

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

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании методического объединения
общеобразовательного цикла
Протокол № 5 от «25» мая 2022 г.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО

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

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор

_____ Н.В. Кандаурова

« _____ » _____ 2022 г.

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН**

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Форма обучения: очная

Курс: 1

Специальности:

54.02.01 Дизайн (в промышленности)

38.02.07 Банковское дело

38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

43.02.10 Туризм

43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг

44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах

40.02.03 Право и судебное администрирование

34.02.01 Сестринское дело

Разработчики:

Преподаватель Гаранжа С.Б.

Ставрополь, 2022 г.

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.

Освоенные умения	Усвоенные знания
– сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире; – владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран; – достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах, как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения; – сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях. – умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения; – владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные	– сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры; – сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры; – развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидения; – осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению; – готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;– умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты; – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;	
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2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1 Планируемые личностные результаты в ходе реализации образовательной программы

ЛР 04 Сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире

ЛР 06 Толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям

ЛР 08 Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства

ЛР 09 Готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности

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

ЛР 13 Осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем

3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

Форма экзамена: устный – по билетам

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингвфонный); Лингвфонная лаборатория.

2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 40 минут

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

Перечень заданий в экзаменационном билете:

1. Чтение и письменный перевод текста.
2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме.
3. Выполнение грамматического задания.

Экзаменационный билет №1

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«About myself»

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do?

I am a girl of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful. I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humor. It means I understand humor and appreciate it.

There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

I was born on the 25th of April 1985 in the town of Stavropol where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister. My early years, which I remember badly, were typical of a child living in a town. I was born into a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both my parents were working. As all the children I went to school at the age of six. Here I should say that it was my lucky chance to study for 11 years at the school of fine arts in the town of Stavropol. It turned out to be the best school in our town. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian, literature and world culture. School for me was not only lessons and learning, I had a lot of friends there. We organized extra class activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.

I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

Very soon I'll pass my final exams at school and after a farewell party at the end of June I'll say goodbye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects.

I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be after I leave school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As years passed I changed my mind several times. But I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in the future. I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in humanities and learn foreign languages in particular. I hope my dream will come true.

Finally, the things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, so this year after finishing school I will try to enter the University, to build the house of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме «About myself»

3. The verb to be. Insert appropriate present forms.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?

B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?

A: I (4) _____ doing fine.

B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?

Экзаменационный билет №2

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

My Family

Our family is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father and a sister. We all live together in a three-room flat in Moscow. We are an average family. My father Mikhail Andreevich is 50 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as an engineer at a big factory. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. My mother's name is Elena Petrovna. She is a teacher of mathematics and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Christina. Like our mother Christina has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Christina is two years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 7th form. She does well at

school and gets only good and excellent marks. Mathematics is her favorite subject and she wants to become a banker, as well as I do. Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our weekends in the country. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are aged pensioners now, but prefer to live in the country. My great-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. Her health is poor and she asks us to come and see her more often. I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins. We are happy when we are together.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме «Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. «My family»

3. Вставьте слова подходящие по смыслу.

1. Your parents' parents are your ____ and your ____ .
2. Your father's brother and sister are your ____ and your ____ .
3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ____ .
4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ____ and your ____ .
5. Your children's children are your ____ and your ____ .

Экзаменационный билет №3

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

My New friends.

My best friend's name is Anna. She is 17 years old and studies with me at the 11th form of a secondary school. She is an ordinary school girl who tries to look up-to-date. I'd like to tell you a few words about her appearance. She is quite tall for her age. She is the second tallest girl in the class. She is slim and good-looking. She has dark hair and big blue eyes with long lashes. She wears a uniform to school and a T-shirt with jeans when she goes for a walk with friends. She tries not to wear short skirts or dresses because she thinks they don't fit her. In terms of appearance, she took after her mother. Her mother is a beautiful woman and she looks rather young in her mid-thirties. She has got long dark hair and big brown eyes. As for Anna's hair, she likes wearing it in ponytails. She likes wearing jewelry or bijouterie but our teacher gets angry, so she simply wears small earrings. Her face is round, she has a straight nose, red lips and thick eyebrows. She doesn't use any

make-up in day-to-day life. However, when we have parties or balls she uses some cosmetics and perfumes. Also, she likes changing her hair-do for parties. We both like to spend too much time in front of the mirror, and even my younger brother starts making fun of us. He says all girls are the same.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.) (My new friends)

3. Выполните грамматическое задание. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Чье это письмо? — Это наше письмо.
2. Чей это компьютер? — Это ее.
3. Кто этот человек? - Этот человек наш профессор.
4. Какие это книги? — Это хорошие книги.
5. Которые из этих книг наши? — Они все ваши.

Экзаменационный билет №4

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

A letter from My London Friend»

My family lives in a 9-storeyed building, which is situated near the city center. There is a nursery, school, several shops and a little restaurant not far from the house. We have an elevator in our communal entrance hall. We live on the seventh floor, that's why we're glad that we needn't to walk up. Our flat is very comfortable and cozy. It has three rooms: my parents' bedroom, my room, a living room. It also includes a kitchen, a hallway and a bathroom.

Our flat is provided with all modern conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating, and telephone. A living room is the biggest one in our flat. It has a long table with several chairs round in the middle. To the right of the table, there is a big wall unit with a wardrobe and different shelves. Opposite the table, an occasional table with a TV set on it stands from one side. There is a cozy sofa with two arm chairs from the other side. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet with patterns. The pictures are hanging on the walls. My parents' bedroom is cozy and spacious. There is a bed with two dressing tables and small lamps on each of them. My room is the smallest one. It's very cozy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are overflowed with books, because I like to read. There is also a computer on my desk. Our kitchen is big enough. In the middle there is a dining-table with chairs. Opposite to it, there is a cupboard. In the kitchen there is a big refrigerator. Our kitchen is well-equipped. It has a toaster,

a food processor, a microwave and a coffee maker. We like to spend evenings in our cozy kitchen, to drink tea and talk. I like my flat very much, it is the place, where I feel peaceful.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти). A letter from My London Friend.

3. Вставьте is или are.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table. | 8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. |
| 2. There _____ some milk in the cup. | 9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door. |
| 3. There _____ an orange in the salad. | 10. There _____ three rooms in our country house. |
| 4. There _____ six balls in the box. | |
| 5. There _____ some cheese on the plate. | |
| 6. There _____ a blue chair at the door. | |
| 7. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. | |

Экзаменационный билет №5

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«House of my dream»

Everyone likes dreaming. It helps us to overcome the difficulties of our daily routine. As a rule, people imagine they have a lot of money, their own family, happy family and full social life. I'd like to tell you about the house of my dream. I'd like to have my house abroad. May be in America, in Florida for example because it's rather warm there all year round. I want my house to be near the ocean. I don't want to have it in town, because there is little fresh air and a lot of litter on the streets. I'd like to live there with my husband and my child. I imagine my house has 3 stories. It has a facade with columns and steps up to the front door. There's also a big balcony in my house and there are big windows. Through them you can see a wonderful view. There are lots of palm trees and flowers around the house. And there is nothing better than walking in the shade of these trees and listening to the whisper of waves.

I think it's wonderful to wake up in the morning in such house and see the sun shining through the window and hear the sound of the ocean. As you come through the front door, you would find yourself in a large hall with an open fireplace. One of the doors leads to the living room. This room faces the south, so it's very sunny and you can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole valley. In the middle of this room there's a thick carpet on the floor. We have little furniture in this room. On the left there's a sofa and small table near it, on the right you can see TV set. There are some armchairs in this room. In the living room we spend our evenings chatting with each other and playing with children. Behind the house there is a swimming pool and some plastic lounge chairs. Our house looks peaceful and calm. House of my dream is a beautiful place at any time

of the year. In winter it's warm and cosy, and in summer there is so much to do outside.

2.Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). (House of my dream)

3.Выполните грамматическое задание. Вставьте much, many, little, a little, few, a few:

1. I'd like to say ... words about my traveling. 2. There was not ... water in the lake because it was shallow. 3. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt ... tired. 5. Let's stay here ... longer. I like it here. 6. There were ... new words in the text and Peter spent ... time learning them.

Экзаменационный билет №6

1.Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«My Working Day»

I'd like to describe you how I spent my day yesterday. All my days look very much the same.

As a matter of fact, I am not an early-riser. I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. Yesterday I got up at 7. I did my morning exercises. Then I washed my face and hands and cleaned my teeth.

At half past seven I had my breakfast. I usually have a light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwiches. After breakfast I left for school.

My school is not far from my house. Usually I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school.

Yesterday lessons began at 8:30 a. m. and finished at about 3 p. m. Six or seven lessons a day is the ordinary timetable. I didn't have lunch in the school canteen because I took a packed lunch with me. And after classes I stayed at school to play basketball.

When I came home my parents were not at home yet. Usually they work till 6 o'clock p. m. that's why I took my dinner from the fridge and warmed it up myself. After dinner I had a little rest. I read a book and then watched TV for about half an hour and after I talked to my friend over telephone for few minutes.

After that I started doing my homework. It took me about two hours to do my homework.

My parents came home at about 7 o'clock. We had supper and shared the day news and plans for our next day. Then I had some time to play computer games. At 10 o'clock I went to bed.

2.Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Распорядок дня студента колледжа.(The day's work begins)

3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени:

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go to play football at the playground. Then I go home.

Экзаменационный билет №7

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Tourists in London»

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People of our planet can't live without travelling now. Those who live in the country like going to a big city and city-dwellers usually spend their holiday on the beach or in the mountains. People can travel by plane, train, boat, car and on foot. As for me, I like all ways of travelling. And I wish to visit as many places as possible. One of my dreams is to visit London.

London is the capital of England, the capital of Great Britain, and the capital of the United Kingdom. It is the largest town in Europe and one of the oldest towns in the world. The old Celts gave it its name, the Romans made it the centre of their new colony, the Germanic invaders tried to burn and to destroy it, the victorious Normans made it the capital of the country.

The central part of London is full of historical remains. Nearly every building, every bridge, every street, palace, house, and stone — each of them has its own story, its own past. In London past and present are so mixed together that they cannot easily be separated and when you are in London you see the past in the present and the present in the past.

The oldest part of London is called the City. In the City the streets and pavements are very narrow and the traffic is very heavy on weekdays. That is because the most important London firms and banks have offices there. But at weekends the City is almost dead.

The most fashionable and the most expensive part to live in is the West End. It is situated between the City and Hyde Park. The City and the West End are the heart of London; they are the parts which everybody who comes to London must see and wants to see, because they are more interesting than any other part of London. All the most interesting buildings, shops and offices are situated here.

The Tower of London, the Bank of England, the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor lives, the Law Courts, and many interesting old churches are situated in the City. The Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, the National Gallery and many theatres and good shops are in the West End. London has

many bridges over the Thames, more than twenty but the most interesting of them all is the Tower Bridge situated near the Tower of London.

The Tower of London is an old castle, with high walls, high towers, small windows and large gardens. Once it was a royal residence, a strong fortress and a state prison. Here many important people, among them two wives of Henry VIII, were imprisoned and beheaded.

One of the oldest and the most famous places of London is St. Paul's Cathedral. It has been destroyed and rebuilt several times since the original construction in the 7th century. It stands in the centre of the so-called Little Britain.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Экскурсии и путешествия. Tourists in London

3. Переведите на английский

1. Уроки начинаются в 8 часов, утром, в понедельник.
2. Я прийду через 5 минут.
3. Я приготовлю обед через час.
4. Мой друг родился 22 апреля 2005г.
5. Я чищу зубы после еды.

Экзаменационный билет №8

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Tourists in Russia»

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practice foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions. Russia has always been a country of mystery attractive for foreigners. Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There is a lot to see in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. They dream of visiting Red Square, which is called the heart of Moscow. Perhaps, the most ancient monument of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral. With its nine beautifully painted cupolas, it is a real masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture.

If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should by all means visit the Kremlin, which is very

impressive. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Tourists in Russia

3. Выполните грамматическое задание. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола:

1. He (know) several foreign languages.
2. I (learn) English at school.
3. Usually the lessons (begin) at 9 o'clock.
4. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
5. He often (visit) them last year.

Экзаменационный билет №9

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Ways of shopping

Nowadays there are different. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money! While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Shopping

3. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

1. Ted's advice was clever.
2. They had to go to school on Saturday.
3. He won't be able to speak Italian in two months.

4. They are going to meet him.
5. She'll cook lunch in half an hour.

Экзаменационный билет №10

1.Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста «Sports».

A lot of people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay in good shape, keeps them fit, healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sport ground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools where local competitions are usually held. It's been a tradition in Russia to divide sport into professional and amateur. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals. The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped.

So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition. In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policymaking body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the program of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee. Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press

centers. Thousands of athletes, journalists and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural program of concerts, exhibitions, festivals, etc., for each Games. Russia joined the Olympic movement in 1952. Since then it has won a lot of gold, silver, and bronze medals. In 1980 Moscow hosted the Twenty-Second Olympic Games. Russian sportsmen got medals for their records in many sports events.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

Экзаменационный билет №11

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Meals in English family»

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or

pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Meals in English family.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor.
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house?
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet.
4. You ... (be) to New York before?
5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet.

Экзаменационный билет №12

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Russian cuisine.

Russia is the world's largest country, so it differs greatly from region to region. The same can be said about Russian national cuisine, which is rather varied and based on different cultural and historic traditions.

The most popular Russian soups, which are well-known all over the world, are borshch, shchi, and the cold summer soup okroshka and there are a lot of regional recipes for these dishes. Pelmeni is one more famous Russian dish. Pelmeni can be served with sour-cream and the filling can be made of any sort of meat – pork, beef, lamb or chicken.

The most popular Russian national salads are mayonnaise-based and rather substantial like Olivier salad (abroad it is sometimes called Russian salad), and “dressed herring”.

People in Russia usually have three meals a day. They are breakfast, dinner and supper. Usually people do not eat much for breakfast. A usual breakfast includes sandwiches, omelet or corn flakes. Dinner is more substantial meal than breakfast. And usually it consists of two or three courses. People in Russia usually have supper in the evening when they come back from the work. So it starts at about 7 p.m. Families usually get together and share the latest news and enjoy the meal and the company. Dishes for supper vary greatly depending on the budget and preferences of the families.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Russian cuisine

3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training. _____ in the match.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points
3. We _____ (watch) all the

Champions League matches this season.

4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!

5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!

6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!

7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.

8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.

10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!

Экзаменационный билет №13

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Weather and climate»

Every season is wonderful in its own way. In spring the air is refreshing, the trees are in blossom, the ground is covered with the first tender flowers. The birds start singing songs. In summer it can be really dry and stuffy, there are thunders and lightnings during the heavy showers. People go sunbathing, fishing and sailing and enjoy all kinds of fruits and berries. In autumn the trees turn golden, it often rains cats and dogs and it's quite muddy. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, sometimes it's foggy and chilly and the days become shorter. In winter the snow covers the ground, the air is frosty, the roads are slippery. It is mainly freezing and there are periods of severe colds and heavy snowfalls. The temperature can fall down to 35 degrees below zero.

I prefer not to complain about the weather but generally I enjoy mild and calm weather with a moderate breeze. I don't quite like damp and gloomy weather and it's hard for me to stand windy or hot summer days with mosquitoes and flies and oppressive heat. But so many people, so many minds.

Our country is so huge and the weather is not the same in different parts of Russia. It depends on the geographical position and the type of climate. We must admit that the climate has changed much due to global warming and winters have become much warmer. It looks rather strange and disappointing when there is little snow in winter and sometimes it even sleets or drizzles.

Frankly speaking, I don't trust our misleading weather forecasts as they don't come true as a rule. The weather is changeable and it is a thing that is beyond us, so it's better to keep an umbrella in your bag all the year round.

2.Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Weather and climate

3. Закончите разделительные вопросы, обращая внимание на форму глагола в основной части.

1. Your sister isn't married,?
2. You found my keys,?
3. Jack didn't pass his exams,?
4. You have never been to China,?
5. Sandra has already got up,?

Экзаменационный билет №14

1.Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Going out for the evening».

All over the world people like to spend their free time going out somewhere. Some prefer to stay at home and watch a film sitting on a sofa, of course. But there are still a lot of people who choose other activities: sports, cinema, theatres etc. In England for example one of the most popular leisure activity outside the home is going to pubs.

Pubs are an important part of British life. People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax there. Pubs often have two bars, one usually quieter than the other, many have a garden where people can sit in the summer. Children can go in pub gardens with their parents. Groups of friends normally buy 'rounds' of drinks, where the person whose turn it is will buy drinks for all the members of the group. It is sometimes difficult to get served when pubs are busy: people do not queue, but the bar staff will usually try and serve those who have been waiting the longest at the bar first. If you spill a stranger's drink by accident, it is good manners (and prudent) to offer to buy another drink. Most pubs belong to a brewery (a company which makes beer) but sell many different kinds of beer, some on tap (from a big container under the bar) and some in bottles. Customs in British pubs differ from those in American bars. In most pubs in Britain, you must go to the bar to order drinks and food and pay for your purchase immediately, there is no table service. Bartenders are called "barmen" and "barmaids" and they do not expect frequent tipping. To tip a barman or barmaid, it is customary to tell him to "would you like a drink yourself?"

A British pub is a place like home where you come to meet people, to learn latest news and just chat.

A pub is the only public place where you won't be told off for noise, exclamations and even shouting. All this makes the atmosphere so unique. There are over 60 000 pubs in Great Britain. The local pub plays an important role in almost every neighborhood.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Хобби, досуг. (Going out for the evening)

3. Переведите используя подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / may/ have to)

1. Я должен закончить эту работу до среды.
2. Мне приходится много работать, чтобы стать директором.
3. Вы не должны переходить улицу на красный свет.
4. Как я могу вам помочь?
5. Я умел играть на пианино, когда был маленьким мальчиком.

Экзаменационный билет №15

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Great Britain. London

The official name of the state is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated in Western Europe. It occupies the territory of about 244,000 square kilometers, which is only two times larger than the Leningradskaya region. The country is situated in the British Isles and includes Great Britain, a part of Ireland, the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. There are about 5,000 small islands. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are Dependencies of the Crown, which means that they are separate states ruled by Great Britain.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

London is an ancient city. It appeared at the place where the Roman invaders decided to build a bridge over the Thames. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business center. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of the capital. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. The Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral are situated in the City.

Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster

Abbey where kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people were buried. The Houses of Parliament are often referred to as the Palace of Westminster.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country, Big Ben. Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. It is full of luxury hotels, supermarkets, cinemas and concert-halls. In the centre of the West End the Trafalgar Square is situated with the famous statue of Lord Nelson.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke Buckingham. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place in its courtyard.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции. (Great Britain. London)

3. Переведите на английский используя Passive Voice

2. Дороги покрыты снегом.

3. Шоколад сделан из какао.

4. Пирамиды были построены в Египте.

5. Стадион откроется в следующем месяце.

6. Новый фильм был показан в Апреле.

Экзаменационный билет №16

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Traditions and customs in England

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fireplace in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals.

Some British customs and traditions are known all the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting. First of all it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. After the English Revolution Great Britain became a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth II). Traditionally the queen acts only on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns but she does not rule.

Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of

England, is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East end, and the City. The City is a historical, financial and business centre of London. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining centre. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends. The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird. Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St.Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

2.Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Traditions and customs

3. Напишите степени сравнения

Cold	early
Big	simple
Good	comfortable
Bad	quickly
Useful	many

Экзаменационный билет №17

1.Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

History of England

The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles between 800 and 700 BC. Two centuries later they were followed by the Bretons after whom the country was called Britain.

The first Roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 BC. But Britain was not conquered until some 90 years later, under Emperor Claudius, in 43 AD. Although the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, its effects were few. The people did not adopt the Latin language and so Latin did not displace Celtic.

In the middle of the 5th century, three Germanic tribes - The Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded Britain from the continent. From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders - the Danes and the Norsemen sometimes referred to as Vikings - who occupied parts of Britain and made some permanent settlements. The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century.

The period of feudalism started around 1066 and lasted to the 15th century. In this period the modern

English nation and language came into being. It was a period of struggle for power between kings and between powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars. But it was also a period in which the development of the wool trade and the early decline of feudalism prepared the way for England's rise as a world power.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution.

The Victorian era which comprised the second half of the 19th century, called after Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. It was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EEC.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме History of England

3. Выполните грамматическое задание. Вставьте much, many, little, a little, few, a few:

1. There were ... new words in the text and Peter spent ... time learning them. 2. There was ... sugar in the bowl, and we had to put ... sugar there. 3. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this text. 4. When we walked ... farther down the street we saw the entrance of the Metro station. 5. Have you got ... time before the lesson?

Экзаменационный билет №18

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Russia. Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. It was founded 8 centuries ago by Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe. The population of the city is over 12 million. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. It has more historic associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St Basil's Cathedral (Vasily Blazheny) are masterpieces of ancient

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. There are more than 100 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery. Other unique museums in Moscow include the All-Russia Museum of Folk Arts, the Andrei Rublev Museum of Early Russian Art, Alexei Bakhrushin Theatre Museum, Mikhail Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and many others. Moscow is famous for its theatres. The best-known of them is

the Bolshoi theatre. Drama theatres and studios are also very popular. Moscow is a city of students. There are plenty higher educational institutions in it. Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

2.Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. (Russia. Moscow)

3.Выполните грамматическое задание. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. She (work) abroad next year. | 5. My brother (like) music. |
| 2. She (not like) loud music. | 5. What you (do) yesterday? |
| 3. Your children usually (ask) many questions. | 6. His sister (go) to the seaside next July. |
| 4. At present he (work) at school. | 7. Soon we (leave) the school. |

Экзаменационный билет №19

1.Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Traditions and customs in Russia

We know much about English traditions and customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land - Russia. To my mind, the main traits of their characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the

symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware—dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhniy Novgorod Province.

Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas.

We begin to build and reconstruct churches as well. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Traditions and customs in Russia

3. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
2. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
3. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших).

Экзаменационный билет №20

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Traditions in the USA

Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life.

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian

corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. Flowers also bring the fall scene indoors. The main thing is the traditional roast turkey.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humor. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Traditions in the USA

3. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени

1. A train is _____ than bus.
2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I'm _____.
4. This jacket is small for me. Show me _____ one.
5. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.

Экзаменационный билет №21

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

History of Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was first mentioned in the records dated back to the year 1147. At that time it was a small frontier post. The history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia. In 1287 Moscow fell under the yoke of the Tatars. And it was the Moscow Prince Dmitry Donskoy who led the Russian troops to a decisive victory over the invaders in the battle of Kulikovo field in 1380. By the 15-th century Moscow turned into a wealthy city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital. At that time the Kremlin was rebuilt and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were built. During the Troubled Times Moscow was occupied by the Polish invaders, but they were routed by the popular levy headed by Minin and Pozharsky.

In 1812 the Napoleon's army entered Moscow. The city was set ablaze. The army had to retreat. That was a poor substitute for the military triumph in Russia, so much desired by Napoleon. Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, educational and cultural centre of the

country. There are many places of interest in Moscow. The city is famous for its historical monuments, museums, art galleries and theatres. The Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov State Picture Gallery are world famous. Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. Moscow is an industrial centre with highly developed engineering, electric, light and chemical industries. Moscow is the scientific centre, too. The Russian Academy of Sciences, the oldest university, many schools of higher education, colleges and scientific institutions are located here. Moscow is the country's largest sports centre. It often becomes a scene of international sports festivals.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме History of Moscow

3. Выполните грамматическое задание. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jack _____ 18 years old now. | 4. «_____ David a good friend?» |
| 2. «_____ you English? «No, I _____ | «Yes, he _____». |
| French». | 5. _____ these men doctors? No, |
| 3. Her name _____ Ann. | they _____. |

Экзаменационный билет №22

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Scientific progress

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

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

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

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

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Научно-технический прогресс. (Scientific progress)

3. Поставьте подходящий предлог времени.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You should wash the floor ... your mother comes home. | 4. He found his passport, 6 months ... losing it. |
| 2. You must clean your teeth ... lunch. | |
| 3. It's been raining ... the night. | |

Экзаменационный билет №23

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

«Environmental problems».

In recent years the environmental problems have become extremely urgent and received a great publicity. In some way they are the result of scientific and technological progress of the 20-Th century. But people also do a lot of harm to nature because they don't understand that the man is the part of environment. The relationship between man and nature has become one of the most vital problems facing civilization today. Pollution of water and air is one of the problems millions of people are concerned today. Acid rains, unsafety of nuclear and hydraulic power stations, radioactive and other poisonous materials, disposal of wastes became

the global disasters. Cars are one of the most harmful and dangerous polluters of air. In more than a hundred towns and cities the concentration of harmful substances in the air and water is over 10 times the admissible level. The big rivers — our main water sources are fully polluted with industrial and communal wastes — the result of side — effect in the work of giant factories and plants. Water is not suitable for drinking. Another problem is presence of dangerous radioactive military objects. Besides we must remember about ozone holes over our heads. The ozone layer doesn't protect us from dangerous ultraviolet rays anymore.

They get through the atmosphere causing skin cancer and other diseases. All these facts make us become more sensitive towards the environment. The trouble is that our local powers don't realize enough the danger of the situation and don't pay much attention and money for construction of cleansing enterprises. Various public organizations and unofficial movement make their best to change official and public opinion on the environmental problems. One of the most famous and strong organizations nowadays is «Green peace». I suppose the solution of the problem requires the cooperation the people's efforts in nature conservation.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.
(Environmental problems)

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?

Экзаменационный билет №24

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

My future profession

The end of school is the beginning of independent life, the beginning of using knowledge received at school. Some may prefer to work in factories or works, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the spheres of transport, building, communications and many others.

I've decided that I want to be a programmer. I like this profession because it is very interesting. In particular I want to become a computer programmer. It is an interesting and useful profession. I'm interested

in computers. It is a whole new world. Many people continue careers of their parents but it is not the case with me, my mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. And I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor. My favourite subjects at school are math, physics and of course computer science. I'm not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry. My hobbies are computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and I can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text, as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something. I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living at the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers. Today, in England or in the USA people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time. So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме My future profession

3. Задайте общий вопрос к предложению.

1. I'm from Russia.
2. She drinks coffee every morning.
3. You met your friends yesterday.
4. My brother can ride a bike.
5. He always has breakfast at 9 am.
6. My parents are going to move to Moscow.
7. He won't be sleeping the whole day.
8. She has done her job.
9. We have already decided what we will do in summer.

Экзаменационный билет №25

1. Прочитайте и сделайте письменный перевод текста

Computers and programming

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and

sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.

Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. The degree to which computers take over human functions may frighten some people and astonish others. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life. Computers help to make a person's shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It's often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.

Summing up, I should say that it's hard to enumerate all the uses the computer may be put to, that is why they are extremely important.

2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме Computers and programming

3. Переведите используя Present Perfect

1. Студенты уже закончили свои задания.
2. Мы только что начали играть.
3. Она еще не закончила свою работу.
4. Ты все еще не помыл посуду, не так ли?
5. Вы когда-нибудь пробовали Японскую еду?
6. Я никогда здесь не был.
7. Я встречал вас раньше?
8. Мы были друзьями со школы.

Критерии оценивания обучающегося

Экзаменационной комиссии рекомендуется выставить отметку по экзамену комплексно, оценивая следующие виды речевой деятельности: чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного, устная и письменная речь, знание грамматики английского языка.

Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить основные факты, умеет догадываться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, либо по словообразовательным элементам, либо по сходству с родным языком. Скорость чтения иноязычного текста может быть несколько замедленной по сравнению с той, с которой ученик читает на родном языке. Заметим, что скорость чтения на родном языке у учащихся разная.

Оценка «4» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить отдельные факты. Однако у него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, он вынужден чаще обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения более замедленен.

Оценка «3» ставится студенту, который не совсем точно понял основное содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов, совсем не развита языковая догадка.

Оценка «2» выставляется студенту в том случае, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентируется в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, не умеет понимать значение незнакомой лексики.

Высказывание в форме рассказа, описания

Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связным и логически последовательным. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства были правильно употреблены, практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, или они были незначительны. Объем высказывания соответствовал тому, что задано программой на данном году обучения. Наблюдалась легкость речи и достаточно правильное произношение. Речь ученика была эмоционально окрашена, в ней имели место не только передача отдельных фактов (отдельной информации), но и элементы их оценки, выражения собственного мнения.

Оценка «4» выставляется студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связанным и последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объем языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были сделаны отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее сильным влиянием родного языка. Речь была недостаточно эмоционально окрашена. Элементы оценки имели место, но в большей степени высказывание содержало информацию и отражало конкретные факты.

Оценка «3» ставится студенту, если он сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы. Ученик допускал языковые ошибки. В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Практически отсутствовали элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения. Речь не была эмоционально окрашенной. Темп речи был замедленным.

Оценка «2» ставится студенту, если он только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи. Высказывание было небольшим по объему (не соответствовало требованиям программы). Отсутствовали элементы собственной оценки. Учащийся допускал большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических. Многие ошибки нарушали общение, в результате чего возникало непонимание между речевыми партнерами.

Грамматическое задание

% правильно выполненного задания	Оценка
95 – 100 %	5

80 – 94 %	4
60 – 79 %	3
Менее 60 %	2

**Источники
информации для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету**

Список основной литературы:

1. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей + Приложение: учебник / Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. — Москва: КноРус, 2021. — 385 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>
2. Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / [О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.]. — 9-е изд. — М.: Express Publisng: Просвещение, 2020 — 248 с.: ил. — (Английский в фокусе).
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1. Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва : ИНФРА-М, 2022. — 200 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). — DOI 10.12737/22856. - ISBN 978-5-16-012363-9. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>

Интернет – ресурсы:

1. Информационно-библиотечная система Знаниум - <http://new.znaniium.com/>
2. ЭБС BOOK.ru - электронно-библиотечная система - <https://www.book.ru>