families, But the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people, have dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later — between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

So the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

Текст №12

“Time is life. It is irreversible and irreplaceable. To waste your time is to waste your life, but to master your life and make the most of it,” said Alan Lakein. It’s a very truthful utterance, isn’t it? We need to be honest about what we’re really doing with our time and if we’re using it to the best of our abilities.

If you are a student, you have to do a lot of things every day. You have to attend lectures and seminars in your college, to allocate time for your independent study, to do household chores, to meet your friends, to devote time to your hobbies, and so on. In order to master your time, you must learn to plan your days.

The best way to plan your time is to make your study and other commitment schedule. It shows you how much time you spend in academic and non-academic activities. Make a 24-hour grid to help you work out where your time goes. Complete this grid every day for several days. The Time Use Grid, in fact, may become an eye-opener.

Think about the activities that distract you from important tasks. Do Facebook and videogames distract you from main tasks most of all? Try to control your time. Block out distractions and focus on your priorities. Those things that are most important to you should get some of your time each day. The things that are less of a priority can get your time a few times a

week or a month. When you know what's important, it's easier to say "no" to the things that pop up.

Текст №13

An internship (INT) provides the student with hands-on experience. The student relates the internship experience to the knowledge that he or she can gain through classroom (instruct). The internship course usually involves a career-related learning experience outside of the (tradition) college environment: in a nonprofit organization, a government office, or a private, for-profit business. The internship may last for a month, several months, for a year; a student may get a pay or a work (voluntary); the work may be full-time or part-time. The internship includes practicum courses.

Activity (ACT) is a class during which a student learns a sport, trade, hobby, or other skill through hands-on practice. Activity courses are typically Physical Activity Program (PAP) courses.

Away (AWY) is a Study Abroad Programme. A college may offer a wide (vary) of approved study abroad opportunities around the world for any discipline to suit a student's needs.

Intensive Learning experience (ILE) means condensed workshops to immerse students in (practice) situations using simulations and case (analyze).

Текст №14

Some people have good memories, and can easily learn quite long poems by heart. But they often forget them almost as quickly as they learn them. There are other people who can only remember things when they have said them over and over, but when they do know them they don't forget them.

Charles Dickens, the famous English author, said that he could walk down any long street in London and then tell you the name of every shop he had passed. Many of the great men of the world have had wonderful memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his own language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and some children who live abroad with their parents seem to learn two languages almost as easily as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a second language, because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects as well.

The best way for most of us to remember things is to join them in our mind with something which we know already, or which we easily remember because we have a picture of it in our mind. That is why it is better to learn words in sentences, not by themselves; or to see, or do, or feel what a word means when we first use it.

The human mind is rather like a camera, but it takes photographs not only of what we see but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real photograph with a camera, there is much to do before the photograph is finished and ready to show to our friends. In the same way, there is much work to be done before we can make a picture remain forever in the mind. Memory is the diary that we all carry about with us.

Текст №15

When we have time for leisure, we usually need something that can amuse and interest us. There are several ways to do this.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the programme they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. These are the most popular kinds of sports. There are a lot of fans among people. They can also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Everybody likes to see skating and dancing on the ice. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live. Television helps us to 'visit' different lands, see new plants, animals, unusual birds, fish and insects, mountains and valleys, lakes, rivers, and seas. We are shown different countries, cities and towns and people who live there. On TV people could even see both sides of the Moon. This is what we can do at home.

If we want to go out, there are a lot of cinemas, theatres, museums, Houses of Culture and clubs in our country where we can spend our free time.

Текст №16

London is the capital of Great Britain. More than six million people live in London. London lies on both banks of the river Thames. It is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world.

London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world, a university city, and the seat of the government of Great Britain.

The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster.

The City is the busiest part of London. People do business there. Only about ten thousand people live there.

The West End is the richest part of London. You can find the best shops, theatres, cinemas, museums, fine parks and squares there. Its houses and streets are the finest in the capital. The rich people live in the West End.

The East End is the part of London where working people live. It is not so rich as other parts of London and there are fewer parks there.

Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. There are many monuments of great men there. Many great English scientists lie buried there;-among them Newton, Darwin and Watt. In the Poets' Corner some of the English poets and writers are buried.

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Текст №17

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over 11 million people. New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. Most business is centred in Manhattan Island. The whole area is very small, that's why the skyscrapers were invented in New York and, especially, in Wall Street. Wall Street is a narrow street with big houses, but it is well known all over the world as the busiest street in the USA. People do business there.

There are two more world-famous streets — Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as The Great White Way because of the electric signs which turn night into day. It is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and subway run all night. There are many drugstores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight.

Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel, and club avenue. If you go along this avenue, you come to Harlem, where the black people of New York live, the coloured workers, teachers, doctors and musicians.

New York is the largest port in America. More than half the trade of the United States goes through this city.

There are many places of interest in New York. They are: the Statue of Liberty, the United Nations Building, Empire State Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library and others.

Текст №18

Scotland lies to the north of England. People who live in Scotland are Scots.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, but Scotland has no separate Parliament, for the Scottish MPs (Members of Parliament) sit with the English ones in Westminster in London.

Edinburgh is not the largest city in Scotland. Glasgow, which has a population of over one million, is twice as large as Edinburgh.

Even so, Edinburgh remains the centre of the life of Scotland. Here are the administrative centres of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, the chief banks and offices; and the famous university.

Edinburgh, unlike Glasgow, has no large factories. Publishing is its well-known industry. It has been famous for its printers since the early years of the sixteenth century, when the first

Scottish printing-press was set up within its walls. The publishing of books is today a very important industry. Much printing is done for London publishing houses, and there are many paper-mills near Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is a beautiful city. The first thing you see in Edinburgh is the Rock — the very large hill in the middle of the city, on which stands Edinburgh Castle. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy-tale, and parts of it are more than a thousand years old. From the top of the Castle there is a beautiful view of the hill and the sea.

Besides the Castle there are many other interesting buildings, such as Holyrood Palace which is the old royal residence, the Art Gallery, the University of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is famous for many things: its festivals (plays and music), its college of medicine, its museums and libraries, and for its writers Sir Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson and others.

Текст №19

The weather is a subject we can always talk about. It often changes and brings cold and heat, sunshine and rain, frost and snow. One day is often unlike the next. In summer the sun shines, often there is no wind and there are no clouds in the sky which is blue and beautiful. We can see stars and the moon at night and people like walks, outdoor games and sports in the fresh air.

When autumn comes, the days become shorter and colder. It gets dark earlier and often heavy clouds cover the sky bringing rain with them.

Sometimes there is heavy rain, so that an umbrella or a raincoat is necessary if we don't want to get wet through. Then you can hear people say, "What bad weather! When is this rain going to stop?" Many people then catch cold and must go to bed. Then a fire at home is so pleasant. At last frost and snow come.

Fields, forests and houses are covered with snow and rivers and lakes with ice. But spring again brings sunshine and warm winds. Sometimes it snows but snow will not remain long, it will melt in the warm sun. Spring will bring bright sunshine, green grass and flowers.

We usually say: "A nice day", "Not a bad day" or "It's nice weather for the time of the year" if the weather is fine.

We can say: "It looks like rain", "It looks like snow" or "It's bad weather" when the weather is bad.

Текст №20

When we Russians don't understand an English comedy, we often blame the subtle English humour. What makes it difficult to understand it? There are several things to remember about the English humour.

Humour plays an important role in the life of Brits. It is not used to shock or offend. Brits turn to laughter as a form of medicine when life is hard or when they face a deadlock.

There are few subjects they don't joke about.

For example, you may hear, "I tripped and fell over in front of everyone, but at least I didn't embarrass myself!"

The key to understanding British humour is that Brits do not take themselves too seriously. Their humour is to highlight their own flaws. They make light of their failures so as to appear more humble and approachable. "I'm so bad at cooking. I could burn water."

Sometimes they add a dose of sarcasm to their self-deprecation. It is usually based on hyperbole (exaggeration) and on overemphasis. For example, they say, "I absolutely love it when my train is delayed," or "I really like how loud you play your music", when in fact they don't.

We all know that Brits are famous for being very, very polite, but a surefire sign that a Brit likes you is if they happily "offend" you with the occasional comment. You may hear, "I can't be friends with someone who doesn't drink tea!" or "I can't be seen in public with a Manchester United supporter!"

Текст №21

Do you like looking at goods in store windows without actually buying anything when you just *browse* the goods with no intent to purchase? This kind of a recreational activity or planning a later purchase is called *window shopping*.

The first display windows in shops appeared in the late 18th century in London. Retailer Francis Place was one of the first to experiment with this new retailing method when he fitted the shop-front with large plate glass window.

Later retailers designed attractive shop fronts to entice customers to buy their goods. They used bright lights, advertisements and attractively arranged goods. The goods on offer were in a constant state of change, due to the frenetic change in fashions. The goods were of the most exquisite taste such as rings, watches, chains, bracelets, perfumes, ready-dresses, ribbons, lace, bonnets, and fruits from all over the world.

One example of window shopping was Showrooming, when customers examined merchandise in a traditional *brick-and-mortar retail store* and then shopped online to find a lower price for the same item.

Выполнение задания по грамматике.

Перечень заданий по грамматике:

№ 1. Составьте предложения в the Present Continuous Tense.

1. We/walk/on/the/ beach/now.
2. Angela/paint/a/beautiful/picture/now.
3. Tina/ and/Pam/stay/in/a/five-star/hotel.
4. It/rain/outdoors/at/the/ moment.
5. Somebody/knock/at/the/door.

№ 2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в одном из прошедших времен: Past Simple Tense или Past Continuous Tense.

1. While the water (to heat) Mary (to begin) sweeping the floor.
2. Ann (to sit) in the restaurant when I (to see) her.
3. What you both (to do) at 8 o'clock yesterday? – I (to play) chess with my brother and John (to watch) television.
4. When I (to go) out the sun (to shine).
5. The boy (to fall down) while he (run) along the road.

№ 3. В следующих предложениях раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Future Continuous Tense.

1. The children (play) football this time tomorrow.
2. I (translate) this article all night.
3. My brother (work) for another two hours.
4. We (listen) to a famous singer at the concert tomorrow evening.
5. At this time tomorrow Ann (sit) in the train on the way to London to visit me.

№ 4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужном времени, используя конструкцию to be going to do

1. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ... (to rain).
2. Why are you filling this bucket with water? – I ... (wash) the car.
3. I've decided to re-paint this room. – What colour ... (you / to paint) it?
4. John ... (to travel) to England tomorrow.
5. It (to be) very cold now. ... you (to think) it ... (to freeze)?

№ 5. Вставьте прилагательные. Используйте сравнительную и превосходную степень.

1. It is (happy) day of my life.
2. The twenty-second of December is (short) day of the year.
3. The Neva is (deep) than the Moscva river.
4. Literature is the (interesting) subject for me.
5. Are there (many) than 20 students in your class?

№ 6. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Unfortunately, it's becoming _____ (hard) and _____ (hard) to find a well-paid job.
2. This phrase is _____ (widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.
3. Your test isn't good. You can do _____ (well) than you did.
4. We walk _____ (fast) than usual to catch the train.
5. Mary is driving _____ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.

№ 7. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме Present Continuous или Present Simple

1. My wife normally (work) at home, but she (spend) this month in Italy.
2. Most days, Tom usually (cycle) to work.
3. When the lesson (start) today?
4. What's your brother doing? He (do) the crossword in the newspaper He (do) it every day.
5. I'm afraid I'll lose this game of chess. I (play) very badly. I usually (play).much better.

№ 8. Выберите правильную форму глагола Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. The film was rubbish, so we left / were leaving the cinema and went / were going to the cybercafé.
2. I didn't like / wasn't liking the program we watched / were watching, so I turned / was turning off the TV.
3. Dave rang / was ringing me while I did / was doing my homework.
4. As I fell / was falling asleep, I heard/was hearing a strange noise.
5. I dropped / was dropping my keys while I ran / was running for the bus.

№ 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.

5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

№ 10. Will or be going to.

1. I'm ill. I (call) the doctor.
2. — Tim has broken his leg and stays at home. — Sorry to hear that. I (visit) him tomorrow.
3. It's Julia's birthday today. She's bought much food. She (cook) a lot.
4. — My bags are terribly heavy today. — Really? I (give) you a lift.
5. — Do you know Kate's phone number? — I've bad memory for phone numbers, but I (look) for it in my notebook.

№ 11. Переделайте предложения в пассивный залог Passive voice.

1. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.
2. My father is washing the car.
3. They were expecting a guest.
4. Why were they picking the flowers?
5. I am writing a poem.

№ 12. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. She (do) no shopping this month.
2. The scientists (learn) a lot in the last fifty years.
3. I am afraid we have to drink tea this morning. I (forget) to buy coffee.
4. Mary (not buy) a new dress for years.
5. He (live) in the country since his wife died.

№ 13. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.

1. Jill was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody (leave) it the day before.
5. Mr. Jackson said that he (already/buy) everything for lunch.

№14. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I (be) a Londoner for five and a half years by next September.
2. By Tuesday Jill (finish) these novels by O'Henry.
3. Molly thinks the film (to start) by the time she gets to Fred's.
4. Before his holiday Tom (to spend) all his money.
5. I (finish) my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home.

№ 15. Завершите следующие предложения, используя конструкцию used to.

1. I live in a house now, but _____ a flat.
2. I don't play much sport now, but _____ a lot.
3. I _____ a dog, but I haven't got any pets now.
4. He _____ too much, but now he's on a diet.
5. This town's so ugly now. It _____ so pretty.

№ 16. Напишите вопросы к предложениям, начиная со слова в скобках.

1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who)
2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will)
3. We were advised to come. (What?)
4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?)
5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They)

№ 17. Поставьте следующие предложения в пассивный залог passive voice.

1. Has the surgeon performed the operation?
2. Has Lionel signed the contract?
3. Our salesmen have sold all the carpets.
4. Dr. Richard had saved Silvia's life.
5. The Americans had discovered another planet.

№ 18. Выберите правильную форму будущего времени.

1. Tomorrow the sun *rises / is rising* at 6.44 and it *sets / is setting* at 18.33.
2. I *don't do anything / am not doing anything* tonight. I want to relax.
3. What time *do you meet / are you meeting* John on Sunday?
4. This year the school *ends / is ending* on 28 June.
5. After the reconstruction the supermarket *opens / is opening* on Monday again.

№ 19. Вставьте a, some, any.

1. I need _____ information about the city.
2. I always have _____ egg for breakfast.
3. Can you help me? I need _____ advice.
4. We don't have _____ money.
5. Have you got _____ pen?

№ 20. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. butter is made of milk.
2. I am studying English. I am studying grammar.
3. We have dog and cat.
4. I seldom drink water.
5. I had tea and sandwich for breakfast.

21. Переведите повествовательные предложения в косвенную речь.

1. The secretary has said, «The press conference is taking place now in the main hall».
2. My brother has said, «Aunt Sally will come on Monday.»
3. The students have said, «We had two tests last week.»
4. Her daughter said, «I am not listening to music now.»
5. My friend said, «I have visited all these places.»

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.

Грамматическое задание

% правильно выполненного задания	Оценка
95 – 100 %	5
80 – 94 %	4
60 – 79 %	3
Менее 60 %	2

Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык: учебное пособие \ З.В. Маньковская. – Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2021. (Среднее профессиональное образование).
<https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1222622>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Pocket English Grammar (Карманная грамматика английского языка): Справ. пособие / И.Е. Горбан. - Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2019.
<https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1010754>

Интернет – ресурсы:

1. Информационно-библиотечная система Знаниум - <http://new.znanium.com/>
2. Информационно-библиотечная система Book- <https://www.book.ru>