

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
ФГБОУ ВО «Уральский государственный экономический университет»

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КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Наименование учебного предмета
Наименование специальности

Форма обучения
Год набора

Иностранный язык
40.02.03 Право и судебное
администрирование
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Разработано
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1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Содержание учебного предмета «**Иностранный язык (английский)**» направлено на формирование различных видов компетенций:

- лингвистической — расширение знаний о системе русского и английского языков, совершенствование умения использовать грамматические структуры и языковые средства в соответствии с нормами данного языка, свободное использование приобретенного словарного запаса;
- социолингвистической — совершенствование умений в основных видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении, письме), а также в выборе лингвистической формы и способа языкового выражения, адекватных ситуации общения, целям, намерениям и ролям партнеров по общению;
- дискурсивной — развитие способности использовать определенную стратегию и тактику общения для устного и письменного конструирования и интерпретации связных текстов на английском языке по изученной проблематике, в том числе демонстрирующие творческие способности обучающихся;
- социокультурной — овладение национально-культурной спецификой страны изучаемого языка и развитие умения строить речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
- социальной — развитие умения вступать в коммуникацию и поддерживать ее;
- стратегической — совершенствование умения компенсировать недостаточность знания языка и опыта общения в иноязычной среде;
- предметной — развитие умения использовать знания и навыки, формируемые в рамках дисциплины «**Иностранный язык (английский)**» для решения различных проблем.

Освоение содержания учебного предмета «**Иностранный язык (английский)**» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

Личностные результаты

- российская гражданская идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувство ответственности перед Родиной, гордость за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн);
- гражданская позиция как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности;
- готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите;
- 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;
- сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности;
- 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;

- навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности;
- нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей;
- 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;
- эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений;
- принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков;
- бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь;
- осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем;
- сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности;
- ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни;

Метапредметные результаты

- умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях;
- умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;
- готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников;
- умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий (далее - ИКТ) в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;
- умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов;
- умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учетом гражданских и нравственных ценностей;
- владение языковыми средствами - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства;
- владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения

Предметные результаты:

- сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;
- владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;
- достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах, как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;
- сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обеспечивает формирование и развитие универсальных учебных действий.

Раздел дисциплины	Виды универсальных учебных действий
Виды речевой деятельности	
Аудирование	Выделять наиболее существенные элементы сообщения. Извлекать необходимую информацию. Отделять объективную информацию от субъективной. Адаптироваться к индивидуальным особенностям говорящего, его темпу речи. Пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой, прогнозированием. Получать дополнительную информацию и уточнять полученную с помощью переспроса или просьбы. Выражать свое отношение (согласие, несогласие) к прослушанной информации, обосновывая его. Составлять реферат, аннотацию прослушанного текста; составлять таблицу, схему на основе информации из текста. Передавать на английском языке (устно или письменно содержание услышанного)
Говорение: • монологическая речь	Осуществлять неподготовленное высказывание на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией. Делать подготовленное сообщение (краткое, развернутое) различного характера (описание, повествование, характеристика, рассуждение) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией с использованием различных источников информации (в том числе презентацию, доклад, обзор, устный реферат); приводить аргументацию и делать заключения. Делать развернутое сообщение, содержащее выражение собственной точки зрения, оценку передаваемой информации. Комментировать услышанное/увиденное/прочитанное. Составлять устный реферат услышанного или прочитанного текста. Составлять вопросы для интервью. Давать определения известным явлениям, понятиям, предметам

диалогическая речь	<p>Уточнять и дополнять сказанное.</p> <p>Использовать адекватные эмоционально-экспрессивные средства, мимику и жесты.</p> <p>Соблюдать логику и последовательность высказываний.</p> <p>Использовать монологические высказывания (развернутые реплики) в диалогической речи.</p> <p>Принимать участие в диалогах (полилогах) различных видов (диалог-рассуждение, диалог-расспрос, диалог-побуждение, диалог — обмен информацией, диалог — обмен мнениями, дискуссия, полемика) на заданную тему или в соответствии с ситуацией; приводить аргументацию и делать заключения.</p> <p>Выражать отношение (оценку, согласие, несогласие) к высказываниям партнера.</p> <p>Проводить интервью на заданную тему.</p> <p>Запрашивать необходимую информацию.</p> <p>Задавать вопросы, пользоваться переспросами.</p> <p>Инициировать общение, проявлять инициативу, обращаться за помощью к партнеру, подхватывать и дополнять его мысль, корректно прерывать партнера, менять тему разговора, завершать разговор.</p> <p>Использовать адекватные эмоционально-экспрессивные средства, мимику и жесты.</p> <p>Соблюдать логику и последовательность высказываний.</p> <p>Концентрировать и распределять внимание в процессе общения.</p> <p>Быстро реагировать на реплики партнера.</p> <p>Использовать монологические высказывания (развернутые реплики) в диалогической речи</p>
чтение: просмотровое	<p>Определять тип и структурно-композиционные особенности текста.</p> <p>Получать самое общее представление о содержании текста, прогнозировать его содержание по заголовку, известным понятиям, терминам, географическим названиям, именам собственным</p>
поисковое	<p>Извлекать из текста наиболее важную информацию.</p> <p>Находить информацию, относящуюся к определенной теме или отвечающую определенным критериям.</p> <p>Находить фрагменты текста, требующие детального изучения.</p> <p>Группировать информацию по определенным признакам</p>
ознакомительное	<p>Использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре).</p> <p>Понимать основное содержание текста, определять его главную мысль.</p> <p>Оценивать и интерпретировать содержание текста, высказывать свое отношение к нему</p>
изучающее	<p>Обобщать информацию, полученную из текста, классифицировать ее, делать выводы.</p> <p>Использовать полученную информацию в других видах деятельности (например, в докладе, учебном проекте, ролевой игре).</p> <p>Полно и точно понимать содержание текста, в том числе с помощью словаря.</p> <p>Оценивать и интерпретировать содержание текста, высказывать свое отношение к нему.</p>

	<p>Обобщать информацию, полученную из текста, классифицировать ее, делать выводы.</p> <p>Отделять объективную информацию от субъективной.</p> <p>Устанавливать причинно-следственные связи.</p> <p>Извлекать необходимую информацию.</p> <p>Составлять реферат, аннотацию текста.</p> <p>Составлять таблицу, схему с использованием информации из текста</p>
Письмо	<p>Описывать различные события, факты, явления, комментировать их, делать обобщения и выводы.</p> <p>Выражать и обосновывать свою точку зрения с использованием эмоционально-оценочных средств.</p> <p>Использовать образец в качестве опоры для составления собственного текста (например, справочного или энциклопедического характера).</p> <p>Писать письма и заявления, в том числе электронные, личного и делового характера с соблюдением правил оформления таких писем.</p> <p>Запрашивать интересующую информацию.</p> <p>Заполнять анкеты, бланки сведениями личного или делового характера, числовыми данными.</p> <p>Составлять резюме.</p> <p>Составлять рекламные объявления.</p> <p>Составлять описания вакансий.</p> <p>Составлять несложные рецепты приготовления блюд.</p> <p>Составлять простые технические спецификации, инструкции по эксплуатации.</p> <p>Составлять расписание на день, списки дел, покупок и др.</p> <p>Писать сценарии, программы, планы различных мероприятий (например, экскурсии, урока, лекции).</p> <p>Фиксировать основные сведения в процессе чтения или прослушивания текста, в том числе в виде таблицы, схемы, графика.</p> <p>Составлять развернутый план, конспект, реферат, аннотацию устного выступления или печатного текста, в том числе для дальнейшего использования в устной и письменной речи (например, в докладах, интервью, собеседованиях, совещаниях, переговорах).</p> <p>Делать письменный пересказ текста; писать эссе (содержащие описание, повествование, рассуждение), обзоры, рецензии.</p> <p>Составлять буклет, брошюру, каталог (например, с туристической информацией, меню, сводом правил).</p> <p>Готовить текст презентации с использованием технических средств</p>
Речевые навыки и умения	
Лексические навыки	<p>Правильно употреблять лексику в зависимости от коммуникативного намерения; обладать быстрой реакцией при выборе лексических единиц.</p> <p>Правильно сочетать слова в синтагмах и предложениях.</p> <p>Использовать служебные слова для организации сочинительной и подчинительной связи в предложении, а также логической связи предложений в устном и письменном тексте</p> <p>Выбирать наиболее подходящий или корректный для конкретной ситуации синоним или антоним</p>

	<p>Распознавать на письме и в речевом потоке изученные лексические единицы.</p> <p>Определять значения и грамматическую функцию слов, опираясь на правила словообразования в английском языке (аффиксация, конверсия, заимствование).</p> <p>Различать сходные по написанию и звучанию слова.</p> <p>Пользоваться контекстом, прогнозированием и речевой догадкой при восприятии письменных и устных текстов.</p> <p>Определять происхождение слов с помощью словаря</p> <p>Уметь расшифровывать некоторые аббревиатуры</p>
<p>Грамматические навыки</p>	<p>Знать основные различия систем английского и русского языков:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • наличие грамматических явлений, не присущих русскому языку (артикли, герундий и др.); • различия в общих для обоих языков грамматических явлениях (род существительных, притяжательный падеж, видовременные формы, построение отрицательных и вопросительных предложений, порядок членов предложения и др.). <p>Правильно пользоваться основными грамматическими средствами английского языка (средства атрибуции, выражения количества, сравнения, модальности, образа и цели действия, выражения просьбы, совета и др.).</p> <p>Формулировать грамматические правила, в том числе с использованием графической опоры (образца, схемы, таблицы).</p> <p>Распознавать, образовывать и правильно употреблять в речи основные морфологические формы и синтаксические конструкции в зависимости от ситуации общения (например, сокращенные формы, широко употребительные в разговорной речи и имеющие ограниченное применение в официальной речи).</p> <p>Знать особенности грамматического оформления устных</p>
<p>Орфографические навыки</p>	<p>Усвоить правописание слов, предназначенных для продуктивного усвоения.</p> <p>Применять правила орфографии и пунктуации в речи. Знать основные различия в орфографии и пунктуации британского и американского вариантов английского языка. Проверять написание и перенос слов по словарю</p> <p>Владеть Международным фонетическим алфавитом, уметь читать слова в транскрипционной записи.</p> <p>Знать технику артикулирования отдельных звуков и звукосочетаний.</p> <p>Формулировать правила чтения гласных и согласных букв и буквосочетаний; знать типы слогов. Соблюдать ударения в словах и фразах.</p> <p>Знать ритмико-интонационные особенности различных типов предложений: повествовательного; побудительного; вопросительного, включая разделительный и риторический вопросы</p>
<p>Специальные навыки и умения</p>	<p>Пользоваться толковыми, двуязычными словарями и другими справочными материалами, в том числе мультимедийными, а также поисковыми системами и ресурсами в сети Интернет.</p> <p>Составлять ассоциогаммы и разрабатывать мнемонические</p>

	средства для закрепления лексики, запоминания грамматических правил и др.
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2. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Темы проектов, презентаций, рефератов, эссе и докладов.

Тема	Темы заданий
Раздел 2	
Тема 1. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)	Проект: «Лучший друг», «Друг познается в беде», «Доброград».
Тема 2. Межличностные отношения	Эссе «Семья», «Дом моей мечты», «Хобби», «Я и другой». Эссе «Мы в ответе за тех кого приручили». Выставка «Ярмарка увлечений» Эссе «День, который я не забуду никогда».
Тема 3. Человек. Здоровье. Спорт. Здоровый образ жизни	Проект «День здоровья», «Здоровый образ жизни», «Уроки доброты – равные возможности для всех». Эссе «Сказка для добрых сердец». Реферат «Жизнь без табака», «Жизнь без наркотиков»
Тема 4. Город. Деревня. Инфраструктура	Экскурсия - «Мой город», «Мой район», «Любимое место», «Екатеринбург вчера, сегодня, завтра». Проект: «Маршрут экскурсии для зарубежных гостей» (с использованием карты города).
Тема 5. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)	Конкурс эссе «У природы нет плохой погоды». Проект «Планета – наш дом», «Студенческая экологическая тропа», «Дайте планете шанс», «Природное наследие нации».
Тема 6. Научно-технический прогресс	Презентация «Компьютер в нашей жизни», «Интернет в нашей жизни». Доклад «От науки к профессии», «От науки к бизнесу».
Тема 7. Повседневная жизнь. Условия жизни	Проект «Любимая книга (фильм, спектакль, журнал и т.д.)».
Тема 8. Досуг.	Проект «Лучший отдых». Презентация «Страны и континенты».
Тема 9. Новости. Средства массовой информации	Презентация «Средства массовой информации: за и против». Ролевая игра «Я на телешоу». Проект «Издание газеты в колледже» Доклад «Средства массовой информации: за и против»
Тема 10. Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)	Письмо другу на тему «Традиции моей семьи». Эссе «Хочу учиться – хочу быть профессионалом», «Деловая молодежь»
Тема 11.	Реферат «Жизнь в обществе», «Герой и антигерой нашего времени», «Лицо России»

Культурные и национальные традиции. Краеведение. Обычай и праздники	. Проект «Праздники России». Подготовить и провести экскурсию по музею своего учебного учреждения или музея города.
Тема 12. Государственное устройство. Правовые институты.	Эссе «Международные отношения».
Раздел. 3	
Тема 1. Функциональный язык	Заполнение бланков и форм на английском языке.
Тема 2. Специальности	Презентация «Качество образования – залог успеха выпускника». Экскурсия «Мой колледж», подготовка рекламного проспекта «Колледж». Конференция «Образование в России и за рубежом».
Тема 3. Переписка	Составление делового письма
Тема 4. Правила этикета	Составление диалога: «Деловой разговор по телефону».

Тестовые задания для текущего и рубежного контроля

Вводный курс Контрольная работа №1

Тест по фонетике

Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают:

«5» - за 8-10 баллов; «4» - за 6-7 баллов; «3» - за 5 баллов; «2» - за 0-4 балла

1. Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. Young King Kong was stronger than strong. [ŋ]
2. Rose knows Joe phones Sophie, but Sophie and Joe don't know Rose knows. [əʊ]
3. The fat cat sat on the man's black hat. [æ]
4. Sarah and Mary share their pears fairly. [eə]
5. Martha Smith's an author and an athlete. [θ]
6. Vera drove to Venice in a Van. [v]
7. Wendy went away twice a week. [w]
8. Nile crocodiles have the wildest smiles. [ai]
9. My mother's brother's my uncle; my uncle's son's my cousin. [ʌ]
10. The rabbits raced right around the ring. [r]

2. Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. rude, run, but, luck, mug.
2. done, love, move, son, much.
3. calm, star, fair, half, March.
4. light, quite, type, pair, might.
5. cow, start, now, house, found.

3. Дайте правильный ответ

1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый “ir”, отличается от остальных:

1. first 2. fire 3. birth 4. girl 5. bird 6. shirt 7. skirt

2. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый “i”, отличается от остальных?

1. six 2. five 3. right 4. write 5. I'm 6. bite 7. mine

3. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой “y”, отличается от остальных?

1. busy 2. city 3. pity 4. mummy 5. reply 6. sunny 7. any

4. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквосочетанием “ea”, отличается от остальных?

1. head 2. dead 3. thread 4. breath 5. beat 6. break 7. instead

5. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквосочетанием “al”, отличается от остальных?

1. call 2. tall 3. ball 4. calm 5. hall 6. all 7. talk

Проверочная работа по грамматике «Времена глагола»

Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают:

«5» - за 13-16 баллов; «4» - за 9-12 баллов; «3» - за 7-8 баллов; «2» - за 0-6 баллов

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.

have got am has got

2. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.

Does has got have got

3. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know) ____ English.

not understand, don't know don't understand, not know don't understand, don't know

4. Everybody in our family (help) ____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) ____ the dog, I (water) ____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) ____ the rooms.

help, walks, water, clean helps, walks, water, clean help, walks, water, cleans

5. Tom is in Warsaw at the moment. He ... at the Mariott Hotel.

is staying stays

6. He is amazingly talented at languages. He ... seven languages very well.

Speaks is speaking

7. I have lost my pen again. I ... things. always loose am always losing

8. Usually I ... at 3.00, but this month I have worked until 5.00 to earn more money.

Finish am finishing

9. When I arrived, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.

lied, spoke was lying, speaking was lying, was speaking was lying, was speaking

10. The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.

has robbed was robbing was robbing robbed

11. When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly and the birds (sing).

shone, sang was shining, were singing were shining, was singing

12. When you rang me yesterday, I (have) a bath.

were having had had had was having

13. He (sleep) when you come back tonight.

will be sleeping would be sleeping slept

14. The letter _____ just before I _____ back.

came, arrived had come, arrived came, had arrived had come, had arrived

15. There's somebody walking behind us. I think

we are following we are being following we are followed we are being followed

16. There was a fight at the party, but nobody

was hurt were hurt hurt

Объект оценивания «Умение аудировать»

Практическое задание №1

Вариант 1

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один

раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.
2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.
3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение							

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of

my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите пять высказываний. **Установите соответствие** между высказываниями каждого говорящего **А–Е** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–6**. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка **1–6 только один раз**. В задании **есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says what language he/she wants to learn and why.
2. The speaker talks about language education in his/her country.
3. The speaker explains what language he/she finds difficult to learn.
4. The speaker explains how to learn a foreign language quickly.
5. The speaker talks about the most popular language in the world.
6. The speaker explains how to teach a foreign language to children.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение							

Speaker A

I've always been very good at languages. I can speak English and French and it helps a lot as I'm in the export business. When we worked on some contracts with Russian companies, I decided to learn Russian. I take lessons regularly and I've learned a lot of words, but there are very difficult grammar rules in Russian, and there are so many exceptions! I'm not sure I'll ever be able to speak it.

Speaker B

My friends don't think that learning foreign languages is important – English is understood everywhere. I don't agree with them. I want to start learning Italian. It's a lovely language and it sounds beautiful. I've got a pen-pal Mario, who lives in Italy, and I want to go there next year. I think Mario will appreciate my speaking Italian. And travelling is more enjoyable when you can communicate with the locals in their language.

Speaker C

English is my native language and I don't have any problems when I travel – people can speak English everywhere. That's why I don't feel motivated to learn foreign languages at school. But according to the curriculum, I must learn two foreign languages. We start learning the first one at

the age of seven. Usually it's French or German. At the age of 13 or 14 we choose the second language - Italian, Spanish, Chinese or others.

Speaker D

Languages are very important in modern life. But learning languages is very difficult and time consuming. The quickest way to learn a language is to go the country where it's spoken. It works, however, only if you communicate outside the classroom a lot. Watching the news, reading newspapers and writing notes and emails helps a lot too. But the most important thing is not to speak your native language to anyone.

Speaker E

Lots of adults want to learn foreign languages but have no time for it. Children, on the other hand, have enough time but they lack motivation. The easiest way to get children to speak a foreign language is to use it in a game. Young children are not able to understand language rules, but they can easily imitate their teacher. Pictures and toys work very well too – children pick up new words for toys very quickly.

Практическое задание №2

Вариант 1

Выбор правильного ответа. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A4 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A1 Sophie remembers the boy's name very well.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A2 Sophie is keen on aerobics classes.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A3 Ray is fond of computers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

A4 Sophie enjoys playing computer games.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

R: Hi, your name is Sophie, isn't it? Do you remember me?

S: Yes, I think so. I saw you at our welcome party at the college. You are a second year student in this college, aren't you?

R: Right, I was the guy who talked about the sports facilities in our campus. And I bet you don't remember my name, do you?

S: Don't prompt. You are Rudolf...?

R: No.

S: Rupert?

R: No. But you are on the right track, my name starts with the letter R.

S: Richmond?

R: Enough, it's not a name-game, and I'm pretty disappointed that I failed to impress the newcomers.

S: Oh no, it's not that!

R: It's ok. And my name's Raymond. Ray for friends... and for people who can't remember long names.

S: I-I'm sorry.

R: Never mind. Do you remember at least what I was talking about?

S: Oh, yes! You gave us lots of information about the college sports centre, and about facilities you have here for doing sports. I'm particularly interested in aerobics classes and in the swimming pool.

R: Yes, aerobics is very popular among girls. Aerobics classes are the earliest ones. We run them from seven am.

S: So early?!

R: Yes, and if you want to book a more convenient time, run to the coach right now and ask what time's still available.

S: I will, thanks... And the swimming pool? What time does it open?

R: From half past seven. But there are not too many people in the pool usually. Most people prefer cycling, football and basketball to swimming. We've got a very good football pitch and a tennis court here.

S: You must be very good at all these sports. Where can I see you next time – on the football pitch or in the gym-hall?

R: I'm afraid neither. I don't go there very often.

S: Don't you? I thought you spent all your time there.

R: Not there. I'm a computer geek, not an athlete. You are much more likely to see me in our computer club. Browsing the internet, making web pages, chatting in forums. See you there then.

Вариант 2

Выбор правильного ответа Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях **A1–A6** обведите цифру **1, 2 или 3**, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A1 Sally said that

- 1) three people were injured in the accident.
- 2) three vehicles were damaged in the accident.
- 3) the bus was damaged in the accident.

A2 At the time of the accident Sally was

- 1) in one of the cars.
- 2) in a city bus.
- 3) crossing the road.

A3 The accident happened when Sally was going

- 1) to her morning class.
- 2) home after school.
- 3) to the city centre.

A4 When Sally told her classmates about the accident, they felt

- 1) scared.
- 2) indifferent.
- 3) curious.

A5 Sally says that the accident happened because

- 1) the weather conditions were bad.
- 2) one of the drivers was talking on the phone.
- 3) one of the drivers was driving too fast.

A6 Sally thinks that drivers should be punished if while driving they

- 1) smoke.
- 2) listen to music.
- 3) talk to passengers.

Sally: Hi, Adam! Have you heard the news? There was an accident near our school this morning.

Adam: Oh, Sally! Was anybody injured?

Sally: Fortunately not. But three cars were seriously damaged.

Adam: Gosh!

Sally: Yes, a lorry and two small cars.

Adam: Oh!

Sally: The lorry started to slow down before the crossroads, but the driver of the Peugeot 307 didn't notice and crashed into it. And a second later, a Mini Cooper smashed into the back of it.

Adam: Awful! And you saw it all, did you?

Sally: Yes, I did. I saw it from the bus window. I was just on my way to school when it happened. The road was completely blocked because of the accident. I had to get off the city bus and run to school so as not to be late for my first class.

Adam: You must have been very scared by the accident.

Sally: No, not really. It's funny, but I became more popular with my schoolmates. Everyone wanted to talk to me to find out more details.

Adam: Hm. And why did it all happen? Slippery road, fog or rain?

Sally: No. It was nice and clear. There wasn't much traffic on the roads. And nobody exceeded the speed limit.

Adam: What was it then?

Sally: I think it was totally the Peugeot driver's fault. He was talking on his mobile phone at the time. He definitely couldn't concentrate on driving.

Adam: Using a phone is very risky while driving. Everyone knows that.

Sally: Yeah. There are lots of things that may distract a driver. Smoking, for example, or talking with the passengers. Even the stereo system may do harm. When you listen to loud music, it affects how you drive. But I believe smoking while driving is the worst. The police should stop smoking drivers and fine them.

Adam: Yeah, I agree with that. But smokers will object to your idea, I'm afraid.

Sally: Never mind. All sensible people will support it. It would reduce the number of accidents I'm sure

Объект оценивания «Умение говорить» Практическое задание №3

Составить монолог по теме:

- «Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»
- «Межличностные отношения»
- «Здоровый образ жизни»
- «Природа и человек»
- «Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»
- «Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»
- «Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»
- «Новости» «Средства массовой информации»
- «Наука и техника»
- «Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»
- «Наука и производство»

Практическое задание №4

Составить диалог по теме:

- «Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»
- «Межличностные отношения»
- «Здоровый образ жизни»
- «Природа и человек»
- «Система образования». «Средне-профессиональное образование»
- «Инфраструктура» «По столицам стран изучаемого языка»
- «Национальная культура России и англо-говорящих стран»
- «Новости» «Средства массовой информации»
- «Наука и техника»
- «Молодёжь и научно -технический прогресс»
- «Наука и производство»
- «Информационный этап в развитии современной цивилизации»

Объект оценивания «Умение читать» Практическое задание №5 Вариант 1

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок

- 1. Food Industry**
- 3. We are What We Eat**
- 5. Food in Britain**
- 7. A Sweet Tooth**

- 2. Home-cooked Food**
- 4. Definition of Food**
- 6. Fast Food**
- 8. Food in the USA**

A. Food is any substance or materials eaten or drunk to provide nutritional support for the body and/or for pleasure. It usually consists of plant or animal origin that contains essential ingredients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and is ingested and assimilated by an organism to produce energy, stimulate growth and maintain life. The right to food is a human right derived from the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

B. Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging and transportation. This mainly involved salting, drying, pickling, curdling, fermentation and smoking. Food manufacturing arose during the industrial revolution in the 19th century. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology such as milling, preservation, packaging, labeling and transportation.

C. People who have busy work or social schedules don't have much time for cooking at home. Takeout meals from restaurants, pizza parlors and delicatessens have become a regular part of everyday life. Food can be picked up at a café, or people call in orders by phone and the takeaway meal is delivered to their homes. Ready-to-eat and instant processed foods that are quick to prepare are very popular. Snacks and junk food like doughnuts, popcorn, cookies, or potato chips are also easy to prepare.

D. The expression “as American as an apple pie” means something that is typically American, but even apple pie came from somewhere else. The only true American foods are those that the Native Americans gave the first settlers, including corn, squash, pumpkin, turkey, sweet potatoes, and pumpkin pie which are still eaten at Thanksgiving. Immigrants have brought all kinds of dishes with them from their home countries. A typical family may eat tacos (originally from Mexico), pizza (from Italy), or apple pie (from England).

E. How much food do you think you will eat by the time you are seventy-nine? The average Frenchwoman, for example, will eat 25 cows, 40 sheep, 35 pigs, 1200 chickens, 2.07 tones of fish, 5.05 tones of potatoes, 13 000 eggs, 50 000 loaves of bread, 1.37 tones of apples, 768 kg of oranges, 430 bags of carrots, 720 kg of tomatoes, 1300 lettuces, hundreds of packages of coffee, sugar, spaghetti, and 8 kg of dirt. How many cows and pigs have you swallowed already?

F. Although Britain is quite a small country, it offers a wide choice of food and drink. The types of food people eat have changed a lot over the years for several reasons. People have come to Britain from different parts of the world, bringing their favourite food with them and often opening restaurants. In Britain you can find traditional food like roast beef or fish and chips and vegetarian food for those who do not eat meat. As well as foods from different parts of Britain, you can buy Italian, Mexican and West Indian food.

G. Cakes, chocolate ice-cream... The British love them all. A meal is not a meal without some kind of dessert and sweet things are very popular as a snack too. Chocolate is the most popular sweet snack and the British eat more than 8 kg per person per year of it. Chocolate is almost eaten anywhere, any time but is very popular at Christmas and Easter. Ice-cream is eaten as a snack, a dessert, or with another dessert (like a piece of hot apple pie).

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

Вариант 2

Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A. Geographical position **B. Education** **C. The famous town**
D. State holiday **E. Pages of history** **F. Sights**

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand’s population are Britons or Europeans. That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the “Fourth of July”. It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and, in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated in the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) who was not only an architect but also one of the best geometers of his day, a mathematician and astronomer. It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral which is the greatest of English Churches. It is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

The Cathedral is 515 ft long and 180 ft wide. Its famous dome is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's in Rome. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are classic Renaissance. In one of the twin baroque towers there is one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighting 17, 5 tons.

Inside there is a wonderful mixture of architectural work, paintings, mosaics and statues which are monuments to generals and admirals who are buried there and among them admiral Nelson and the Duke of Wellington (under his command the army of the allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).

When Christopher Wren was 90 he was carried here once a year so that he could see his beautiful work. He himself is buried in the Cathedral. There is no monument to Christopher Wren but on his tomb in the centre of the Cathedral there is an inscription which reads: "If you seek a monument, look around". The inscription is in Latin.

St. Paul's Cathedral was partly destroyed in 1941 by a direct hit from bombs. After the war it was restored.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 2) Sir Christopher Wren.
- 3) Renaissance architecture.
- 4) Christopher Wren's masterpiece.

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

In one of the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral one can see ...

- 1) one of the largest bells in the world.
- 2) the monument to Christopher Wren.
- 3) the tombs of Nelson and Wellington.
- 4) the largest church dome in the world.

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren who was not only an architect but also one of the best writers of his day.
- 2) The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's.
- 3) The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are baroque and classic Renaissance.
- 4) Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where there is a beautiful monument to him with an inscription in Latin.

IV. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Christopher Wren was carried here once a year.
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral was restored after World War II.
- 3) It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral.
- 4) Great Paul weight about 17, 5 tons.

The City

The City occupies a site which was Norman London. It is a very small part of London (only one square mile). About ten thousand people live in the City but about 500,000 of them work there.

The City can still show the remains of its defensive wall and some other signs of the Roman time. In other parts of the City almost every stone, every wall, every house is Saxon or Norman or connected with some famous man, book or historical event.

The City of London was described by a Roman historian as a “busy emporium for trade and traders” and this description could have been applied to it at any time since then. The City still remains one of the most important commercial centres in the world.

All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City, which is represented by three buildings: the Mansion House, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England.

The Mansion House is where the Lord Mayor lives. This is a big house built in 1739s53 which reminds us of Greek temple. The Lord Mayor also receives the guests of London there.

The Bank of England or as the Londoners call it “The Old Lady” is 250 years old and is a huge building seven storeys high. It is one of the most important banks in the world.

The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire and three times rebuilt. It is a place of business and public meetings.

There are also a lot of insurance companies, offices and churches in the City.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) historical and business importance of the City.
- 2) Lord Mayor's residence.
- 3) principal business buildings of the City.
- 4) the territory and the population of the City.

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

The City is a commercial and business part of London as ...

- 1) about ten thousand people live there.
- 2) all the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.
- 3) it is an area with a long history.
- 4) many offices, insurance companies, banks are concentrated there.

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) The City is a recently built part of London where one can't see any signs of ancient time.
- 2) The Mansion House reminds us of a Greek temple.
- 3) Many people live in the City but only a few of them work there.
- 4) Londoners call the Royal Exchange “The Old Lady” because it is a huge building seven storeys high.

IV. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) The Mansion House is a residence of Lord Mayor.
- 2) The Lord Mayor receives the guests of London in the Mansion House.
- 3) The Mansion House was built in the eighteenth century.
- 4) There are a lot of insurance companies and offices in the Mansion House.

V. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) The City of London was described by a Roman historian.
- 2) In the City one can see many signs of the Roman time.
- 3) The Royal Exchange has been burnt down three times by fire.
- 4) All the principal streets lead to the heart of the City.

- 1) 4, 1, 2, 3 2) 2, 1, 4, 3 3) 4, 2, 3, 1 4) 1, 2, 4, 3

**Объект оценивания «Умение писать»
Практическое задание №7**

Вариант 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions. What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?

With love, Mary.

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.

...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100 — 120 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Практическое задание №8

Вариант 1

Write a short composition about summer jobs for teenagers.

Remember to say:

- why teenagers do summer jobs
- whether any of your friends/brothers/sisters do summer jobs; what jobs are they
- whether you would like to do summer job or not, why.

Вариант 2

Write a short composition about your plans for the future. Remember to say:

- if you are going to continue your education, why
- what subject would you like to specialize in
- if your friends support you in your choice, why/why not.

Объект оценивания «Знание фонетики»

Практическое задание №9

оценка «5» ставится при выполнении задания более чем на 80%, оценка «4» - более чем на 60%, оценка «3» - более чем на 40%, оценка «2» - менее чем на 40%.

Уровень различия

Прослушайте следующие слова. На листе ответа рядом с номером слова поставьте знак «+», если вы услышите долгий звук, и знак «-», если вы услышите краткий звук.

Образец: 1) it 1)- 2) Pete 2) + 3) meet 3)+

Тест 1

Предъявление слова в исполнении преподавателя, либо в записи.

1) In, 2)live, 3) tree, 4)little, 5)read, 6)please, 7) this, 8)sit, 9) thin, 10) milk, 11) arm, 12) park, 13) come, 14) father, 15) bus, do, 16) book , 17) soup, 18) two, 19) fall, 20) form , 21) not, 22) door, 23) box, 24) fork

Тест 2

Flower man language country address

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола: Build lose give drive forget

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Old happy interesting good

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) ... she in the park yesterday? (were, is was)
- 2) Mike and Nick ... at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (are, were, will be)
- 3) Did you ... English last week? (has, have, had)
- 4) They ... 5 lessons tomorrow. (had, have, will have)
- 5) The teacher ... us at the next lesson. (asked, asks, will ask)
- 6) Usually our lesson ... at 8.30. (will begin, begins, begin)
- 7) He ... this book when he was a child. (has, have, had)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

- 1) Нас спрашивают на каждом уроке.
- 2) Наш город был основан в 1838 году.
- 3) Завтра он будет приглашен на вечеринку.
- 4) Меня попросили помочь ему.
- 5) Деревья красят каждую весну.

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Child person family umbrella bus

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола:

Come take catch go cost

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Cold pretty important bad

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) We ... not in the fourth last summer. (was, were, will be)
- 2) Where ... they now? (are, am, were)
- 3) ... he got a car? (will have, has, have)
- 4) We ... a new flat next year. (have, will have, had)
- 5) They ... to the radio yesterday morning. (listening, listened, listen)
- 6) I ... tennis tomorrow. (will play, played, play)
- 7) She always ... to the shop on Sunday. (go, goes, went)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

- 1) Фильм показывают каждый день.
- 2) Этот дом был разрушен в 1944 году.
- 3) Завтра меня спросят на уроке истории.
- 4) Его выслушали очень внимательно.

Практическое задание №11

Вариант 1

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Mike is looking for ... job. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me. a) they b) them c) those d) these
3. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave. a) must b) had c) have to d) had to
4. If I don't know a word I ... in my dictionary. a) look b) look for c) look up d) look at
5. How much money do you spend ... food each month? a) on b) at c) for d) to
6. You should ... alone at night. a) not drive b) not to drive c) don't drive d) not driven
7. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties. a) which b) who c) whom d) where
8. Tom ... study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.

- a) use b) didn't use to c) used d) used to
 9. Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.
 a) was being b) had been c) have been d) was
 10. He was supposed ... after the matter. a) to look b) look c) looked d) looking
 11. Before you ..., don't forget to turn off the TV set.
 a) will leave b) left c) leave d) have left
 12. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
 a) somebody b) nobody c) anyone d) anything
 13. Why is Mike late? He has ... missed the nine o'clock train or something really serious has happened to him. a) either b) neither c) both d) so
 14. Will you give me two ... stamps? a) else b) still c) more d) another
 15. Can you tell us ... amusing story? a) another b) other c) else d) more

Вариант 2

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Could you close ... window, please. a) a b) the c) an d) –
 2. We are going for a walk. You can go with a) we b) us c) our d) ours
 3. It was a through train so we ... change trains.
 a) mustn't b) hadn't c) didn't have to d) had not to
 4. If I want to buy a jacket I always a) try it on b) try on it c) try it d) it try on
 5. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here. a) about b) against c) at d) from
 6. You'd better ... out alone at night. a) not to go b) don't go c) not go d) didn't go
 7. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat. a) whom b) who c) which d) whose
 8. When Tom was a child he ... ice-cream, but he doesn't like it now.
 a) use to eat b) used eat c) use eat d) used to eat
 9. It was raining when Kate ... the bus.
 a) waits b) was expecting c) expected d) was waiting for
 10. They were supposed ... with us till Monday. a) stayed b) stay c) to stay d) had stayed
 11. I will give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.
 a) find b) will find c) found d) have found
 12. We don't know ... about car engines.
 a) nothing b) something c) anything d) everything
 13. I ... like the film nor the novel it's based on. a) both b) neither c) so d) either
 14. Is the baby ... crying? a) still b) yet c) else d) more
 15. You needn't say anything a) yet b) other c) else d) still

Практическое задание №12

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I want to become a teacher _____.
 A. when I will leave school B. when I leave school
 C. when I am leaving school D. when I had left school
2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.
 A. the hottest B. hottest C. the most hot D. the hotter
3. John is not interested _____ politics.
 A. about B. in C. for D. over
4. I am sure we _____ before.
 A. have never met B. haven't never met

C. didn't met D. had met

5. I don't know _____.

- A. where this museum B. where is this museum
C. where this museum is D. this museum is this

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?

- A. were they B. isn't it C. didn't they D. weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?

- A. had already had dinner B. have already had dinner
C. have been having dinner D. had dinner

8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

- A. more less B. more little C. less D. little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

- A. At the age of 33 B. At 33 years
C. At the age of 33 years D. At the age of 33 years

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

- A. rose B. raised C. picked up D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

- A. you meeting me B. that you meet me C. you to meet me D. you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

- A. the rainy weather B. a rainy weather C. rainy weathers D. rainy weather

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

- A. want B. does want C. wants D. is wanting

14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

- A. was I ready B. if I was ready C. if was I ready D. that I was ready

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

- A. greatest one of B. the greatest C. one of greatest D. one of the greatest

Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I _____ Michael for ages.

- A. didn't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. saw not

2. I _____ get up very early now.

- A. must to B. have to C. should to D. ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?

- A. costs it B. it costs C. does cost D. does it cost

4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.

- A. for B. at C. about D. in

5. When did you discover that your car _____?

A. was disappeared B. had been disappeared C. had disappeared D. disappearing

6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.

A. doesn't work B. won't work C. hadn't work D. wouldn't work

7. Have you heard the _____ news?

A. last B. previous C. latest D. latter

8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?

A. wants B. want C. does want D. do want

9. I'd like to know _____.

A. where is my diary B. where it is my diary C. where my diary is D. my diary is where

10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.

A. am preparing B. prepare C. have been preparing D. am going prepare

11. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

A. had bought B. bought C. will buy D. buy

12. Christmas is _____ popular and colorful holiday in Great Britain.

A. most B. the most C. most of all D. very

13. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black Sea.

A. I swim B. I'll swim C. I'll swimming D. I'll be swimming

14. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

A. since B. for C. about D. from

15. This book _____ into 14 languages .

A. translated B. has translated C. being translated D. has been translated

**Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения по грамматике
для проведения текущего контроля**

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов и определите используемые средства словообразования.

Unpaid job, an unknown writer, freshly-maid tea, a poorly-dressed old man, a shortened dress, an inattentive listener, a hardly-recognizable man, an unforgettable performance, changeable weather, a sleepless night.

2. Поставьте правильное местоимение.

She speaks to (we, us, ourselves) every morning.

(She, her, hers) and John gave money to the boy.

Mary and (I, my, me) will go to the movie.

Mr. Johns cut (he, himself, his) shaving.

(Your, yours) book is English and (my, mine) is not.

3. Поставь правильное наречие или прилагательное.

Rita plays the piano (well, good). The girl speaks (fluently, fluent).

The sun shines (brightly, bright). The music sounded (noisy, noisily).

I don't like to drink (bitter, bitterly) tea.

4. Употребли правильную степень прилагательного.

His job is (important, more important, the most important) than his friend's.

He plays the piano (well, better, the best) of all.
Last week was (hot, hotter, the hottest) than this week.
Physics is (difficult) subject at college.
Our institute is (old) than the college.
The book is as (interesting) as the film.

5. Поставь правильную временную форму глагола.

I (practice) the piano every day.
They (drive) to Moscow Tomorrow.
Mary (swim) now.
She (meet) her friend yesterday near college.
John (go) to France last year.
Bob already (see) this film.
When his mother entered the room children (watch) TV.)
Tomorrow at this time we (do) lessons.

6. Поставь предложения в Passive

Students speak English at the lessons.
My parents read interesting book.
We bought a nice dress in the shop yesterday.
The teacher asked me at the lesson last week.
I will clean the room on Saturday.
Mary will finish the story tomorrow.

7. Составь предложения, используя придаточные (if/when clause)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. if you go to the country... | a) enjoy the beauty of the countryside |
| 2. when you stay in the country... | b) visit museums and galleries |
| 3. if you live in the city... | c) take long walks in the forest |

8. Составь свои собственные предложения

If I visit London,
If I have a long holiday
If I have a lot of money

**Объект оценивания «Знание лексики и фразеологии»
Практическое задание №13**

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 1

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a **A1** _____ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of *the Queen Elizabeth II*. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage. On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she **A2** _____ at Pier 90, where *the Queen Elizabeth II* was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and **A3** _____ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy **A4** _____ it was worth it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her **A5** _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. Suddenly she felt the huge

ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood **A6** _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of **A7** _____, and then she went exploring.

A1 1) journey 2) trip 3) travel 4) tourist

A2 1) achieved 2) arrived 3) entered 4) reached

A3 1) set 2) came 3) headed 4) directed

A4 1) determined 2) resolved 3) decided 4) assured

A5 1) in 2) off 3) of 4) after

A6 1) among 2) along 3) between 4) besides

A7 1) glance 2) stare 3) sight 4) look

Выбор правильного ответа Вариант 2

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles **A1** _____ the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person **A2** _____ three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings “Happy Birthday” and wishes the person health and long life. It is **A3** _____ to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be **A4** _____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children’s parties, children **A5** _____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birthday, called “sweet sixteen”. The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal **A6** _____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol **A7** _____ with each state

A1	1	is	2) represents	3) considers	4) resembles
A2	1	thinks	2) does	3) makes	4) realizes
A3	1	custom	2) usually	3) generally	4) traditional
A4	1	appropriate	2) necessary	3) needed	4) distinctive
A5	1	dress	2) wear	3) bear	4) carry
A6	1	election	2) voting	3) own	4) middle
A7	1	differs	2) different	3) varies	4) similar

Контрольная работа № 1

Задание 1. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Present Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

speak open read use watch like enjoy drink talk go

1. Margaret ...four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.
3. I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.
4. Paul has a car but he ...it very often.
5. ...you ...TV a lot?
6. ...your brother ...football?
7. Julia always ...parties.
8. I never ...coffee.
9. Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.
10. How often ...you ...to the theatre?

Задание 2 . Письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом 'to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyone. People who meet him always love him.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

Задание 3. Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

1. Julia wants to go to the concert, but she ...a ticket.
2. He can't open the door. He ...a key.
3. Most cars ...six wheels.
4. ...you ...a passport?
5. What kind of car...Julia ...?

Задание 4. Выберите нужную форму личных местоимений.

1. I often see (they, them) in the bus.
2. (We, us) always walk to school together.
3. I always speak to (he, him) in English.
4. He explains the lesson to (we, us) each morning.
5. I know (she, her) and her sister very well.

Задание 5. Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite.

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb)
2. I was very tired, so I ...to bed early, (go)

3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well, (sleep)
4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything, (eat)
5. We went to Kate's house but she. ...at home, (be)
6. It was a funny situation but nobody ...(laugh)
7. The window was open and a bird ...into the room, (fly)
8. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ...very much, (cost)
9. I was in a hurry, so I ...time to phone you. (have)
10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They...very heavy, (be)

Задание 6. Употребите местоимения *something /somebody/ anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где необходимо.

1. I was too surprised to say
2. Quick! Let's go. There is ...coming and I don't want ...to see us.
3. The situation is uncertain. ...could happen.
4. The accident looked serious but fortunately ...was injured.
5. 'What did you buy?' `.... I couldn't buy ...I wanted.'

Задание 7. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Запишите и письменно переведите предложения.

1. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
2. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
3. It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.
4. It was a very happy day. It was ...of my life.
5. He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

Задание 8. Употребите модальные глаголы *can, may, must, need* там, где это необходимо.

1. You ...write the letter now. You ...do it tomorrow.
2. Paula ...speak Italian but she ...not speak French.
3. He ...forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!
4. It's a fantastic film. You ...see it.
5. Be happy! You ...not be sad.

Задание 9. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

1. The weather.....(not/be) very good yesterday.
2. My hair is wet. I(just/wash) it.
3. I (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
4. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries.
5. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not/come) yet.'
6. A: ...(you/ever/be) to Florida?
7. B: Yes, we ... (go) there on holiday two years ago.
8. A: ... (you/have) a good time?
9. B: Yes, it ...(be) great.

Контрольная работа № 2

Задание 1. Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени, переведите их на русский язык. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляются модальные глаголы *can, may, must, have to*.

An unusual community

The Amish live in Pennsylvania, USA. They came from Switzerland and Germany in the eighteenth century and live together on farms. Although they live just 240 kilometres from New York City, their lifestyle hasn't really changed in the last 250 years. They've turned their backs on modern materialism: cars, high technology, videos, fax machines, etc. and they have very strict rules which they all have to follow.

They can't use electricity, so they have to use oil lamps to light their houses. They're allowed to use banks and go to the doctor's but they can't have phones in their houses. They use horses for transport because they aren't allowed to fly or drive cars or tractors. They can play baseball and eat hot dogs but they can't have TVs, radios, carpets, flowers, or photos in their houses. Although the Amish don't have churches they're very religious.

Amish women have to cover their heads all day. They can't curl or cut their hair. They can't wear buttons or jewellery, wedding rings or watches, but they can wear glasses. The men can't have pockets on their shirts, or belts or zips on their trousers. Single men can't have beards. If an Amish marries somebody from outside the community, he or she has to leave. Children leave school at thirteen or fourteen because the Amish don't believe in higher education.

For the Amish the family is very important, and everybody helps their neighbour. They live in an old-fashioned way because they think that modern technology and habits have destroyed community life. There are now more than 100,000 Amish, and the number is growing every year.

1. Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

2. A beautiful ____ separated two fields.
a) mountain b) valley c) hedge

2. The countryside is very ____ here, there are no hills at all.
a) flat b) mountainous c) rocky

3. A ____ is a head dress of gold worn by a king or a queen.
a) hat b) crown c) cap

4. Who is the main ____ in "Cinderella"?
a) character b) hero c) writer

5. Windsor Castle is the summer ____ of the Queen.
a) cottage b) country house c) residence

6. A big wild animal with long horns is a ____.
a) cow b) deer c) sheep

7. The Parliament makes ____ for the country.
a) laws b) rules c) tasks

8. He makes gloves. He is a ____.
a) shoemaker b) glove-maker c) dressmaker

9. She baked the cake in the ____ of a heart.
a) shape b) colour c) taste

10. A ____ is a sit where monarchs sit during official ceremonies.
a) arm-chair b) chair c) throne

Задание 3. Сопоставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

1. an important reason a) официальная церемония

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. to be crowned | b) низменность |
| 3. to defeat the enemy | c) потрясающая идея |
| 4. to excite people | d) зеленый луг |
| 5. the lowlands | e) великая империя |
| 6. a great empire | f) важная причина |
| 7. a birthplace | g) быть коронованным |
| 8. a green meadow | h) место рождения |
| 9. an official ceremony | i) побеждать врага |
| 10. an exiting idea | j) взволновать людей |

Задание 4. Составьте и запишите вопросы из слов в скобках, используя грамматическое время Present Perfect. Письменно переведите предложения.

1. (ever/ride/horse?)
2. (ever/be/California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak / famous person?)
5. (always / live / in this town?)

Задание 5. Употребите местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, это где необходимо.

1. Sue drinks ...tea.
2. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ...time.
3. Did it cost ...to repair the car?
4. I don't know ...people in that town.
5. They've got so ...money they don't know what to do with it.

Задание 6. Употребите модальные глаголы *could, should, ought to* там, где необходимо. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения.

1. When I was young, I ...run very fast.
2. Paula ...not go to the meeting last week. She was ill.
3. When you play tennis, you ...watch the ball.
4. If you have time, you ...go to the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
5. We ...not wait very long for the bus yesterday. We didn't have much time.
6. It is very important that everybody ...listen very carefully.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки и задайте вопрос

1. He (collect) stamps with flowers.(альт. . спец.)
2. We already (to visit) New York. (общ. разд.)
3. My friends (to sit) in the living room now. (альт. спец.)
4. Brian (to go) to school last week.(спец., альт.)
5. My parents (to leave) Moscow for Voronezh tomorrow.(альт . разд.)

Контрольная работа № 3

Задание 1. Исправьте ошибки и напишите грамматически правильные предложения

1. I reading the novel at the moment.
2. my parents had go to work every day.
3. Shall I to read.
4. Did she closed the door last time?
5. Have you already cooked dinner?

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. We are cadets of the Krasnodar University. This is ... University.
2. They read books in ... library.
3. I study at the Krasnodar University and ... friend studies at the Medical Institute.

4. Pete, where is ... car now?
5. I know that ... name is Nick and what is the name of ... sister?
6. Tell me please, where is ... brother? He is in ... room.

Задание 3. Выпишите в две колонки количественные и порядковые числительные.

Подчеркните суффиксы, с помощью которых они образуются:

Seven, the seventh, seventy, eighty, eighteen, the first, the third

Задание 4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. My friends are students.
2. His mother is a teacher
3. We have a good club in our University
4. Nick has a new flat
5. She is a second-year student
6. You are future militia officers

Задание 5. Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.

Shopping: a pain or a pleasure?

Some women include shopping in their list of favourite activities. Men traditionally hate it. Here's what some of our readers think.

Aisha, 32

I like shopping, but it depends who I go with. Trying to shop with young children is a nightmare! I don't like shopping with my husband either because he's always in a hurry, or worries about spending money. But shopping with friends is fun, and I like going on my own too.

Simon, 28

I don't really enjoy shopping. In fact it's a pain! I find it stressful because I'm always afraid of making mistakes. I've got a collection of awful 'mistakes' at the back of my wardrobe, which I never wear! But I don't mind going with my girlfriend, because she helps me choose. I think women are better at buying clothes than men. They've got better taste and they always know what's in fashion.

Ivan, 30

I'm not interested in shopping at all - in fact I hate it. My wife buys all my clothes and brings them home. I try them on and if I like them, I keep them. If not she takes them back. Choosing things from catalogues and the TV shopping channels is the only kind of shopping I enjoy.

Rosa, 24

I love shopping, but not on a Saturday or during the sales, when the shops are really crowded. I prefer shopping alone. Buying things often takes me a long time because I never buy the first thing I see. I always look around other shops to see if I can find the same thing cheaper. I'm quite good at finding a bargain. I hate shopping in large supermarkets, and prefer buying food in small shops or street markets.

Задание 6. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в придаточных предложениях глаголы в сослагательном наклонении. Письменно переведите предложения.

1. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It would have been quicker if I had walked.
2. I would help you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
3. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she refused.

4. I wish Ann were here. She'd be able to help us.
5. It would be nice to stay here. I wish we didn't have to go now.

Задание 7. Употребите местоимения *something/somebody /anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где это необходимо.

1. That house is empty. There is ...in it.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember
3. Helen I heard a knock at the door but when I opened it there was ... there.
4. The museum is free. It doesn't cost ...to go there.
5. Would you like ...to eat?

Задание 8. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме Present Indefinite.

make come take play rise eat translate flow cause

1. Bees ...honey.
2. Where ...(Marian) from? - She is Scottish.
3. It ...me an hour to get to work. How long ...(it) take you?
4. I ...the piano but I ...(not) very well.
5. The earth ...round the sun.
6. The sun ...in the east.
7. Vegetarians ...meat.
8. An interpreter ...from one language to another.
9. The River Amazon ...into the Atlantic Ocean.
10. Bad driving ...many accidents.

Задание 9. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Past Continuous/Past Indefinite).

A: What you ...(do) when the phone..... (ring)?

B: I ... (watch) television.

A: ...Jane (be busy) when you ...(come) to see her?

B: Yes, she ...(study).

A: What time ...the post ...(arrive) this morning?

B: It ...(come) while I ...(have) breakfast.

A: Was Margaret at work today?

B: No, she ...(not/go) to work. She was ill.

A: How fast ...you...(drive) when the police ...(stop) you?

B: I don't know exactly but I ...(not/drive) very fast.

Задание 10. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в форме Past Perfect.

begin do read see fly

1. The meeting ...before we got to the place.
2. ...you ...your homework yet?
3. They ...two English books by the end of the month.
4. I couldn't recognize him because I ...him since we went to school together.
5. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He ...never ...before.

Проверочная работа №1

Задание 1. Сопоставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. First, - | a. the drains are dug. |
| 2. Then, - | b. the materials are bought. |
| 3. Meanwhile, - | c. the house is painted. |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 4. Subsequently, - | d. the walls are built. |
| 5. At this stage, - | e. the site is purchased. |
| 6. Next, - | f. the site is levelled. |
| 7. Afterwards, - | g. the foundations are laid. |
| 8. Then, - | h. the house is ready to live in. |
| 9. Later, - | i. the roof is put on. |
| 10. Eventually, - | j. the doors and windows are put in. |
| 11. Finally, - | k. the electricity and water systems are installed. |

Задание 2. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения

Receptionist: “ _____ ”

Guest: “I’d like to reserve a room”.

- Is there anything I can do for you?
- Do you want something?
- Who are you?
- What do you want, please?

Guest: “I want to speak to the manager!”

Receptionist: “ _____ ”

- She is not available at the moment. Can I help you?
- You can’t do so!
- She is busy now.
- You have to wait for some time. Be patient, please!

Driver: “Yes?”

Police Officer: “ _____ ”

- Could you switch off your engine please, sir?
- Switch off your engine.
- You must switch off your engine immediately.
- You’d better switch off your engine.

Boss: “Yes, come in”.

Employee: “ _____ ”

- Is it all right if I came in half an hour late tomorrow?
- I’m going to come to work half an hour late tomorrow.
- I won’t come in time tomorrow.
- I’m going to be late tomorrow.

Student: “ _____ ”

Teacher: “Yes, certainly. So...”

- Could you repeat that, please?
- What?
- Slow down!
- Say it again.

Professor: “Has anyone got any questions?”

Student: “ _____ ”

- Could you explain what these terms mean?
- When does this lecture finish?
- What do these terms mean?

- What should I do?.

Lecturer: "If you have any further points you want to discuss we can cover these in your next tutorial."

Student: " _____ "

- Great! Thank you for your help. Bye.
- Lovely! Bye now!
- OK! See you!

Say hello to your wife from me.

Задание 3.

1. Aviation technical school named after K.E. Voroshilov ... in to Omsk.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) was evacuated | c) is evacuated |
| b) will evacuate | d) will be evacuated |

2. ... the students play table tennis at the lessons?

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) is | c) do |
| b) does | d) are |

3. ... gyms are there at our college?

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a) what | c) how long |
| b) why | d) how many |

4. Our labs ... equipped on the latest word of technique next year.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| a) will be | c) is |
| b) were | d) are |

5. Our museum ... in 1980.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) was founded | c) founded |
| b) found | d) to find |

6. The reading hall ... to work at 10'o clock yesterday.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a) began | c) to begin |
| b) begin | d) will begin |

7. ... the 17th ... March, 1921 N. E. Zhukovsky died.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) in, at | c) at, of |
| b) on, of | d) of, on |

8. Zukovsky was sent into Moscow gymnasium in 1858.

- | |
|---|
| a) one thousand eight hundred fifty eight |
| b) eighteen hundred fifty eight |
| c) eighteen fifty eight |
| d) eighteen and fifty eight |

9. I come back home at 7.05.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a) five past seven | c) seven to five |
| b) seven point zero five | d) five to seven |

10. In the hall of our college you ... see the timetable ... the wall.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) can, on | c) may, in |
| b) must, at | d) should, about |

11. I ... to study technical subjects when I entered the university.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) am going | c) were going |
|-------------|---------------|

b) was going d) are going

12. тридцать третий

a) thirty three c) thirty third
b) thirty and free d) thirty and third

13. Pre – schools in Russia consist of kindergarten and

a) churches c) crowns
b) creches d) choppers

14. ... goes to bed so early.

a) nobody c) somebody
b) anybody d) nowhere

15. In England there are nursery schools for children ... 5 years ... age.

a) under, of c) in, with
b) about, for d) after, of

16. To... English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person.

a) to get c) to know
b) to teach d) to learn by heart

17. university

a) to graduate from c) to end
b) to finish d) to complete

18. Who was the founder of Omsk fortress?

a) Bukholts c) Kolchak
b) Kaptsev
d) Karbyshev

19. By the tsarist government Omsk was a place of ...

trade c) exile
students d) museums

20. The pride of Omsk industry is ...

a) A.S. Pushkin Library c) Oil Refinery plan
b) Omsk State Technical University d) Trans Siberian Railroad

Задание 4. Вставьте предлоги

1. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. There is no tea ... my cup. Pour some tea ... my cup. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.

2. In winter I usually go to bed ... ten o'clock because I learn .. school and have to get up early. But ... summer, when I don't go to school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. Do you like to read ... bed? We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.

3. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. Many pages ... this book are torn. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.

4. We eat soup ... a spoon. He was killed ... a knife. He was killed ... the robbers. He was knocked down ... a big stick.

Задание 5. Соотнесите слова и их определения:

1. classroom
2. hall
3. playground
4. gym
5. playing fields
6. staff room
7. chemistry / physics lab
8. library

- a. where you play football and other sports
- b. the teachers' room
- c. where students go during breaks
- d. a quiet place to read or look things up
- c. where you have most of your lessons
- f. a special room where you can do experiments
- g. a big room where the whole school can meet for assembly
- h. where you do PE

Проверочная работа №2

Задание 1. Соедините части пословиц.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Stolen pleasures | a. also an answer. |
| 2. Where there is a will, | b. are sweetest. |
| 3. Make hay while | c. the sun shines. |
| 4. God made the country | d. and man-made the town. |
| 5. No answer is | e. there is a way. |

Задание 2. Сопоставьте реплики, чтобы получились предложения или части высказывания.

1. You can't be hungry ... 2. He can't be English ... 3. You must feel very relaxed ...
4. You must be joking! 5. They are exhausted.
a) ... with a surname like McKenzie. b) ... after your holiday. c) ... after such a big breakfast.
d) They've been travelling all night. e) No one buys two Rolls-Royces!

Задание 3. Вставьте слова и словосочетания по смыслу

captain coach draw fair football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty) kick goal kick-off league opponents referee score soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call _____.
2. The instructor of the team is the _____.
3. When you play in a football team you are a _____.
4. The games take place on a _____.
5. The leader of the team is the _____.
6. The man in the _____ is the goal-keeper.
7. The beginning of the match is the _____.
8. During the match each team tries to _____ as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a _____.

10. The players of the other team are the _____.
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the _____.
12. Playing correctly is called _____ play.
13. Unfair moves are called _____.
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a _____.
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football _____.

Задание 4. Вставьте глагол make или do и переведите письменно предложения

1. I'm busy. Tomorrow I'm going to ... a report.
2. Why are you ... so much noise? What's the matter?
3. What does she ...? She is a doctor.
4. Kate must ... up her mind quickly. The train is leaving.
5. Do you ... any sports? Yes, I ... aerobics. And you?
6. Have you ... your homework? — Not yet.
7. Could you ... me a favour and ... the shopping for me?
8. I have ... the same mistake again. Mom is going to nag me for a week!
9. She ... up her mind to become a teacher.
10. He has ... a lot of mistakes in his test.
11. I always ... my homework in the evening.
12. Who ... the housework in your family?
13. Jeff ... friends with her son two years ago.
14. Finally, she ... him tell the truth.
15. Will you ... me a favour and invite my friend to the party?

Задание 5. Вставьте предлоги

1. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. There is no tea ... my cup. Pour some tea ... my cup. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench.
2. In winter I usually go to bed ... ten o'clock because I learn .. school and have to get up early. But ... summer, when I don't go to school and live ... the country, I like to go ... bed late. Do you like to read ... bed? We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country.
3. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. Many pages ... this book are torn. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment.
4. We eat soup ... a spoon. He was killed ... a knife. He was killed ... the robbers. He was knocked down ... a big stick.

Задание 6.

Письменно переведите текст. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Подчеркните предложения, где используются времена групп Continuous и Perfect в действительном залоге. 2) Подчеркните предложения, где употребляется Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) в трех временах групп: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect. 3) Выпишите с переводом условные предложения.

Sydney Opera House

Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. Since then it has appeared on T-shirts, postcards, in books, on travel programmes and in millions of photo albums. Thanks to its unique shape, Sydney Opera House is one of the most photographed buildings in the world! The building was built by a Danish architect called Jorn Utzon. Utzon gave the building its unusual look by creating a roof which looked like palm tree fronds. Work first started on the Opera House in 1957. The Australian government gave Utzon \$7 million and just four years to finish it. Unfortunately, there were lots of delays as well as money problems, so the Opera House wasn't actually finished until 1973. By then the total cost of the building was over \$100 million! Today the Opera House is one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world. It has around 3,000 events every year which are watched by over two million [people](#). There are five main

concert halls used for a wide variety of performances including classical, opera, pop and jazz. Artists as different as Pavarotti and the pop group INXS have performed there, and the largest hall can seat 2,679 [people](#).

If you want to see a concert however, you'll need to book in advance - the best seats are hard to get and they're very expensive! But whether you go to a concert or not, a visit to Sydney wouldn't be complete without a trip to the Sydney Opera House.

Задание 7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в требуемую по смыслу видо-временную форму. В разделе Б обратите внимание на особенности пассивных конструкций. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

А

1. They (have opened / opened) a souvenir shop in the Alexander Garden last summer. 2. Today, there (are / will be) many parks and public gardens in Moscow. 3. Research activities and restoration works (helped / helps) preserve the monuments of the Moscow Kremlin. 4. The Moscow Kremlin (is / was) one of the greatest architectural complexes in the world.

Б

1. For many years Russia's greatest people (have been / were) buried near the Kremlin wall. 2. Moscow (was / will be) first mentioned in historical papers in 1147. 3. The Moscow Kremlin Museums (is / are) often visited by tourists.

Проверочная работа №3

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. When you (to get) up every day? - I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 2. My brother usually (not to get) up at seven o'clock. As a rule, he (to get) up at six o'clock, but tomorrow he (to get) up at seven o'clock. 3. Why she (to come) home so late tomorrow? 4. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow. 5. Our friends always (to go) to the country for the week-end. 6. Look! The kitten (to play) with its tail. 7. Your parents (to watch) TV now? 8. My sister (not to rest) now. She (to help) mother in the kitchen. She (to help) mother in the kitchen every day. 9. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 10. She (to go) to the country with us tomorrow? 11. They (to stay) at home tomorrow. 12. What you (to do) now? I (to see) that you (not to read). 13. When you (to finish) your homework? It (to be) very late, it (to be) time to go to bed. 14. How you usually (to spend) evenings? 15. What you (to do) in the country next summer? 16. They (not to drink) tea now. I (to think) they (to watch) TV. 17. What your father (to drink) in the evening?

Задание 2. Вставьте предлоги on, in или into.

1. Where is the book? - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many [people](#) ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. 15. I saw many [people](#) ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Задание 3. Переведи на английский язык:

1. Здесь есть крокодилы? Я никогда не видел крокодилов. – Нет. Мы были здесь много раз. Мы не видели здесь никаких крокодилов. Они не живут в этом месте.
2. Ты написал это стихотворение сам? – Да. Я люблю писать стихи. Я могу дать тебе почитать книгу с моими лучшими стихами.
3. Почему ты не хочешь купить эту яркую шляпу? – Я не люблю этот цвет. – Хорошо померяй ту зелёную кепку. Она подходит к твоей новой куртке.
4. Где твоя машина? – Я оставил её около дома. Там было свободное место. – Наш сосед продал машину, и ты можешь ставить свою машину на его место.
5. Никто не любит ждать. Все должны приходить вовремя. Почему ты думаешь, что ты можешь опаздывать?
6. Переходить улицу в этом месте опасно. Ты должен следовать правилам. Это широкая улица и здесь много машин.
7. Путешествуя за рубежом, Джордж сделал много фотографий. Мы смотрели их вчера целый вечер. На следующий год он собирается поехать в Канаду. Я думаю, я поеду с ним.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. Collin didn't like the climate in the north of Canada; in winter.
 - it was too cold there
 - too cold was it there
 - it was cold there too
2. The picture was very beautiful;
 - I very much liked it
 - I it liked very much
 - I liked it very much
3. Does Wanda ?
 - write a letter to her parents every week
 - a letter to her parents write every week
 - every week write a letter to her parents
4. when I come home from work.
 - I am usually very tired
 - Usually I am very tired
 - I am very tired usually
5. It took Felix to repair his car.
 - so much time
 - such much time
 - much so time
6. Nancy when she learnt about her mother's illness.
 - was awfully upset
 - awfully was upset
 - was upset awfully
7. The rain that it was impossible to go out.
 - was so strong
 - so was strong
 - was strong

8. There was a forest near the village.
- beautiful, large, old, pine
 - large, beautiful, pine, old
 - pine, old, beautiful, large
9. There was a big traffic jam downtown and
- slowly the cars moved
 - the cars moved slowly
 - the cars slowly moved
10. I don't want to invite Nora to my birthday party;
- I don't well enough know her
 - I don't know her well enough
 - I don't enough well know her
11. a strange light coming from the sky.
- I have just seen
 - just I have seen
 - I have seen just
12. Sheila isn't a good driver; she is
- not careful enough
 - careful not enough
 - enough not careful
13. Don't put all these things in your bag;
- it is not enough big
 - it is big not enough
 - it is not big enough
14. They would like to buy chalet house.
- not very old, wooden, nice, four-bedroom Swiss
 - a wooden, Swiss, not very old, nice, four-bedroom
 - a nice, four-bedroom, not very old, wooden Swiss
15. Who to the theatre with?
- Jane go
 - did Jane go
 - Jane did go

3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Примерные вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету / дифференцированному зачету

1 семестр

Тема 1. Введение.

Тема 2. Семья и семейные отношения.

Тема 3. Распорядок дня.

Тема 4. Адрес, ориентация на местности.

1. Have you got a family?
2. Is your family big or small?
3. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
4. Have you got grandparents?
5. How old are they?
6. What are the members of your family fond of?
7. Do your children go to school?
8. Where do your parents work?
9. What are your parents`names?
10. Have you got any aunts or uncles?
11. Have you got any nieces or nephews?
12. Where do they study?
13. Where do they live?
14. How does your family spend holidays?
15. What do you do on weekends?
16. What time do you get up?
17. Where do you have breakfast?
18. What do you have for breakfast?
19. Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
20. What time do you have lunch?
21. What do you do in the afternoon?
22. When do you do your homework?
23. Do you have a shower before going to bed?
24. Do you watch TV at night?
25. What is your favorite TV programme?
26. What time do you go to bed?
27. What is your hobby?
28. What are your hobbies?
29. Do you have any hobby?
30. What do you do for fun?
31. What do you do in your spare/free time?
32. What do you do when you`re bored?
33. Do you like skyscrapers and tall buildings in the city?
34. Is it better to get education in the countryside or in the city?
35. Where would you prefer to live in the city or in the country?
36. Is it difficult to find a job in the countryside?
37. Where can you go to have fun in the city/ in the country?
38. Where the environmental situation is better: in the countryside or in the city?
39. Do you live in a flat or in the house?
40. How many floors are there in your house?
41. How many rooms are there in your house?

42. Are they big or not?
43. Are there any pictures on the walls?
44. What furniture is there in your living room?
45. What colour is your house?
46. Do you have a large hall?
47. What is there in your kitchen?
48. Have you got a garden near the house?
49. Have you got a balcony?
50. Are the windows large?
51. Have you got a room of your own?
52. What do you like most of all in your house?

2 семестр

Тема 5. Магазины. Покупки.

Тема 6. Физкультура и спорт.

Тема 7. Экскурсии и путешествия

Тема 8. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.

Тема 9. Страны изучаемого языка.

Тема 10. Жизнь в городе и в деревне.

1. Do you like shopping?
2. What departments do you like most in shops?
3. What do you usually buy in the store?
4. Which days of the week do you prefer to go shopping?
5. How many stores are in the immediate vicinity of your house?
6. Do you like the service in the store?
7. Why do you prefer the store to the market?
8. What is the official language of the UK? What other languages are spoken in the UK?
9. Have you ever been abroad?
10. Where have you been?
11. Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation?
12. If so, where?
13. How long will you stay?
14. Describe the most interesting person you met on one of your travels.
15. What was your best trip?
16. What was your worst trip?
17. Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?
18. Did your class in high school go on a trip together?
19. If so, where did you go?
20. How long did you stay?
21. Do you prefer summer vacations or winter vacations?
22. Do you prefer hot countries or cool countries when you go on holiday?
23. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group? Why?
24. Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
25. Do you prefer traveling by car or by plane?
26. Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?
27. Have you ever been on an airplane?
28. How many times?
29. What airlines have you flown with?
30. Have you ever gotten lost while traveling? If so, tell about it.
31. How do you spend your time when you are on holiday and the weather is bad?

32. If you traveled to South America, what countries would like to visit?
33. If you were going on a camping trip for a week, what 10 things would you bring? Explain why.
34. What are some things that you always take with you on a trip?
35. What countries would you like to visit? Why?
36. What are some countries that you would never visit? Why would you not visit them?
37. What do you need before you can travel to another country?
38. What is the most interesting city to visit in your country?
39. What is the most interesting souvenir that you have ever bought on one of your holidays?
40. What was the most interesting place you have ever visited?
41. What city is the capital of Russia?
42. What are the main rivers in Russia?
43. Name 3 largest cities in Russia.
44. What types of climate are there in Russia?
45. Who is the president of Russian Federation?
46. Who is the Prime Minister in Russia?
47. What are the main symbols of Russia?
48. What is the population in Russia?
49. Name the highest mountain in Russia.
50. What animals live in Russia?
51. What is the full name of the country? Where is it situated? Is the UK an island or a continental state?
52. What are the main mountains and rivers?
53. What is the population of Great Britain?
54. What is the capital of the UK? What other British cities do you know?
55. What does the term 'parliamentary monarchy' mean?
56. What chambers does the British parliament consist of?
57. What chamber plays the major role in law-making?
58. What is 'the commonwealth'?
59. What famous British people can you name?
60. What sports are popular in the UK?
61. What sights would you like to visit?
62. How did you get there?
63. Do you like skyscrapers and tall buildings in the city?
64. Is it better to get education in the countryside or in the city?
65. Where would you prefer to live in the city or in the country?
66. Where can you go to have fun in the city/ in the country?
67. Where the environmental situation is better: in the countryside or in the city?

Практические задания по дисциплине для самостоятельной подготовки к зачету / дифференцированному зачету

1 семестр

1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Пример текста

Family is an important part of everyone's life. At family home we can feel happy and quiet, because our dearest people live here. They always support and are ready to help in any situation.

For example, I tell you about my family. But I don't have a family of my own yet, so I will speak about my parents' family.

There are 4 of us in the family: father, mother, my elder sister and me. My name is Ivan and I am at 11-th grade. So I am 18 years old. This summer I'm going to enter the Moscow University for the Humanities. And now I am preparing for my final exams.

My father, Igor Borisovich, helps in my preparing very much. He is 49 years old and he is a professor of philosophy. He is very clever and experienced. His advices make everything easy and understandable.

My mother, Elena Ivanovna, helps me too. She is 48 years old and she works as a journalist. My mother teaches me to write essays and I'm sure, that this part of my exams will passed excellent. But that's not the point. My mother is the most beautiful, kindest, cleverest woman! And I think, she is the best mother in the world.

My dear elder sister Natasha lives separately. She got married last year and moved to another area. Her husband Maxim is an entrepreneur. They are a very happy young family. They have a big house in the country, and I with my parents often visit them. Maxim and Natasha also say that I will succeed and I definitely enter the University.

So, all my family supports me. And I feel this powerful support. I know my family is my protection from any misfortunes.

2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме

2 семестр

1. Чтение и письменный перевод оригинального текста (объемом 1000-1200 п.зн. за 1 академ. час с использованием словаря)

Пример текста

Russia is also officially known as the Russian Federation. It's the largest country in the world with the total area of about 17 million square kilometers. Russia is situated in Europe and in Asia. It is washed by 12 seas. Russia borders on Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. It also has a sea border with Japan and the United States. The population of Russia is about 142 million people. It's the ninth most populous nation in the world. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia has a great variety of landscapes. There are plains and forests, highlands and deserts, tundra and taiga. There are lots of mountains and over two million rivers in the country. The main ones are the Volga, which is the longest river in Europe, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. Russia's lakes contain one-quarter of the world's fresh water. The deepest and the purest lake Baikal is situated in Russia.

Russia is a highly developed industrial country. It has the world's largest reserves of mineral and energy resources. The country is rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. Despite the economic problems that Russia is facing nowadays, the country remains one of the leading countries in the world.

2. Устное сообщение и собеседование по теме

4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Выполнение задания в тестовой форме оценивается по пятибалльной шкале следующим образом:

- Оценка «5» соответствует 85%-100% правильных ответов.
- Оценка «4» соответствует 70%-84,9% правильных ответов.
- Оценка «3» соответствует 50%-69,9% правильных ответов.
- Оценка «2» соответствует 0%-49,9% правильных ответов.

Критерии оценивания видов деятельности

Критерий	Основные показатели оценки результата	Критерии
Умение читать	Грамотное чтение, выделение главной и второстепенной информации.	За правильный ответ на вопросы или верное решение задачи выставляется положительная оценка – 1 балл.
Умение писать	Грамотное написание текста и отдельных слов.	За неправильный ответ на вопросы или неверное решение задачи выставляется отрицательная оценка – 0 баллов.
Знание грамматики	Правильное применение в речи грамматических конструкций и структур.	За неправильный ответ на вопросы или неверное решение задачи выставляется отрицательная оценка – 0 баллов.
Знание лексики и фразеологии	Правильное применение лексических и фразеологических единиц	Соответствие подготовленного материала требуемым критериям

Критерии оценки письменных ответов

Оценк и	Критерии оценки
«5»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи
«4»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.
«3»	Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.

Критерии оценки устных развёрнутых ответов

Оценки	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексический запас	Грамматическая правильность речи	Фонетическое оформление речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям.	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь учащегося неоправданно паузирована.	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.	В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не	Бедный лексический	Допускает большое	Речь неправильная, с большим

	решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.	запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании.	количество грамматических ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных глагольных форм и употреблении нужных времен.	количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения.
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