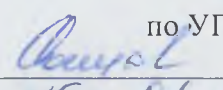


Министерство образования и науки  
Забайкальского края  
Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
«Приаргунский государственный колледж»

Утверждаю  
и.о. заместитель директора  
по УПР ГПОУ «ПГК»  
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« 15 » 01 2025 г.

**Комплект  
оценочных средств  
по дисциплине**  
ОПБ.03 «Иностранный язык»  
по профессии  
13.01.10 «Электромонтер по ремонту и обслуживанию электрооборудования  
(по отраслям)»

Приаргунск, 2025

Организация разработчик: ГПОУ «Приаргунский государственный колледж

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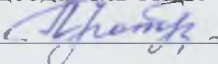
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# 1.Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

## 1.1. Область применения

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения дисциплины **ОПБ.03 «Иностранный язык»** основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП) СПО по профессии **13.01.10 Электромонтер по ремонту и обслуживанию электрооборудования (по отраслям)**

**Комплект оценочных средств позволяет оценивать:**

1.1.1. Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины ОПБ.03 «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

Код и наименование формируемых компетенций	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины	
	Общие	Дисциплинарные
ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	<p>В части трудового воспитания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- готовность к труду, осознание ценности мастерства, трудолюбие;</li> <li>- готовность к активной деятельности технологической и социальной направленности, способность инициировать, планировать и самостоятельно выполнять такую деятельность;</li> <li>- интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</li> </ul> <p>а) базовые логические действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- самостоятельно формулировать и актуализировать проблему, рассматривать ее всесторонне;</li> <li>- устанавливать существенный признак или основания для сравнения, классификации и обобщения;</li> <li>- определять цели деятельности, задавать параметры и критерии их достижения;</li> <li>- выявлять закономерности и противоречия в рассматриваемых явлениях;</li> <li>- вносить коррективы в деятельность, оценивать соответствие результатов целям, оценивать риски последствий деятельности;</li> <li>- развивать креативное мышление при решении жизненных проблем</li> </ul> <p>б) базовые исследовательские действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;</li> </ul>	<p><b>ПР1</b> - владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;</p> <p><b>ПР2</b> - говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p> <p><b>ПР3</b> - создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- выявлять причинно-следственные связи и актуализировать задачу, выдвигать гипотезу ее решения, находить аргументы для доказательства своих утверждений, задавать параметры и критерии решения;</li> <li>- анализировать полученные в ходе решения задачи результаты, критически оценивать их достоверность, прогнозировать изменение в новых условиях;</li> <li>-- уметь переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;</li> <li>- уметь интегрировать знания из разных предметных областей;</li> <li>- выдвигать новые идеи, предлагать оригинальные подходы и решения; и способность их использования в познавательной и социальной практике</li> </ul>	<p>аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <p><b>ПР4-</b> аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;</p> <p><b>ПР5-</b> смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;</p> <p>письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p> <p><b>ПР6-</b> писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной</p>
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		<p>проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;</p> <p><b>ПР7-</b> владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки; не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;</p> <p><b>ПР8-</b> знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений; выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;</p> <p><b>ПР9-</b> владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;</p> <p><b>ПР10-</b> владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной</p>
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		<p>речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;</p> <p><b>ПР11-</b> владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <p><b>ПР12-</b> владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;</p> <p><b>ПР13-</b> уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);</p> <p><b>ПР14-</b> иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и междисциплинарного характера с использованием материалов на</p>
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		<p>изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме</p>
<p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>В области ценности научного познания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;</li> <li>- совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира;</li> <li>- осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе.</li> </ul> <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>в) работа с информацией:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;</li> <li>- создавать тексты в различных форматах с учетом назначения информации и целевой аудитории, выбирая оптимальную форму представления и визуализации;</li> <li>- оценивать достоверность, легитимность информации, ее соответствие правовым и морально-этическим нормам;</li> <li>- использовать средства информационных и</li> </ul>	<p><b>ПР11-</b> владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;</p> <p><b>ПР12-</b> владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;</p> <p><b>ПР13-</b> уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления</p>



	<p>коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;</p> <p>- владеть навыками распознавания и защиты информации, информационной безопасности личности</p>	<p>(лексические и грамматические);</p> <p><b>ПР14</b>-иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.</p>
<p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>готовность к саморазвитию, самостоятельности и самоопределению;</p> <p>-овладение навыками учебно-исследовательской, проектной и социальной деятельности;</p> <p>Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями:</p> <p>б) совместная деятельность:</p> <p>- понимать и использовать преимущества командной и индивидуальной работы;</p> <p>- принимать цели совместной деятельности, организовывать и координировать действия по ее достижению: составлять план действий, распределять роли с учетом мнений участников обсуждать результаты совместной работы;</p> <p>- координировать и выполнять работу в условиях реального, виртуального и комбинированного взаимодействия;</p> <p>- осуществлять позитивное стратегическое поведение в различных ситуациях, проявлять творчество и воображение, быть инициативным.</p> <p>Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями:</p> <p>г) принятие себя и других людей:</p> <p>- принимать мотивы и аргументы</p>	<p><b>ПР2</b>-говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связанные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;</p> <p><b>ПР14</b>-иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с</p>

	<p>других людей при анализе результатов деятельности;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- признавать свое право и право других людей на ошибки;</li> <li>- развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека.</li> </ul>	<p>использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий;</p> <p><b>ПР15-</b>соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме</p>
ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	<p>наличие мотивации к обучению и личностному развитию;</p> <p>В области ценности научного познания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;</li> <li>- совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира;</li> <li>- осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе</li> </ul> <p>Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:</p> <p>б) базовые исследовательские действия:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;</li> <li>- способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;</li> <li>- овладение видами деятельности по получению нового знания, его интерпретации, преобразованию и применению в различных учебных</li> </ul>	<p><b>ПР4-</b> аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;</p> <p><b>ПР9-</b> владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;</p> <p><b>ПР14-</b> иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и</p>

	ситуациях, в том числе при создании учебных и социальных проектов; - формирование научного типа мышления, владение научной терминологией, ключевыми понятиями и методами; -осуществлять целенаправленный поиск переноса средств и способов действия в профессиональную среду	навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме
ПК 2.3. Осуществлять организационную и репетиционную работу с участниками культурнодосуговых программ.		
ПК 2.4. Осуществлять организацию и проведение культурно-досуговых программ с применением игровых технологий, технических средств.		
ПК 2.5. Организовывать и проводить мероприятия в сфере молодежной политики, включая досуг и отдых детей, подростков и молодежи, в том числе в специализированных (профильных) лагерях.		

**Комплект оценочных средств позволяет оценивать: *Общие и дисциплинарные результаты освоения дисциплины***

## **1.2. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы дисциплины**

### **1.2.1. *Формы промежуточной аттестации по ОП при освоении программы дисциплины***

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине «Английский язык», направленные на формирование общих компетенций, а также дисциплинарных результатов.

Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета.

<b>Наименование дисциплины</b>	<b>Формы промежуточного контроля и итоговой аттестации</b>
Английский язык	Дифференцированный зачет

### **1.2.2. *Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы дисциплины***

На освоение программы дисциплины отводится 72 часа из них практических занятий 72 часа.

В курсе изучения предполагается текущий контроль, промежуточный контроль и итоговая аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Текущий контроль предусмотрен на каждом уроке. Проводится в виде самостоятельной работы (устных и письменных опросов, тестирования, проверки домашней работы, защиты практических работ на компьютере).

Промежуточный контроль проводится в виде выполнения письменных контрольных работ по темам.

Итоговая аттестация проводится в виде дифференцированного зачета.

Вся работа обучающихся оценивается по пятибалльной системе. Оценка выставляется в журнал теоретического обучения: 5 («отлично»), 4 («хорошо»), 3 («удовлетворительно»), 2 («неудовлетворительно»).

### **ТАБЛИЦА ПРОВЕРКИ ОСВОЕННЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ**

<b>Освоенные результаты</b>	<b>Номера заданий для проверки</b>
<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>ПР 1</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 2</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3

<b>ПР 3</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 4</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 5</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 7</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 8</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 9</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 10</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 11</b>	Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 12</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 13</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 14</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3
<b>ПР 15</b>	Зд1, Зд2, Зд3

## 2. Комплект материалов для оценки освоения предметных результатов

### 2. 1 Задания для оценки освоения предметных результатов

#### Задание 1

Проверяемые результаты: ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР12, ПР13, ПР14, ПР15

#### Контрольная работа №1

#### Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Тема № 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

#### ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ И ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ:

- Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные
- Спряжение глагола to be
- Порядок слов в английском предложении
- Конструкция there is (are)
- Числительные. Даты. Обозначение времени
- Множественное число существительных
- Притяжательный падеж
- Неопределённые местоимения
- Артикли

#### 1. Выполните грамматические упражнения

##### 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими личными местоимениями.

Образец: *John drinks apple juice because ... likes ...* . (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что ... любит ... ) – *John drinks apple juice because **he** likes **it**.* (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что **он** любит **его**.)

1. My uncle has a new car, but ... doesn't drive ... .
2. Anna has three sons. ... often goes skiing with ... in winter.
3. That's my notebook. I want to have ... back, please?
4. Sara's teacher is Mr.Bond. ... likes ... very much.
5. Kate lives near her parents. ... visits ... at weekends.

##### 2. Поставьте указательное местоимение this или these. Переведите предложения.

1. Jack, ... is my wife. And ... are my children.
2. How much are ... roses?

3. I don't like ... magazine.
4. Sam, take ... suitcases into the car.
5. ... test is very difficult.

**3. Поставьте указательное местоимение that или those. Переведите предложения.**

1. Do you know ... singer?
2. How much are ... teapots?
3. Is ... your sister over there?
4. Look at ... wonderful birds!
5. Are ... shoes yours?

**4. Преобразуйте предложения с притяжательными местоимениями по образцу.**

Образец: It's **our** college. (Это наш колледж.) – The college is **ours**. (Колледж наш.)

1. It's **my** wallet. (Это мой бумажник.)
2. This is **our** present. (Это наш подарок.)
3. They are **her** sunglasses. (Это ее солнечные очки.)
4. It's **his** bike. (Это его байк.)
5. These are **your** jeans. (Это твои джинсы.)

**5. Поставьте верное неопределенное местоимение.**

1. We haven't got ... (some/any/no) toilet paper.
2. I am going to buy ... (some/any/something) olive oil for the salad.
3. Is there ... (some/any/anything) petrol in our car?
4. Sorry. We don't have ... (some/any/no) free time now.
5. Would you like ... (something/anything/nothing) to drink?
6. Is there ... (somebody/anybody/everybody) in the house?

**6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на возвратные местоимения.**

1. I devoted **myself** to painting.
2. Make **yourselves** comfortable and help yourselves to the biscuits.
3. He found **himself** alone in a deep forest.
4. John defended **himself** with all his might.
5. Anna **herself** knitted a sweater.

**7. Вставьте is или are.**

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

**8. Расставьте слова в предложениях по порядку.**

1. usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2. a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3. a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4. to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5. fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and

**9. Измените предложения с глаголом to be на прошедшее время.**

Образец: *My marks are not fair. (Мои оценки несправедливы.) – My marks were not fair. (Мои оценки были несправедливы.)*

1. My daughter is an economist. (Моя дочь экономист.)
2. The mail will be delivered. (Почта будет доставлена.)
3. The eggs are fresh. (Яйца свежие.)
4. It isn't rainy. (Дождя нет.)
5. I am at home. (Я дома.)
6. We are not ready. (Мы не готовы.)

#### 10. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Образец: *one* (один) – *the first* (первый), *thirty* (тридцать) – *the thirtieth* (тридцатый), *sixty-four* (шестьдесят-четыре) – *the sixty-fourth* (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

#### 11. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Образец: *I was born on ..... (13.05.1976). (Я родился .....)* – *I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.*

1. My son was born on ..... (02.12.2000).
2. Our dog was born on ..... (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on ..... (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on ..... (18.02.1910).

#### 12. Образуйте множественное число существительных, сделав необходимые изменения во всем предложении.

Образец: *The child is from Mexico, he is 10 years old. (Ребенок из Мексики, ему 10 лет.)* – *The children are from Mexico, they are 10 years old. (Дети из Мексики, им по 10 лет.)*

1. The woman liked the story. (Женщине понравилась история.)
2. The white mouse is in the box. (Белая мышь находится в коробке.)
3. The policeman is an American. (Полицейский – американец.)
4. His wife is a secretary. (Его жена – секретарь.)
5. This is a sandwich with butter and cheese. (Это бутерброд с маслом и сыром.)
6. He is my favourite actor. (Он – мой любимый актер.)
7. My friend is a student. (Мой друг- студент.)

#### 13. Поставьте артикли **a/an** или **the** там, где необходимо.

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water. (Я бы хотел сэндвич с курицей и стакан минеральной воды.)
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries? (Ты хочешь банан или клубнику?)
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast. (Она всегда съедает яблоко, тост и пьет чашку кофе на завтрак.)
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen. (Муха – на потолке на кухне.)

5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town. (Моя мама – бухгалтер, а папа – юрист. Они работают в одной компании в центре нашего города.)

#### 14. Поставьте артикли с именами собственными, если это необходимо.

1. ... Cairo is ... capital of ... Egypt. (Каир – столица Египта.)
2. It was so picturesque in ... Crimea ... last summer. (В Крыму было так живописно прошлым летом.)
3. ... London stands on ... Thames. (Лондон стоит на Темзе.)
4. I had ... my holiday in ... northern Italy ... last year but I'm going to cross ... Atlantic ocean and visit ... USA ... next year. (Я провел отпуск в северной Италии в прошлом году, но в следующем году я собираюсь пересечь Атлантический океан и посетить США.)
5. ... Moon moves round ... Earth. (Луна движется вокруг Земли.)

#### 2. Выбери свой знак зодиака и переведи:

**Aries - Овен** Feel like you're tripping over your own tongue? That's not surprising, considering the constant flow of verbosity that's spilling forth from you right now. Go ahead and enjoy your extreme eloquence -- everyone else is.

**Leo - Лев** You may feel ready to move into a decisive new leadership role, but the stars say to let things gestate for a little while longer before you make your big move. Try talking things over with your boon companions and hear what they have to say.

**Sagittarius - Стрелец** Having this much activity going on around you can be somewhat unsettling, but don't sulk. Just because something seems out of sync doesn't mean it'll be that way permanently. Wait it out and you'll feel things start to jell.

**Taurus - Телец** Stay in the now rather than trying to jump forward into the future. You'll do best when you focus your attention on all the immediate details that require your assistance. Remember that, no matter how tempting it is to start booking yourself weeks in advance.

**Virgo - Дева** Don't try to do more than you can comfortably handle -- and make sure you're very clear about your limits if others try to ask you to take more on. When possible, lighten your load rather than add more to it.

**Capricorn - Козерог** Put the kibosh on anyone who's absolutely determined to make sure even the smallest things go haywire. With a little extra care, you can defuse this live wire before they make life any more difficult than it is.

**Gemini - Близнецы** From you, a wink and a smile go beyond a thousand words -- they're practically an entire romantic saga. Your flirty energy livens things up wherever you go right now, so make sure that as many people as possible can appreciate your fabulous self.

**Libra - Весы** You love watching this new scenario unfold in your life, but suddenly watching it isn't enough. You want -- no, you need -- to take action, but you're not sure which way to turn. Take a moment and look before you leap.

**Aquarius - Водолей** Taking other people's opinions into consideration is usually the last item on your list of priorities, and that goes double when it comes to a very new and very exciting person in your life.

**Cancer - Рак** For the first time in a very long time, you're listening only to one authority -- yourself. This is especially true regarding a social matter. You've been worried far too long about doing the right thing. Now it's time to do right by you.

**Scorpio - Скорпион** Minor details could become major mistakes if they're left unchecked, but fortunately, there's plenty of time to check everything. Not only will this ensure your enterprise will go swimmingly, but it'll give you some much-needed peace of mind.

**Pisces - Рыба** Learn to deal with ambiguity by letting it exist, rather than trying to make it go away. If you act too rapidly, you might just find that the solution becomes a much larger problem than the original situation.

#### ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ

1.
  1. he – it (У моего дяди новая машина, но он ее не водит.)
  2. she – them (У Анны трое сыновей. Она часто катается с ними на лыжах зимой.)
  3. it (Это мой ноутбук. Я хочу его забрать обратно.)
  4. she – him (Учитель Сары – мистер Бонд. Она его очень любит.)
  5. she – them (Кэйт живет рядом с родителями. Она навещает их по выходным.)

2.
  1. this – these (Джэк, это моя жена. А это мои дети.)
  2. these (Сколько стоят эти розы?)
  3. this (Мне не нравится этот журнал.)
  4. these (Сэм, заberi эти чемоданы в машину.)
  5. this (Этот тест очень сложный.)

3.
  1. that (Ты знаешь того певца?)
  2. those (Сколько стоят те чайники?)
  3. that (Это твоя сестра вон там?)
  4. those (Посмотри на тех удивительных птиц!)
  5. those (Те туфли твои?)

4.
  1. The wallet is mine.
  2. The present is ours.
  3. The sunglasses are hers.
  4. The bike is his.
  5. The jeans are yours.

5.
  1. any (У нас нет никакой туалетной бумаги.)
  2. some (Я хочу купить немного оливкового масла для салата.)
  3. any (В нашей машине есть немного бензина?)
  4. any (Извини. У нас совсем нет свободного времени сейчас.)
  5. something (Хочешь что-нибудь попить?)
  6. anybody (В доме есть кто-нибудь?)

6.
  1. Я посвятила себя живописи.
  2. Устраивайтесь поудобнее и угощайтесь печеньем.
  3. Он очутился один в глубоком лесу.
  4. Джон защищался изо всех сил.
  5. Анна сама связала свитер.

## 7.

1. Are
2. Is
3. Is
4. Are
5. Is
6. Is
7. Are
8. Is
9. Is
10. Are

## 8.

1. Fred usually drives his bike out of the garage at 10 o'clock in the morning. (Фред обычно выезжает из гаража на своем байке в 10 часов утра.)



2. Lewis often takes a shower after dinner. (Миссис Льюис часто принимает душ после ужина.)
3. We seldom find a parking place near the library. (Мы редко находим место для парковки у библиотеки.)
4. I sometimes go to a night-club on Saturdays. (Иногда я хожу в ночной клуб по субботам.)
5. My parents and I sometimes fly to Australia in winter. (Мы с родителями иногда летаем в Австралию зимой.)

**9.**

1. My daughter was an economist.
2. The mail was delivered.
3. The eggs were fresh.
4. It wasn't rainy.
5. I was at home. (Я дома.)
6. We were not ready.

**10.**

1. the second 2. the eighty-third 3. the seven hundred and sixteenth 4. the twelfth 5. the eleventh 6. the twenty-fifth 7. the ninety-sixth 8. the thirty-eighth 9. the tenth 10. the two thousand and ninth

**11.**

1. the second of December, two thousand.
2. the twenty-first of August, two thousand and eight.
3. the twenty-third of June, nineteen hundred.
4. the eighteenth of February, nineteen hundred and ten.

**12.**

1. The women liked the stories.
2. The white mice are in the boxes.
3. The policemen are Americans.
4. His wives are secretaries.
5. These are sandwiches with butter and cheese.
6. They are my favourite actors.
7. My friends are students.

**13.**

1. a, a, - . 2. a, - . 3. an, a, a, - , - . 4. the, the. 5. an, a, the, the, - .

**14.**

1. - , the, - . 2. the, - . 3. - , the. 4. - , - , - , the, the, - . 5. the, the.

**Задание 2**

**Проверяемые результаты: ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР11, ПР10, ПР12, ПР13, ПР14, ПР15**

**Контрольная работа № 2**

**Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей**

**Тема 1.3. Туризм. Виды отдыха**

**Тема № 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь. Продукты питания**

**Тема № 1.5 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.**

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ:**

- Предлоги
- Типы вопросов
- Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий
- Модальные глаголы

- Временные формы глаголов группы Simple, Continuous, Perfect

### 1. Выполните грамматические упражнения

#### 1. Поставьте подходящий предлог: in, at или on

- My husband was born ... Germany. (Мой муж родился в Германии.)
- The dog is sleeping ... the grass ... our garden. (Собака спит на траве в нашем саду.)
- There are two funny posters ... the wall ... my bedroom. (На стене в моей спальне висят два забавных постера.)
- Let's meet ... the bus station. (Давай встретимся на автовокзале.)
- My room was ... the third floor. (Моя комната была на третьем этаже.)
- He left his bicycle ... the pavement. (Он оставил велосипед на тротуаре.)
- There is a big hole ... my pocket. (В моем кармане большая дыра.)
- Have you heard some noise ... the street? (Ты слышал какой-то шум на улице?)

#### 2. Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите предложения

- The clock hangs on the wall, ... the table. (above/under/on)
- He has played Hamlet ... the stage many times. (on/in/next to)
- The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon. (behind/at/between)
- The ball has rolled ... the bed. (on/under/above)
- Bob and Jane were sitting in the café ... each other. (between/behind/in front of)

#### 3. Выберите слово, которое лучше всего завершает предложения из списка ниже:

by sea, on foot, expensive, walking tours, cars, business trips, by car, pleasure journeys, anywhere you wish, by air, by train

- Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
- You can easily get there \_\_\_\_\_.
- The most pleasant but the most \_\_\_\_\_ way to travel to Solovki is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ has one big advantage: you can stop \_\_\_\_\_ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.
- In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you \_\_\_\_\_ in the protected corners of nature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are better to take by plane or train, and \_\_\_\_\_ – by sea or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining \_\_\_\_\_, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

#### 4. Найдите синонимы

1	journey	a	wagon-lit
2	dining car	b	by road
3	by air	c	trip
4	walking tour	d	hike
5	sleeping car	e	by plane
6	by car	f	buffet car

#### 5. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

- Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
- Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
- This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!

4. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.

5. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?

6. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.

**6. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса.**

**Переведите вопросы.**

Н-р: 1 – е (Она необщительна, не так ли?)

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. She isn't sociable,                | a. mustn't they? |
| 2. Mark was satisfied,                | b. do they?      |
| 3. Your kids never argue with you,    | c. didn't she?   |
| 4. Let's dance,                       | d. do you?       |
| 5. Tom can dive well,                 | e. is she?       |
| 6. Our partners must keep their word, | f. won't it?     |
| 7. Helen has washed up,               | g. doesn't she?  |
| 8. You don't trust me,                | h. wasn't he?    |
| 9. Your mum works as an accountant,   | i. hasn't she?   |
| 10. It will be cloudy tomorrow,       | j. did they?     |
| 11. Betty found a new job,            | k. can't he?     |
| 12. They didn't sell their car,       | l. shall we?     |

**7. Раскройте скобку и употребите нужную форму глагола**

1. He (**clean**) his room yesterday.
2. He (**clean**) his room every day.
3. He (**clean**) his room tomorrow.
4. The girls (**dance**) at the concert last week.
5. The girls (**dance**) at the concert next week.
6. The girls often (**dance**) at the concert .
7. I (**not see**) my friends next summer.
8. I (**not see**) my friends last summer.
9. You usually (**read**) books in the evenings?
10. You (**read**) a book last night?
11. You (**read**) a book tomorrow.
12. Why you (**run**) in the classroom yesterday?
13. Why you (**run**) in the gym tomorrow?
14. Why you (**run**) in the park every day?

**8. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1. She ... the story tomorrow.  
a) tells b) will tell c) told
2. We ... pizza in the café yesterday.  
a) ate b) eaten c) eat
3. The teacher ... English every lesson.  
a) speak b) spoke c) speaks
4. Jenny ... me my book last week.  
a) don't give b) doesn't give c) didn't give
5. ...they ... to the cinema yesterday?  
a) do...go b) does... go c) did ...go

### **9. Выполните тест по теме «Лондон»**

1. London is the capital of ....
  - a) the USA
  - b) the Netherlands
  - c) the Republic of Ireland
  - d) the UK
  
2. London was founded ....
  - a) about 1 thousand years ago
  - b) about 3 thousand years ago
  - c) about 2 thousand years ago
  - d) about 2 hundred years ago
  
3. The most famous clock in London and in the UK is ....
  - a) Big Ben
  - b) Big John
  - c) Big Brother
  - d) Little Ben
  
4. Big Ben weighs ....
  - a) 13.720 kilogrammes
  - b) 13,720 kilogrammes
  - c) less than 13 tons
  - d) more than 15 tons
  
5. You can hear Big Ben ....
  - a) in Birmingham
  - b) alive or on the radio
  - c) in Moscow
  - d) at school during the break
  
6. At first kings and queens of Britain lived in ....
  - a) Buckingham Palace
  - b) Hampton Court
  - c) the Tower of London
  - d) Windsor Castle
  
7. What is the oldest building in London?
  - a) St. Paul's Cathedral
  - b) Westminster Cathedral
  - c) the Cradle Tower
  - d) the White Tower
  
8. Can you choose the other towers in the Tower of London?
  - a) Bloody Tower/Cradle Tower/Salt Tower
  - b) Castle Tower/Cradle Tower/Salt Tower
  - c) Bloody Tower/Baby Tower/Salt Tower
  - d) Bloody Tower/Cradle Tower/Sugar Tower
  
9. Why is it called Bloody Tower?
  - a) blood was kept there
  - b) a king was killed there

- c) a queen was killed there
- d) it has a history of blood

10. Where does the Queen stay when she is in London?

- a) in Buckingham Palace
- b) in the Tower of London
- c) in Westminster Palace
- d) in Clarence House

11. What is the name of the building next to which Big Ben stands?

- a) Clarence House
- b) Westminster Abbey
- c) the Houses of Parliament
- d) the White Tower

12. What are the Houses of Parliament famous for?

- a) The country's leaders speak there.
- b) Princess Diana lived there.
- c) The queen lives there.
- d) It is the biggest house in London.

13. What is a symbol of England?

- a) Windsor Castle
- b) MOMI
- c) Hampton Court
- d) Westminster Abbey

14. When was Westminster Abbey built?

- a) 1065
- b) 1565
- c) 1056
- d) 1556

15. Who was Westminster Abbey built by?

- a) Queen Elizabeth I
- b) King Edward the Confessor
- c) King Henry VIII
- d) Queen Victoria

16. Who was Westminster Abbey founded by?

- a) St. Peter
- b) St. Basil
- c) St. Paul
- d) St. Patrick

17. What takes place in Westminster Abbey?

- a) reading books and manuscripts
- b) queen's or king's speeches
- c) different shows
- d) the coronation of all British kings and queens

18. When did the funeral service for Diana, Princess of Wales, take place there?

- a) April 2007

- b) September 1997
- c) April 1997
- d) September 2007

19. What river does London stand on?

- a) the Thames
- b) the Clyde
- c) the Volga
- d) the Severn

20. What is the most famous church in London?

- a) St. Peter's Cathedral
- b) St. Paul's Cathedral
- c) St. Martin-in-the-Fields
- d) Westminster Cathedral

21. What is the most famous art gallery in London?

- a) the Tate Gallery
- b) the Royal Gallery
- c) the Tretiakov Gallery
- d) the Hermitage

22. What takes place outside Buckingham Palace every day in summer?

- a) the Changing of the visitors
- b) Queen's show
- c) the Changing of the Guard
- d) Parades

23. What is the most famous waxworks museum in the world?

- a) Henry Tate's
- b) the Portrait Gallery
- c) Madame Tussaud's
- d) the Louvre

24. MOMI means ....

- a) the Museum of the Moving Infamous
- b) the Museum of the Moving Image
- c) the Museum of the Making Image
- d) the Maker of the Moving Image

25. The Royal Parks are the property of ....

- a) Lord Mayor
- b) the Government
- c) the English people
- d) the Royal family

26. In MOMI the history and magic of Theatre and TV is explained.

- a) True
- b) False

27. Londoners love their parks and are proud of them.

- a) True
- b) False

28. Speaker's Corner is in ....
- a) Kensington Gardens
  - b) Hyde Park
  - c) Regent's Park
  - d) St. James's Park
29. London Zoo is in ....
- a) Kensington Gardens
  - b) Hyde Park
  - c) Regent's Park
  - d) St. James's Park
30. The statue of the famous fairy-tale hero, Peter Pan, can be seen in ....
- a) Kensington Gardens
  - b) Hyde Park
  - c) Regent's Park
  - d) St. James's Park
31. The woman who helps children to cross the street when they go to school is ....
- a) Candy Woman
  - b) Candy Lady
  - c) Lollipop Woman
  - d) Lollipop Lady
32. One of the famous British artists is ....
- a) Winston Churchill
  - b) Mark Twain
  - c) Jack London
  - d) Joseph Turner
33. Joseph Turner was a master of ....
- a) water-colours
  - b) oil
  - c) drawings
  - d) sculptures
34. He was a spy and a writer. He wrote 'Robinson Crusoe'.
- a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
  - b) Daniel Defoe
  - c) William Shakespeare
  - d) Jack London
35. She wrote detective stories about Miss Marple and Hercule Poirot.
- a) Florence Nightingale
  - b) Agatha Christie
  - c) Joan Rowling
  - d) Margaret Thatcher
36. He wrote many plays, dramas and sonnets.
- a) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
  - b) William Shakespeare
  - c) Daniel Defoe
  - d) Charles Darwin

37. He wrote detective stories with Sherlock Holmes.  
a) William Shakespeare  
b) Hercule Poirot  
c) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle  
d) Daniel Defoe
38. He was a musician, a poet, a singer, the founder of the Beatles.  
a) John Lennon  
b) Elvis Presley  
c) Paul McCartney  
d) Frank Sinatra
39. John Ronald Reuel Tolkien wrote two books: ....  
a) the Hobbit and the Lord of the Earrings  
b) the Hobbit and Harry Potter  
c) Harry Potter and the Lord of the Rings  
d) the Hobbit and the Lord of the Rings
40. Charles Darwin's nickname was ....  
a) Petrol  
b) Sugar  
c) Gas  
d) Salt
41. Margaret Thatcher was ....  
a) a famous children writer  
b) a politician and Prime Minister  
c) a popular artist  
d) a famous singer and songwriter
42. He wrote Alice's Adventures and Alice in Wonderland.  
a) Daniel Defoe  
b) John Lennon  
c) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle  
d) Lewis Carroll
43. Before you start dinner or breakfast in England you say ....  
a) nothing  
b) Nice appetite!  
c) Good appetite!  
d) Nice to meet you!

### **ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ**

**1.**

1. in
2. on – in
3. on – in
4. at
5. on
6. on
7. in
8. in/on



**2.**

1. above (Часы висят на стене, **над** столом.)
2. on (Он играл Гамлета **на** сцене много раз.)
3. between (Банк находится **между** почтой и салоном красоты.)
4. under (Мяч укатился **под** кровать.)
5. in front of (Боб и Джейн сидели в кафе друг **перед** другом.)

**3. 1. by air**

2. by train
3. expensive.... by sea
4. by car... anywhere you wish
5. walking tours
6. business trips... pleasure journeys... on foot
7. cars

**4.**

1. c
2. f
3. e
4. d
5. a
6. b

**5.**

1. the happiest
2. cheaper
3. the most delicious
4. more beautiful
5. better
6. the prettiest

**6.**

1. e
2. h – Марк был доволен, не так ли?
3. b (наречие never делает первую часть предложения отрицательной) – Твои дети никогда не спорят с тобой, не так ли?
4. l – Давай потанцуем, хорошо?
5. k – Том умеет хорошо нырять, не так ли?
6. a – Наши партнеры должны держать свое слово, не так ли?
7. i – Хелен помыла посуду, не так ли?
8. d – Ты мне не доверяешь, не так ли?
9. g – Твоя мама работает бухгалтером, не так ли?
10. f – Завтра будет облачно, не так ли?
11. c – Бетти нашла новую работу, не так ли?
12. j – Они не продали свою машину, не так ли?

**7.**

1. cleaned
2. cleans
3. will clean
4. danced
5. will dance
6. dance
7. won't see

8. wouldn't see

9. read

10. read

11. will read

12. run

13. will run

14. run

**8.**

1. will tell

2. ate

3. speaks

4. didn't give

5. did ...go

**9.**

1. D

the UK

2. C

about 2 thousand years ago

3. A

Big Ben

4. B

13,720 kilogrammes

5. B

alive or on the radio

6. C

the Tower of London

7. D

*the White Tower*

8. A

Bloody Tower/Cradle Tower/Salt Tower

9. D

it has a history of blood

10. A

in Buckingham Palace

11. C

the Houses of Parliament

12. A

The country's leaders speak there.

13. D

Westminster Abbey

14. A

1065

15. B

King Edward the Confessor

16. A

St. Peter

17. D

*the coronation of all British kings and queens*

18. B

September 1997

19. A

the Thames

20. B

St. Paul's Cathedral  
21. A  
the Tate Gallery  
22. C  
*the Changing of the Guard*  
23. C  
Madame Tussaud's  
24. B  
the Museum of the Moving Image  
25. D  
the Royal family  
26. B  
False  
27. A  
True  
28. B  
Hyde Park  
29. C  
Regent's Park  
30. A  
Kensington Gardens  
31. D  
Lollipop Lady  
32. D  
*Joseph Turner*  
33. A  
: *water-colours*  
34. B  
*Daniel Defoe*  
35. B  
*Agatha Christie*  
36. B  
*William Shakespeare*  
37. C  
*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*  
38. A  
*John Lennon*  
39. D  
the Hobbit and the Lord of the Rings  
40. C  
Gas  
41. B  
a politician and Prime Minister  
42. D  
Lewis Carroll  
43. A  
*nothing*

### **Задание 3**

#### **Дифференцированный зачет**

**Проверяемые результаты: ПР1, ПР2, ПР3, ПР4, ПР5, ПР7, ПР8, ПР9, ПР10, ПР11, ПР12, ПР13, ПР14, ПР15**

## Вариант 1

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.

#### *The Internet*

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them.

This technology is called packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraq computer network, which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month world-wide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of people, who have access to the Internet, use the networks only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading news, using the World Wide Web, telnet etc.

#### **Words and word combinations:**

a network-нейронная сеть  
to embrace-соединять  
to survive-пережить  
a nuclear war-ядерная война  
a path-путь  
a single route-единственный маршрут  
a packet switching-пакетная коммутация  
owing to-вследствие, благодаря  
a nuclear explosion-ядерный взрыв  
to knock out-выключать  
a fairly accurately-сказочно точно  
an access-доступ  
a reliable alternative-надежная альтернатива  
a fee-плата  
the wireless station-радиостанция  
drastically-решительно  
to transmit-передавать  
constantly-постоянно  
to intercept-прерывать  
encoding-зашифрованный  
to conduct transaction-вести дела  
host-множество

### **2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык**

1. глобальная компьютерная сеть
2. ядерная война
3. самый короткий путь
4. пакетная коммуникация
5. выключать
6. самая популярная служба Интернета
7. иметь доступ в Интернет
8. посылать электронную почту
9. решительное увеличение
10. передавать сообщение

11. постоянно перехватывать
12. зашифрованные программы
13. вести сделки по Интернету

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What is the Internet?
2. Where did the Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. How do people use the Internet?
6. How can the commercial users communicate over the Internet?

### **Вариант 2**

#### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.**

##### **Computers in medicine**

Computers are one of great importance in modern hospital. The chief use of computers is the storing and sorting the medical knowledge which has been enquired in the last 50 years. No doctor can possible keep up with all discoveries. The only solution of the problem is store medical knowledge in a computer. Today there are medical computer centers where all existing knowledge of symptoms of various diseases and of their treatment is stored. Doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer and get the necessary information on correct diagnostics and treatment.

##### **Words and word combinations:**

- a chief use-основная цель использования
- to discovery – открытие
- a solution – решение
- an existing knowledge – существующие решения
- a symptom – симптом
- the various diseases – различные болезни
- a treatment – лечение
- to feed – подавать, нагнетать
- diagnostic – диагностический

#### **2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык**

в современной больнице, накопление медицинских знаний, хранить открытия, решение проблемы, существующие знания о симптомах различных болезней, лечение болезней, подавать данные о симптомах в компьютер, получить необходимую информацию, правильная диагностика и лечение.

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What is the chief use of computers in modern hospital?
2. What is the only solution of the medical problem?
3. What are there in the medical computer centers today?
4. Why do doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer?

### **Вариант 3**

#### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.**

##### **The Internet as a source of information**

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions.

Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need.

The Internet, a global computer network, which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive in a nuclear war.

Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers.

The Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunication systems of their communities. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, they increase the commercial use of this network. For example, some American banks and companies conduct transactions over the Internet. So, you see that the Internet is an inseparable part of our life.

#### **Words and word combinations:**

an access-доступ  
accurately-точно  
to utilize-использовать  
to replace-вернуть  
inseparable-неотделимый  
to keep up-быть в курсе

### **2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык**

Экономить время, собирать информацию, найти любую информацию, глобальная компьютерная сеть, послать информацию по Интернету, посылать сообщения друг другу, общаться по Интернету, совершать сделки по Интернету.

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. How does the computer help pupils at school?
2. Is it comfortable to send messages to each other?
3. How do the commercial users use the Internet?
4. How do the American banks use the Internet?
5. Why does the American bank use the Internet?

#### **Вариант 4**

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.**

#### **Scientific and Technological Progress**

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the 'beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not. They would seem miracle to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th

century, I mean radio, aeroplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them.

A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist.

But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

### **Words and word combinations:**

to accelerate-ускорить  
to investigate-исследовать  
a universe-вселенная  
to apply-обращаться  
to improve-улучшать  
an ancestor-предок  
a combustion-сгорание  
a miracle-чудо  
rapid-быстрый  
splitting-сильная  
a conquest-покорение  
a mankind-человечество  
to overcome-преодолеть  
a gravity-серьезность  
to reverse-переставлять  
to arouse-вызывать  
a concern-интерес  
a treat-развлечение  
a courage-смелость  
to disclose-обнаруживать

## **2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык**

Ускорять развитие цивилизации, исследовать законы вселенной, изменяться до неузнавания, казаться чудом, век завоеваний космоса, впервые в истории человечества, выходить во вселенную, пробуждать большое количество проблем, причина интереса, иметь храбрость и терпение, обнаружить секреты.

## **3. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What accelerates the development of civilization and helps us in our cooperation with nature?
2. How did our life change from the beginning of the 20th century?
3. What names has our century?
4. What outstanding discoveries in our century do you know?
5. What problems has the rapid scientific progress?

## Вариант 5

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему. Mendeleev Dmitri Ivanovich»

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendeleev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendeleev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendeleev system has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.

D.I. Mendeleev was the fourteenth and the last child of the Director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. After finishing school at the age of 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute in 1850, took a degree in chemistry in 1856 and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry and gave a course of lectures on chemistry at St. Petersburg's University. His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end. Interesting experiments were made in his classes.

In 1868 Mendeleev began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it. Mendeleev made thousands of experiments and calculations, wrote a lot of letters, studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about chemical elements Mendeleev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. When compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law: "The properties of elements and, consequently, the properties of the simple and complex bodies formed from them are periodic functions of their atomic weights". The Law earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Society in October 1868 and published 1869. But Mendeleev was recognized as the author of the Periodic Law only after gallium, scandium and germanium had been discovered in France, Sweden and Germany and after the properties of number of elements predicted by Mendeleev had been confirmed.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendeleev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress.

Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions of school children and by students at higher educational establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers and chemists.

The law serves as a basis for thousands of researches. The Periodic Law crossed national boundaries and has become the property of all nations, just like the works of Newton, Lomonosov, Pavlov, Lobachevsky, Einstein and other. In our country the Russian Chemical Society, a number of higher and secondary schools, some industrial plants have been named after Mendeleev. The Academy of Sciences and the Mendeleev Society award the Mendeleev Prize and the Mendeleev Gold Medal for outstanding research work in chemistry.

### 2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык

Система Менделеева;  
новые элементы;  
профессор химии;  
интересные эксперименты;  
начал писать;  
тяжелая работа;  
химические элементы;



Периодического закон;  
свои открытия;  
дальнейший прогресс;  
служит основой;  
выдающиеся исследования.

## 2. Закончите предложения по тексту. Переведите.

1. ... has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.
2. His lectures were always listened to with great ...
3. ... began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it.
4. All those data were being brought together ...
5. ... earned him lasting international fame.
6. ... were being brought together and grouped in a special way.
7. ... serves as a basis for thousands of researches.
8. It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers ...

## 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What did Mendeleev's father work for?
2. In which year D. Mendeleev received a degree in chemistry?
3. What was the name of the first textbook of Mendeleev chemistry textbook?
4. What law brought him solid international fame?
5. In which year did he first introduce him to the Russian society?
6. Is Mendeleev immediately recognized as the author of the Periodic Law?

## Вариант 6

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.

#### Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton was a physicist and mathematician who developed the principles of modern physics, including the laws of motion and is credited as one of the great minds of the 17th-century Scientific Revolution.

Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Newton was the only son of a prosperous local farmer, also named Isaac, who died three months before he was born.

Newton was enrolled at the King's School in Grantham, a town in Lincolnshire, where he lodged with a local apothecary and was introduced to the fascinating world of chemistry.

When Newton arrived at Cambridge, the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century was already in full force. The heliocentric view of the universe – theorized by astronomers Nicolaus Copernicus and Johannes Kepler, and later refined by Galileo – was well known in most European academic circles.

Isaac Newton's discoveries gave physics its theoretical foundation, granted powerful tools to mathematics and created a launch pad for future developments in science.

Sir Isaac Newton contributed to many branches of human thought, among which physics and mathematics were the fields in which he contributed substantially.

Newton made discoveries in optics, motion and mathematics. Newton theorized that white light was a composite of all colors of the spectrum, and that light was composed of particles.

Newton's first major public scientific achievement was designing and constructing a reflecting telescope in 1668. As a professor at Cambridge, Newton was required to deliver an annual course of

lectures and chose optics as his initial topic. He used his telescope to study optics and help prove his theory of light and color.

In 1687, following 18 months of intense and effectively nonstop work, Newton published *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), most often known as *Principia*. *Principia* is said to be the single most influential book on physics and possibly all of science. Its publication immediately raised Newton to international prominence.

*Principia* offers an exact quantitative description of bodies in motion, with three basic but **important laws of motion**:

**First Law** – a stationary body will stay stationary unless an external force is applied to it.

**Second Law** – force is equal to mass times acceleration, and a change in motion (i.e., change in speed) is proportional to the force applied.

**Third Law** – for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton's three basic laws of motion outlined in *Principia* helped him arrive at his theory of gravity. Newton's law of universal gravitation states that two objects attract each other with a force of gravitational attraction that's proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

These laws helped explain not only elliptical planetary orbits but nearly every other motion in the universe: how the planets are kept in orbit by the pull of the sun's gravity; how the moon revolves around Earth and the moons of Jupiter revolve around it; and how comets revolve in elliptical orbits around the sun.

They also allowed him to calculate the mass of each planet, calculate the flattening of the Earth at the poles and the bulge at the equator, and how the gravitational pull of the sun and moon create the Earth's tides. In Newton's account, gravity kept the universe balanced, made it work, and brought heaven and Earth together in one great equation.

**2. Пользуясь текстом, переведите выражения на английский язык** первое общественное научное достижение;

два объекта притягивают друг друга;

количественное описание тел в движении;

Ньютон предположил, что белый свет был композицией всех цветов спектра;

рассчитать массу каждой планеты;

объединил небо и Землю в одно уравнение;

Луна вращается вокруг Земли;

Ньютон сделал открытия в оптике и математике.

**3. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What are the laws of motion?
2. In what spheres did Newton make discoveries?
3. What did Newton's discoveries give physics?
4. What did Newton's laws explain?
5. What does Newton's law of universal gravitation state?
6. What is the value (значение) of gravity?

**Vocabulary:**

laws of motion – законы механики

to be credited – считаться

mind – ум

prosperous – благополучный

enroll – быть зачисленным

lodged with – быть под присмотром  
 apothecary – аптекарь  
 to be introduced – войти/вступить  
 heliocentric view of the universe – гелиоцентрический взгляд на вселенную  
 theorized by – быть разработанным  
 refine – уточнять  
 academic circles – академические круги  
 theoretical foundation – теоретический фундамент  
 grant – предоставить  
 tool – инструмент  
 launch pad – стартовая площадка  
 developments in science – научные открытия  
 contribute – вносить вклад  
 branch – отрасль  
 field – область  
 substantially – существенно  
 motion – движение  
 composite of colors of the spectrum – композиция всех цветов спектра  
 particle – частица  
 achievement – достижение  
 reflecting telescope – отражающий телескоп  
 require – подразумевать  
 deliver – вводить  
 Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy –  
 Математические принципы естественной философии  
 influential – влиятельный  
 raise – поднимать  
 international prominence – всенародное признание  
 quantitative description – количественное описание  
 body in motion – тело в движении  
 stationary body – тело в покое  
 external force – внешняя сила  
 apply to – прилагать  
 acceleration – ускорение  
 change in motion – изменение движения  
 opposite reaction – сила противодействия  
 outline – быть изложенным  
 theory of gravity – теория гравитации  
 the law of universal gravitation – закон всеобщей гравитации  
 attract – притягивать  
 gravitational attraction – гравитационное притяжение  
 inversely proportional distance – обратно пропорциональный  
 elliptical planetary orbits – эллиптические планетарные орбиты  
 by the pull – под действием  
 revolve – вращаться  
 flattening of the Earth – плоскость Земли  
 bulge at the equator – выпуклость у экватора  
 gravitational pull – гравитационная тяга  
 tides – приливы  
 account – мнение  
 heaven – небо  
 equation – уравнение

## Вариант 7

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.

#### SPACE EXPLORATION

1. The history of space exploration in Russia started with Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a maths teacher from Kaluga. Tsiolkovsky never built or launched a rocket, but he was the first person to understand the main ideas behind rocket science – as early as 1903. He predicted and solved many of the problems in rocket engineering, and he made designs for several rockets. He dreamt of a space age.

2. It was nearly 60 years before Tsiolkovsky's dream came true. On 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1961, at exactly 9.07 a. m. Vostok 1 lifted off for its 108-minute flight. There was one man inside – Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet pilot and the first person in the world to fly into outer space. During his one orbit around the earth, Gagarin had some food and water; so he was also the first person to eat and drink in conditions of weightlessness. He didn't have a camera to take photos, but he observed different parts of the earth.

3. Gagarin's flight started a new stage in the history of exploration. It made more space travel possible. Now, 50 years later, many cosmonauts and engineers from different countries have made flights to outer space. Some of them have stayed in space for several months. They have done a lot of research and experiments.

4. In the 1990s Russian scientists started thinking about sending tourists into outer space. The world's first space tourist was American millionaire, Dennis Tito. He went on an eight-day holiday in May 2001 in a Russian spaceship. He visited the International Space Station and landed afterwards in Kazakhstan with the two other members of the flight team. 'I was worried that I might not feel well in space', he said, 'but I felt the best I've felt in my whole life. It was a trip to paradise'. Space scientists are now discussing the next idea: two-week space holidays with a trip around the moon, for \$100 million... anyone interested?

### 2. Подберите к каждому абзацу подходящий заголовок. Один из заголовков – лишний.

1. Holiday-makers in space
2. Yuri Gagarin, the first cosmonaut
3. Outer space as a workplace
4. Father of rocket science
5. The flight that changed the world

### 3. Сопоставьте слова и фразы (1- 9) с переводом (A-I) и дефинициями (a - i).

1. space exploration	1. launch	3. predict	4. come true	5. rocket engineering	6. weightlessness	7. outer space	8. research	9. spaceship
1. запускать	2. исполняться	3. исследование	4. исследование космоса	5. космический корабль	6. невесомость	7. открытый космос	8. предсказывать	9. ракетостроение
1. a vehicle designed to be launched into space	2. building and testing of rockets	3. careful study of a given subject, field, or problem, undertaken to discover facts or principles	4. journeys to space to find out what it's like	5. space beyond the atmosphere of the earth	6. the condition in space when nothing has any weight.	7. to happen in real life	8. to say that something will happen	9. to send something into space

#### 4. Верно или нет? True or false?

1. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was the first person to build a rocket.
2. Yuri Gagarin went round the Earth once.
3. During his flight Gagarin took photos of the Earth.
4. Space flight is now international.
5. Space engineers do a lot of scientific work.
6. The Americans took the first tourist into space.

#### 5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях

1. Cosmonauts and engineers have done a lot of ... and experiments.
2. The history of ... in Russia started with Konstantin Tsiolkovsky.
3. Tsiolkovsky predicted and solved many of the problems in ....
4. Tsiolkovsky's dream ... on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1961.
5. Yuri Gagarin was the first person in the world to fly into ....

### Вариант 8

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по нему.

##### ASTRONAUT

In 1961 on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April, a Russian man called Yuri Gagarin became the first **human being** to travel into outer space. Eight years later, a man called Neil Armstrong became the first human being to walk on the moon and step onto another world away from the Earth.

**Astronauts** are trained to pilot, command or work as a crew member of a **spacecraft**. They can also **perform** scientific experiments, **repair** damaged satellites and collect information about other **distant** planets and stars.

Space is an extremely dangerous place for a human being. For this reason astronauts wear space suits which **allow** them to breathe. If an astronaut did not wear a space suit for protection, they would explode. This is because human body is not built to function without pressure of the Earth's atmosphere.

#### 2. Найдите в тексте ответы на вопросы:

1. Who was the first human being to travel into outer space?
2. In which year did this take place?
3. Who became the first man to walk on the moon?
4. What do astronauts wear for protection in space?
5. If an astronaut went to space without a space suit, what would happen?

#### 3. Сопоставьте вопросы и ответы.

1. Where was the first cosmonaut from?	1. Because human body is not built to function without pressure of the Earth's atmosphere.
2. When did the first man walk in the moon?	2. In 1969.
3. What do astronauts do in space?	3. Neil Armstrong.
4. Why can't a human being do without a space suit in outer space?	4. Russia.
	5. They perform scientific experiments, repair damaged satellites and collect information about other distant planets and stars.

#### 4. Выпишите из текста синонимы данных слов (слова в тексте выделены).

carry out, cosmonaut, enable, far, fix, person, spaceship

### Вариант 9

#### Тема: Atomic Electric Power Plant

#### Задание 1. Переведите и запомните следующие словосочетания:

smoke shield, energy rich area, heat and water circulation, smoke and dust polluted air, fuel polluted atmosphere, oil cooled device, cooling water, water cooling, steam utilizing machine, air heat exchanger

#### Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите текст и выполните задание после него;

##### Atomic electric power plant

1. Atomic power plants are modern installations. They consist of several main units and a great number of auxiliary ones.
2. In a nuclear reactor uranium is utilized as a fuel. During operation process powerful heat and radioactive radiation are produced. The nuclear reactor is cooled by water circulation. Cooling water circulates through a system of tubes, in which the water is heated to a temperature of 250–300 °C. In order to prevent boiling of water, it passes into the reactor at a pressure up to 150 atmospheres.
3. A steam generator includes a series of heat exchangers comprising tubes. The water heated in the reactor is delivered into the heat exchanger tubes. The water to be converted into steam flows outside these tubes. The steam produced is fed into the turbogenerator.
4. Besides, an atomic power plant comprises a common turbogenerator, a steam condenser with circulating water and a switchboard.
5. Atomic power plants have their advantages as well as disadvantages. The reactors and steam generators operate in them noiselessly; the atmosphere is not polluted by dust and smoke. As to the fuel consumption, it is of no special importance and there is no problem of fuel transportation.
6. The disadvantage of power plants utilizing nuclear fuel is their radiation. Radioactive radiation produced in the reactors is dangerous for attending personnel. Therefore, the reactors and steam generators are installed underground. They are also shielded by thick (up to 1.5 m) concrete walls. All their controls are operated by means of automatic devices. These measures serve to protect people from radioactive radiation.

#### Задание 3. Расскажите о недостатках работы атомной электростанции, используя слова *radiation, reactor, generator, wall, controls*.

### Вариант 10

#### Тема: «Electricity in Our Life»

#### Задание 1. Прочтите текст, чтобы узнать о промышленном применении электричества и об одном из его величайших преимуществ. Переведите 3 и 4 абзацы письменно.

##### Electricity in Our Life

1. It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will go back to the past which will completely transform our daily lives. Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of *applications* of electricity such as *lightning*, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are *longstanding* and unquestionable.
2. With the appearance of the electrical motor power cables *replaced* transmission *shafts, gear wheels, belts* and *pulleys* in the 19<sup>th</sup> century workshops. And in the home a large range of various time and labour saving *appliances* have become a part of our everyday life. Other *devices* are based on the specific *properties* of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

3. The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator – a new compact *source* of electricity- was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that a man had used before. Electric lightning came into wide use at the end of the last century after Thomas Edison had developed the electric lamp. Then the transformer was *invented*, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and *induction*\_motors were designed. In the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the successful development of electricity began throughout the industrial world. The *consumption* of electricity has doubled every 10 years.

4. Today consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic state of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost. One of the greatest *advantages* of electricity is that it is clean, easy-regulated and generates no *by-products*. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the *efficient* source of some of the most recent *technological advances* such as the laser and electron *beams*. Truly electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

**Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант.**

- transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy?

**a) iron b) telephone c) motor**

- lifts objects weighing hundreds of tons?

**a) electric crane b) electric furnace c) vacuum cleaner**

- lights your room?

**a) blender b) lift c) lamp**

- is based on electromagnetism?

**a) TV-set b) washing machine c) dish washer**

- helps people to pull things?

**a) photocopying machine b) electric shaver c) electro carrier**

### **Вариант 11**

**Тема: «Forms of energy. Степени сравнения прилагательных»**

**Задание 1. Прочтите, переведите текст устно и выполните задание после него;**

#### **Forms of energy**

Energy is found in different forms including light, heat, chemical, and motion. There are many forms of energy, but they can all be put into two categories: potential and kinetic.

**Kinetic energy** is motion – of waves, molecules, substances, and objects. Forms of kinetic energy include:

Radiant Energy is electromagnetic energy that travels in transverse waves. Radiant energy includes visible light, x-rays, gamma rays and radio waves. Light is one type of radiant energy. Sunshine is radiant energy, which provides the fuel and warmth that make life on the Earth possible.

Thermal Energy, or heat, is the vibration and movement of the atoms and molecules within substances. As an object is heated up, its atoms and molecules move and collide faster. Geothermal energy is the thermal energy in the Earth.

Motion Energy is energy stored in the movement of objects. The faster they move, the more energy is stored. It takes energy to get an object moving and energy is released when an object slows down. Wind is an example of motion energy. A dramatic example of motion is a car crash, when the car comes to a total stop and releases all its motion energy at once in an uncontrolled instant.

Sound is the movement of energy through substances in longitudinal (compression/rarefaction) waves. Sound is produced when a force causes an object or substance

to vibrate – the energy is transferred through the substance in a wave. Typically, the energy in sound is far less than other forms of energy.

**Potential energy** is stored energy and the energy of position – gravitational energy. There are several forms of potential energy:

Chemical Energy is energy stored in the bonds of atoms and molecules. Biomass, petroleum, natural gas, and coal are examples of stored chemical energy. Chemical energy is converted to thermal energy when we burn wood in a fireplace or burn gasoline in a car's engine.

Mechanical Energy is energy stored in objects by tension. Compressed springs and stretched rubber bands are examples of stored mechanical energy.

Nuclear Energy is energy stored in the nucleus of an atom - the energy that holds the nucleus together. Very large amounts of energy can be released when the nuclei are combined or split apart. Nuclear power plants split the nuclei of uranium atoms in a process called fission. The sun combines the nuclei of hydrogen atoms in a process called fusion.

Gravitational Energy is energy stored in an object's height. The higher and heavier the object, the more gravitational energy is stored. When you ride a bicycle down a steep hill and pick up speed, the gravitational energy is being converted to motion energy. Hydropower is another example of gravitational energy, where the dam ‘piles’ up water from a river into a reservoir.

Electrical Energy is what is stored in a battery, and can be used to power a cell phone or start a car. Electrical energy is delivered by tiny charged particles called electrons, typically moving through a wire. Lightning is an example of electrical energy in nature, so powerful that it is not confined to a wire (source: [www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov))

## **Задание 2.**

*Дополните предложения, используя содержание текста:*

- 1) Sunshine provides ...
- 2) Geothermal energy is ...
- 3) The faster objects move, the more energy is ...
- 4) Energy is found in different forms including ...
- 5) All forms of energy can be put into two categories: ... and...
- 6) Kinetic energy is ...
- 7) ... are forms of kinetic energy.
- 8) The energy in sound is far less than ...
- 9) Potential energy is stored energy and ...
- 10) Forms of potential energy include ...
- 11) Chemical energy is converted to thermal energy when we ...
- 12) Nuclear power plants split the nuclei of uranium atoms in a process called ....
- 13) But the sun combines the nuclei of hydrogen atoms in a process called ...
- 14) The ... the object, the more gravitational energy is stored.
- 15) Electrical energy is delivered by ... called electrons.

## **Задание 3.**

*Ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту:*

- 1) What are the main categories of energy?
- 2) What is potential energy?
- 3) What is kinetic energy?
- 4) When is chemical energy converted to thermal energy?
- 5) Fusion and fission are synonyms, aren't they? Why? Why not?
- 6) What physical process happens when you ride a bicycle?
- 7) What is named ‘an electron’?
- 8) What makes life on the Earth possible?
- 9) As an object is heated up, its atoms and molecules move and collide slower, don't they? Why? Why not?



10) What is the least form of energy?

**Задание 4. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного:**

1. This student is the ... in the school. (bright, brighter, brightest)
2. Our teacher is the ... (good, better, best).
3. For me Literature is ... than Maths. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)

**Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык:**

Самый длинный, короче, счастливый, самый счастливый, самый лучший, длиннее, хуже, лучше, теплее, мой лучший друг.

**Вариант 12**

**Тема: «Здоровый образ жизни»**

**1. Translate word phrases. Make up sentences in English with the phrases.**

1. food with additives/fast food
2. food rich in calories = fatty food
3. healthy way of life
4. unhealthy way of life
5. bad/ unhealthy habit
6. take care of your health
7. be overweight
8. lose weight
9. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet
10. take regular exercises

**2. Answer the questions:**

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. What can people do to stay healthy?
3. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
4. Is sport popular in your family?
5. What bad habits do you know?

**Вариант 13**

**Тема: «Правильное питание»**

**Задание: Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выскажите свое мнение по данному вопросу и расскажите, придерживаетесь ли вы здорового питания. Рассказ должен составлять 10-15 предложений.**

Our health depends on our eating. Food provides us with the energy that we spend with physical exertion. Update and development of the organism at the cellular level directly depends on the products that we use. The body needs to receive a sufficient number of nutrients every day: proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, trace elements. Proper nutrition is a mandatory point of a healthy lifestyle and a guarantee of stable functioning of the body as a whole. Everyday diet should be diverse and full. Freshness of products is very important. It is necessary to monitor the volume of food intake. Each person's portion varies, depending on age, health status, gender, and equipment. Cereals, fruits and vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, dairy products, nuts, salt, sugar, fat, should be present in the diet. A balanced diet should become a way of life. You should refuse to give up snacks and fast food. Thoroughly chew food, do not swallow large chunks. It is strictly forbidden to drink food with water. You can eat everything, but in moderation. Overeating and incompatibility of products leads to a disruption of metabolism, diabetes and obesity. It is very appropriate to say Socrates: "We do not live in order to eat, but eat in order to live."

### Вариант 14

#### Тема: «Спорт в жизни человека. Разряды числительных»

**Упражнение 1.** Выберите из списка количественные числительные и переведите их.

1.first; 2.eleven; 3.forty; 4.second; 5.two hundred; 6.twenty-first; 7.nineteen; 8.seven; 9.twelfth; 10.third; 11.fourth; 12.eight; 13.seventeen; 14.fifth; 15.nine; 16.one; 17.sixteen; 18.tenth; 19.fifty; 20.one hundred and first

**Упражнение 2.** Выберите из списка порядковые числительные и переведите их.

1.one hundred; 2.fourteen; 3.thirteenth; 4.two 5.ninth; 6.twenty-three; 7.thirty; 8.hundredth; 9.thirty-fifth; 10.seventeenth; 11.forty; 12.twentieth; 13.one million; 14.thousand and hundredth; 15.sixth; 16.ninety; 17.forty-five; 18.third; 19.three; 20.eleven

- **3.** Напишите словами количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые числительные. 3, 4, 5, 11, 21, 28, 30

**Упражнение 4.** Исправьте ошибки.

1. therty, thirteen, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eig, twenty, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro
2. nineth, sith, twoth, treeth, ileventh, fiftyth, seventh, four hundreth eightyth oneth

**Упражнение 5.** Расскажи о своем любимом виде спорта (~10-15 предложений).

### Вариант 15

#### Тема: «Виды спорта. Обозначение времени. Дат.

**Задание 1.** Напишите указанное время цифрами.

It's half past three. 2 It's ten to six. 3 It's a quarter past two. 4 It's a quarter to twelve. 5. It's twenty to one. 6. It's half past eight. 7. It's five past eleven. 8. It's twenty-five to four. 9. It's nine o'clock. 9. It's ten past ten.

**Задание 2.** Выберите в скобках правильное время.

1. It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)
2. It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)
3. It's a quarter past five. (4:45 - 5:15 – 6:15)
4. It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)
5. It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

**Задание 3.** Запишите по-английски следующие предложения:

1. Мой день рождения в июне. 2. Мы поженились в 2007-м году. 3. Пушкин умер в 19-м веке. 4. Мы собираемся зимой в отпуск. 5. Я встречаю сестру в 3 часа дня. 6. Моя новая машинка прибудет к понедельнику. 7. Что ты обычно делаешь ночью? 8. Что ты будешь делать в Сентябре? 9. Только сегодня мне удалось записаться на МРТ на 16-е Октября. 10. Какое сегодня число?

**Задание 4.** Опиши (устно) свои любимые виды спорта (~10 предложений).

### Вариант 16

#### Тема: «Виды путешествий. Местоимения»

**Задание 1.** Устно опиши свое путешествие на машине (корабле, самолете, поезде и т.п.) ~10-15 предложений.

**Задание 2.** Выберите правильное личное местоимение, переведите:

1. (He, she, it) is a flower.
2. My granny lives in a country. I go to (her, she, them) on holidays.
3. My parents are doctors. (He, they, them) work in a hospital.
4. (She, I, he) love my mom.
5. I have a brother. Sometimes I ask (her, he, him) to help me.
6. (Them, they, it) are going to school at the moment.

7. (He, she, you) study very well.

**Задание 3. Выберите правильное притяжательное местоимение, переведите:**

1. My dad has a car. (Her, he, his) car is red.
2. (Their, them, they) house is quite big.
3. I have a boat. The boat is (my, mine, their).
4. I like (your, him, it) answer more than (me, its, theirs).
5. (My, mine, your) dog wags (his, her, its) tail when I come from school.
6. We live in a small town. (Our, his, ours) town is very nice.
7. She wears (their, her, his) dress to school every day.

### Практическое Вариант 17

#### Тема «Путешествие по России. Возвратные местоимения»

**Задание 1. Прочитать текст, перевести его (устно).**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about 1/6 of the Earth **surface**. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its **total area** is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country **borders on** fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has **numerous** forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The **climate conditions** are rather different: from arctic and **moderate** to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational **state**. It **comprises** many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red **banner** and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: **legislative, executive and judicial**. The President controls only the executive branch — the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the **Federal Assembly** comprising two chambers: **the Council of Federation** (upper Chamber) and the **State Duma** (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the **Supreme Court** and federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most **influential** political parties are the «Unity», the Communist party, the «Fatherland-All Russia», «The Union of the Right Forces», «The Apple», Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The **foreign policy** of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

**Задание 2. Выделенные слова записать в словарь.**

**Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы по тексту:**

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

**Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы “How well do you know your Homeland?”**

***What is (are):***

1. the biggest Russian lake?
2. the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation)?
3. a city with subtropical climate?
4. cities with arctic climate?
5. agricultural regions?
6. old historical cities?
7. places of recreation and tourism?

### **Вариант 18**

#### **Тема «Путешествие по Великобритании. Вопросительные местоимения»**

**Задание 1. Прочитать текст, перевести его (устно).**

“Great Britain” has several different names. Some people say “Britain”, or “the United Kingdom”, or just “UK”. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK is situated to the north-west off Europe on the British Isles. They consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and many smaller ones. Great Britain is separated from Ireland by the Irish Sea and from the Continent of Europe by the English Channel. There are four different countries in the UK: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Everyone from Britain is British, but only people from England are English. People from Scotland are Scottish, people from Wales are Welsh, and people from Northern Ireland are Irish.

The climate of Britain is mild and warm because of the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. The winter is not very cold and the summer is not very hot. Most of the mountains are in the north, in Scotland, but they are not very high. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river. It is in the south-west of England. The Thames is not so long as the Severn, it is shorter. Over 57 million people live in the UK. Most of them live in big towns and cities. London is the capital of the country. It stands on the river Thames. The most important industrial cities are Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and others. Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities.

**Задание 2. Найдите русские эквиваленты в тексте:**

1. 1)The UK consists of ... .
2. 2)It is separated from the Continent by ... .
3. 3)Most of the mountains are ... .
4. 4)The longest river is ... .
5. 5)Cambridge and Oxford are ... .
6. 6)London is situated on ... .

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. 1)Where is the United Kingdom situated?
2. 2)What parts does the country consist of?
3. 3)What is the official name of the State?
4. 4)What is the climate of Great Britain like?
5. 5)Are there many rivers in Britain?
6. 6)What is the population of the country?
7. 7)Where do most people live?
8. 8)What are the industrial centres of Great Britain?

**Задание 4. Вставить одно вопросительное местоимение по смыслу. Перевести предложения.**

1. How \_\_\_ students are in the class right now?
2. \_\_\_ is that person next to you?
3. \_\_\_ do you do for living?
4. \_\_\_ this book belong to?
5. \_\_\_ do you expect to be in five years?
6. \_\_\_ did you meet at the conference?
7. \_\_\_ pattern do you like? Both dresses look great.
8. \_\_\_ is your brother going to do with his job?
9. \_\_\_ did you go for the holiday? — We went to Spain.
10. \_\_\_ is responsible for guest accommodation in your hotel?
11. \_\_\_ are you planning to leave?
12. \_\_\_ are you writing a letter to?
13. \_\_\_ is the reason for your visit? We haven't seen each other for a while.
14. \_\_\_ are you going after graduation?
15. \_\_\_ color do you prefer most?

### **Вариант 19**

#### **Тема «Достопримечательности США. Вашингтон. Неопределенные местоимения»**

#### **Задание 1. Дать ответы на вопросы:**

##### **Questions:**

1. What is the highest peak in North America? 2. What's the longest river in the USA?
3. What are the biggest falls in the world? 4. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand? 5. Why is the nickname of New York "the Big Apple"? 6. What two world-famous streets in New York do you know?

#### **Задание 2. Прочтите текст, переведите его и ответьте на вопросы (устно).**

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the District of Columbia and is like no other city of the USA. It's the world's largest one -industry city. And that industry is government. The White house, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court, are all in Washington. Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city. Washington was first settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the Federal capital. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very center of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol – a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US presidents. The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office. One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. There are some important museums in Washington where you can see kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington. There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital.

##### **Questions:**

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
3. Where does the US president live and work?
4. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?

5. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?
6. Who designed the capital of the USA?
7. When was Washington first settled?
8. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
9. How many universities are there in Washington?
10. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

**Задание 3. Найдите в тексте неопределенные местоимения.**

### **Вариант 20**

**Тема: «Традиции англоговорящих стран. Неопределенные местоимения»**

**Задание 1. Прочитать текст.**

**Задание 2. Перевести 1 - ый абзац текста письменно (1 вариант); 4- й абзац –2 вариант.**

Every nation becomes special by means of its own traditions and customs. There is no other nation that clings to the past with the tenacity of the British. They are really proud of their traditions, they cherish them. When we think of Britain we often think of people drinking white tea, eating fish and chips, sitting by the fireplace or wearing bowler hats, but there is much more in Britain than just those things. Some British traditions are royal, such as the Changing of the Guard which takes place every day at Buckingham Palace. The Trooping of the Colour happens on the Queen's official birthday. It's a big colourful parade with hundreds of soldiers and brass bands.

British holidays (Christmas, Easter, Guy Fawkes Night, Remembrance Day) are especially rich in old traditions and customs. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey and potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet mince pies and Christmas pudding. On Christmas Eve children hang up their stockings around the fireplace for Father Christmas to fill with presents. At Easter chocolate eggs are given as presents symbolizing new life. Guy Fawkes Night is also known as Bonfire Night because English people burn stuffed figures on bonfires. On Remembrance Day red poppies are traditionally worn in memory of servicemen who lost their lives in wars. National Morris Dancing can be seen throughout the month of May in most of English villages. Groups of men and women wear coloured costumes, carry white handkerchiefs and perform their lively folkdance.

One of Englishmen's traditions is their tender love for animals. Pets are members of English families and are protected by law. There are even special cemeteries for animals in Great Britain. Most English people love their gardens too. They enjoy gardening and decorating their houses with beautiful flowers and plants.

Sports play an essential part in the life of Britain and it is a popular leisure activity. Rugby, golf, cricket, polo and horse-racing are British national sports and they are played on village greens and in towns on Sundays. Politeness and punctuality are typical features of all British people. They often say "Sorry", "Please" and "Thank you" with a smiling face and they always try to arrive on time. The British are also traditional about their breakfast. They usually eat bacon and eggs, a toast with orange jam, a bowl of cereals or porridge in the morning. There are over 60 thousand pubs in the United Kingdom. Pubs are an important part of British life too. People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax.

### **2. Ответить на вопросы:**

1. How many pubs are there in the UK?
2. What are typical features of all British people?
3. Do English people love animals?
4. What British and American holidays do you know?

### **3. Вставьте some, any, no, переведите предложения.**

1. I was terrified that \_\_\_\_\_ disaster was waiting for me.
2. They didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
3. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ of us ought to wish the result to be different.
4. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people in the room. It was empty.
5. Now that he lived in the country he seldom had \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money left. I've bought a very expensive book.
7. When we were on holiday, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting places.
8. I went out to buy \_\_\_\_\_ milk but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.

9. He is \_\_\_\_\_ good as a pianist.

### Вариант 21

#### Тема « Выбор профессии. Обороты there is/ there are»

#### Задание 1. Вставьте is или are. Перевести (устно).

There \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table. There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup. There \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in the salad. There \_\_\_\_\_ six balls in the box. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese on the plate. There \_\_\_\_\_ a blue chair at the door. There \_\_\_\_\_ five chicks and a hen on the farm. There \_\_\_\_\_ a table and nine desks in the classroom. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big window to the left of the door. There \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms in our country house. \_\_\_\_\_ there three cups on the coffee-table? \_\_\_\_\_ there a carpet on the floor? There \_\_\_\_\_ no cats in the sitting room. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the table. There \_\_\_\_\_ 3 dogs in the box. There \_\_\_\_\_ 4 hens in the house. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pot on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bathroom near the kitchen? \_\_\_\_\_ there four rooms in the house? \_\_\_\_\_ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

#### Задание 2. Напишите in There's / There're.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a biscuit on the plate.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ some jam on the table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the glass.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.

#### Задание 3. Расскажи о своей будущей профессии (10-15 предложений).

### Вариант 22

#### Тема «Я хочу быть профессионалом. Времена группы Indefinite»

#### Задание 1. Вставить слова из таблицы в пробелы в тексте. Перевести его устно.

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**Tim:** Hey! What are you looking at, Barbara?

**Barbara:** I am taking a class called 21st Century Advertising. The teacher wants us to study different web sites to learn about web page 1)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Tim:** That sounds like a great class for people who are studying business.

**Barbara:** It is. The 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the future of business. And the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is going to be the storefront of the next century. To be competitive, businesses have to adapt their current advertising techniques. However, creating a good web site is much more difficult than most people think.

**Tim:** Have you discovered anything interesting which you consider to be well designed?

**Barbara:** Yeah, this site is fantastic. Take a look. It's very artistic and the technical 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is convenient and very logical. It also looks good in different 5) \_\_\_\_\_. I have already viewed it in Microsoft Explorer and Firefox. The 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is also fantastic; the size and shape of the text are perfect. I am going to borrow some of their techniques when I make my own web page for class.

**Tim:** Borrowing ideas is OK, but you have to remember that the 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of all web pages is legally protected.

**Barbara:** I know. Our professor taught us about intellectual rights. He told us that 8) \_\_\_\_\_ infringement is a real concern for people who publish on the Web.

**Tim:** That's right. Hey, that picture says "continue on". Why don't you 9) \_\_\_\_\_ there so we can see the next page.

**Barbara:** OK.

#### Задание 2. Make up the affirmative, negative and interrogative (утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные) sentences.

1. I/to play/computer games/every day
2. My friend / to swim / in the pool / every Saturday
3. Water / to boil / at 100 C
4. Men / to like / cars
5. That woman / to look / sad
6. I / to like / vegetables

7. We / to eat / junk food
8. You / to cook / in the kitchen
9. She / to work / every day
10. You / to enjoy / reading

**Задание 3. Make up the interrogative (вопросительные) and negative (отрицательные) sentences.**

1. The children listened to their mother very attentively.
2. Peter went home at once.
3. She did her homework quite correctly.
4. The children ran to the river to bathe.
5. The postman knocked at the door.

**Задание 4. Put the word in brackets into the correct form of Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Next Thursday Charlie ... to London. (go)
2. My brother usually ... early. (get up)
3. They ... very tired yesterday. (be)
4. I ... coffee every morning. (drink)
5. I ... to him a week ago. (speak)

**Задание 5. Rewrite the sentences as in the example.**

1. Every day the shop closes at 7 p.m. (yesterday)
2. I will help you tomorrow. (yesterday)
3. Scientists published their report last month. (every month)
4. My sister went on holiday a week ago. (next month)
5. We will have a meeting in two weeks. (two weeks ago)

### **Вариант 23**

#### **Тема «Будущее технологий. The Present Continuous Tense»**

**Задание 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время (Present Simple or Present Continuous), переведите:**

1. —What you (do) here? —I (wait) for a friend. 2. —He (speak) French? —Yes, he (speak) French well.
3. Someone (knock) at the door. 4. Don't go into the classroom. The students (write) a dictation there.
5. The man who (read) a book is our English teacher. 6. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain). 7. — Where is Joe? — He (look for) his key. 8. Don't disturb Ed. He (do) his homework. 9. We usually (watch) TV One but tonight we (watch) TV Two for a change. 10.—What's that noise? —Sam (play) ball.

**Задание 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

Я сейчас читаю книгу. Не мешай мне. Что делаешь? — Я рисую. Мой брат ждет меня внизу. Кто плачет? — Моя сестра плачет. Джейн хорошо поет. Слышишь? Она поет сейчас. Кто-то идет сюда. Я слышу шаги.

**Задание 3. Прочтите текст, устно переведите и сделайте задание True/False.**

Professor Stephen Hawking, one of the world's most renowned scientists, has warned that robots and machines with artificial intelligence could one day mean the end of us all. Professor Hawking recently told the BBC in an interview that: "The development of full artificial intelligence (AI) could spell the end of the human race." The famous cosmologist made his warning in response to a question about an update to the app he uses to allow him to communicate. Hawking suffers from motor neuron disease (also known as ALS) and needs a special voice synthesizer to talk. The update will be able to predict words he might want to use based on his previous communication.

Hawking said that AI has given many benefits to many people. He said it is still in its early stages of development, but when it becomes more sophisticated, it could prove a threat to our existence. He said: "It would take off on its own, and re-design itself at an ever increasing rate. Humans, who are limited by slow biological evolution, couldn't compete, and would be superseded." This is not the first time he has issued such a warning. He gave a more chilling warning in April 2014, saying: "One can imagine such technology outsmarting financial markets, out-inventing human researchers, out-manipulating human leaders, and developing weapons we cannot even understand."



1.	The article says Stephen Hawking is a renewed scientist.	T / F
2.	Stephen Hawking spoke about artificial intelligence to the BBC.	T / F
3.	Professor Hawking's job is a cosmologist.	T / F
4.	A special app will predict the words Stephen Hawking might need.	T / F
5.	Hawking said AI could be a threat if it becomes more sophisticated.	T / F
6.	Hawking said AI would evolve at a slower rate than human evolution.	T / F
7.	This is the first time Hawking has warned of the threat from A.I.	T / F
8.	Hawking said A.I would not be better than humans at inventing things.	T / F

**Время выполнения - 90 минут.**

#### **Критерии оценивания**

**Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов  
к оценке по 5 – балльной системе оценивания**

<b>Количество набранных баллов</b>	<b>Объем выполненной работы, %</b>	<b>Оценка по 5 балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов</b>
41-35	100-91	5
34-27	90-70	4
26-20	69-50	3
≤19	≤49	2

**2.2. Комплект материалов для оценки сформированности общих и профессиональных компетенций по виду профессиональной деятельности с использованием портфолио – не предусмотрено**

**2.3 Комплект материалов для оценки сформированности общих и профессиональных компетенций по виду профессиональной деятельности в форме защиты курсового проекта (работы) – не предусмотрено**

**Сводная таблица**

<b>Результаты обучения по дисциплине</b>	<b>Текущий контроль</b>		<b>Итоговая аттестация по дисциплине</b>
	<b>Тестирование</b>	<b>Решение ситуационных задач</b>	<b>Дифференцированный зачет</b>
<b>ПР1</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР2</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР3</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР4</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР5</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР7</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР8</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР9</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР10</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР11</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР12</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР13</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР14</b>	+	+	+
<b>ПР15</b>	+	+	+