

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КРАСНОДАРСКОГО  
КРАЯ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

«НОВОРОССИЙСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПРИБОРОСТРОЕНИЯ»

**Комплект оценочных средств**

**для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме**

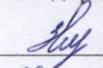
**зачёта/дифференцированного зачёта**

**по общеобразовательной дисциплине  
ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский)**

**для специальностей  
естественно-научного профиля**


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Зам. директора по УМР

  
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29 08 2019 г.

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УМО филологических дисциплин

Протокол от 29.08. 2019 г. № 1

Председатель УМО

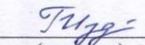
  
М.А. Марарь

Комплект оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский) разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.05. Товароведение и экспертиза качества потребительских товаров (утв. приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 28 июля 2014 г. № 835, зарегистрирован в Минюст Российской Федерации от 25 августа 2014 г. № 33769), рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (утв. директором колледжа), Положение по организации текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся ГБПОУ КК НКРП (утв. директором колледжа), Положение по формированию КОС по дисциплине (утв. директором колледжа)

**Организация-разработчик:** ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения» (далее ГБПОУ КК НКРП)

**Разработчик:**

преподаватель ГБПОУ КК НКРП  
(должность, место работы)

  
(подпись) И.Ю. Грушина

Рецензенты

Е.А. Задорожная

Заместитель директора по учебно-методической работе, преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории ГБПОУ КК НСПК

Преподаватель английского языка

М.А. Марарь

Преподаватель первой квалификационной категории ГБПОУ КК НКРП

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## РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

На комплект оценочных средств общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины  
ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский)

Естественно-научный профиль

Комплект оценочных средств подготовлен Грушиной И.Ю., преподавателем ГБПОУ КК  
«Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения»

Комплект оценочных средств (КОС) учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский) разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины общеобразовательного цикла ППССЗ для обучающихся 1 курса специальностей естественно-научного профиля.

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для проведения рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта в 1 семестре, дифференцированного зачёта во 2 семестре.

КОС состоит из следующих разделов:

- раздел «Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств», характеризующий область применения и нормативные основания разработки КОС; сводные сведения об объектах оценивания, показателях и критериях оценивания, типах заданий; формах аттестации;

- раздел «Комплект оценочных средств», структура которого позволяет разрабатывать и комплектовать разные типы заданий для обучающихся.

В паспорте указаны знания и умения в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины, показатели и критерии оценки знаний студентов по каждому объекту оценивания, а также формы и методы контроля.

Комплект оценочных средств включает в себя разработанные комплексные задания (теоретические и практические) для проведения контрольной работы, зачёта, дифференцированного зачёта. Задания для проведения зачёта, дифференцированного зачёта разработаны по каждому объекту оценивания и касаются всех аспектов английского языка. Характер заданий разноплановый, разноуровневый, что обеспечивает объективность оценки с учётом языковой компетентности обучающихся. Задания разработаны конкретно, последовательно, технически грамотно и позволяют проверить знания и умения по данной дисциплине. КОС разработан в соответствии с положением о разработке комплекта оценочных средств.

Таким образом, КОС учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обеспечивает проведение рубежного контроля знаний, промежуточной аттестации обучающихся и может быть использован в образовательном процессе в ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения».

Рецензент:



Е.А. Задорожная

(Ф.И.О. рецензента)

ГБПОУ КК НСПК, преподаватель высшей квалификационной

категории зам. директора по учебно-методической

(должность, место работы) работе

преподаватель английского языка

(квалификация по диплому)

28

08

2019г.

## РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

На комплект оценочных средств общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины  
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- раздел «Комплект оценочных средств», структура которого позволяет разрабатывать и комплектовать разные типы заданий для обучающихся. Данный раздел включает в себя разработанные комплексные задания для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта и дифференцированного зачёта;

- раздел «Условия выполнения заданий» включает в себя место выполнения, время выполнения, оборудование, основные и дополнительные источники учебной литературы, критерии оценивания знаний и умений обучающихся.

Структура материала построена логично, последовательно, технически грамотно и позволяет проверить знания и умения по данной дисциплине.

Большое внимание уделяется контролю грамматических навыков, лексических навыков, а также навыков чтения и перевода текстов.

КОС общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский) соответствует рабочей программе и может быть использован в образовательном процессе в ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения».

Рецензент:

*Машин*



М.А. Марарь.

(Ф.И.О. рецензента)

преподаватель первой квалификационной категории,  
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(должность, место работы)

Лингвист, преподаватель английского языка

(квалификация по диплому)

*19*

*08*

2019г.

# 1 Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

## 1.1 Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств (КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки результатов освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины ОУД.03 Иностранный язык (английский).

КОС включает оценочные материалы для проведения рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта и дифференцированного зачёта.

| Результаты освоения <sup>1</sup><br>(объекты оценивания)   | Основные показатели<br>оценки результата и их<br>критерии <sup>2</sup>   | Тип задания;<br>№ задания <sup>3</sup>   | Форма<br>аттестации<br>(в соответствии<br>с учебным<br>планом) |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Умение</b><br>переводить (со<br>словарём) иностранные<br>тексты<br>профессиональной<br>направленности               | <b>Использование</b> общих и<br>терминологических словарей;<br><b>понимание</b> читаемого текста   | Устный/письменный<br>опрос<br><br>Контрольная работа   | Зачёт<br>Диф.зачёт   |
| <b>Умение</b><br>самостоятельно<br>совершенствовать<br>устную и письменную<br>речь, пополнять<br>словарный запас       | <b>Использование</b> языковой<br>догадки в случае затруднения<br>понимания смысла<br>читаемого;<br>применение полученной при<br>прочтении текста<br>информации для выполнения<br>различного рода заданий   | Выполнение<br>индивидуальных<br>заданий<br><br>Фронтальный/<br>индивидуальный<br>опрос<br>Тестирование | Зачёт<br>Диф.зачёт   |
| <b>Умение</b><br>общаться (устно и<br>письменно) на<br>иностранном языке на<br>профессиональные и<br>повседневные темы | <b>Понимание, извлечение</b><br>нужной информации из<br>прослушанного и<br><b>воспроизведение</b><br>услышанного с опорой на<br>ключевые слова учебного<br>материала (речи<br>преподавателя, носителя<br>языка в аудиозаписи)<br>согласно тематике рабочей<br>программы;<br><b>владение</b> монологической и<br>диалогической речью;<br><b>соблюдение</b> языковых и<br>речевых норм при<br>коммуникации | Устный опрос<br><br>Практические<br>задания  | Зачёт<br>Диф.зачёт   |
| <b>Знание</b><br>лексического (1200-   | <b>Узнавание</b> ЛЕ и их<br><b>применение</b> в текстах  | Индивидуальный<br>опрос  | Зачёт<br>Диф.зачёт   |

|  |  |  |                               |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности и устного общения на повседневные и профессионально-ориентированные темы | <p>профессиональной направленности.</p> <p><b>Перевод и воспроизведение</b> ЛЕ в устной и письменной речи.</p> <p><b>Нахождение и определение</b> терминов согласно теме урока (<b>обоснование</b> их употребления в определенном контексте)</p>   | <p>Самостоятельная работа</p> <p>Лексический диктант</p>   |                               |
| <b>Знание</b> грамматического материала, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарём), а также грамматических явлений в текстах профессиональной направленности  | <p><b>Узнавание и нахождение</b> в текстах профессиональной направленности примеров использования определенных грамматических структур и явлений.</p> <p><b>Представление</b> своих примеров <b>использования</b> определенного грамматического материала с <b>применением</b> грамматических правил по теме урока</p> <p><b>Анализ и объяснение</b> выявленных грамматических структур, устойчивых грамматических выражений</p> | <p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Индивидуальный опрос</p> <p>Тестирование</p> <p>Контрольная работа</p> | <p>Зачёт</p> <p>Диф.зачёт</p> |

### Оценивание результатов освоения умений по показателям контроля:

| Результаты освоения<br>(объекты оценивания)                                      | Основные<br>показатели оценки<br>результата и их критерии  | Форма аттестации   |                           |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|
|  |  | Текущий контроль   | Рубежный контроль         |
| У.1. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- грамотное чтение аутентичных текстов разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), с использованием основных видов чтения в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;</li> <li>- адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка;</li> <li>- нахождение слова в иностранно-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова;</li> <li>- осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки.</li> </ul> | <p>Практические задания</p> <p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Индивидуальный опрос</p> | <p>Контрольная работа</p> |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>У.2. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- свободное описывание явлений, событий;</li> <li>- изложение фактов в письме личного и делового характера;</li> <li>- заполнение различных видов анкет, сообщение сведений о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</li> <li>-изучение языкового материала по данной теме;</li> <li>- составление словаря-минимума; составление темы для устного высказывания.</li> </ul> | <p>Практические задания</p> <p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Индивидуальный (устный/письменный) опрос</p>                            | <p>Контрольный срез</p>                           |
| <p>У.3. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы</p>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- свободное ведение диалога в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств;</li> <li>- изучение языкового материала по теме для применения в чтении и переводе;</li> <li>- работа с текстом технической направленности .</li> </ul>                                     | <p>Устные/письменные задания</p> <p>Фронтальный/индивидуальный опрос</p> <p>Практические задания</p>                            | <p>Контрольная работа</p> <p>Контрольный срез</p> |
| <p>3.1. Лексический минимум (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарём иностранных текстов</p>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- знание новых лексических единиц, связанных с темой определенного урока и с определенными ситуациями общения;</li> <li>-владение профессиональной информацией, расширенной за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;</li> <li>- перевод текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.</li> </ul>                                       | <p>Практические задания</p> <p>Лексический диктант</p> <p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Индивидуальный (устный/письменный) опрос</p> | <p>Контрольный срез</p> <p>Контрольная работа</p> |
| <p>3.2. Грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- использование новых значений изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности, условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;</li> <li>- систематизация, объяснение примеров грамматических правил и явлений;</li> <li>- применение в речи грамматических конструкций и структур.</li> </ul>                               | <p>Практические задания</p> <p>Фронтальный опрос</p> <p>Индивидуальный (устный/письменный) опрос</p>                            | <p>Контрольный срез</p>                           |

## 2.2 Комплект оценочных средств

### 1 семестр

#### 2.2.1 Задание для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы (практическое)

Объект оценивания:

У1. по теме «Различные способы проведения свободного времени»

З 1. по теме «Различные способы проведения свободного времени»

З 2. по теме «Артикли. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж»

#### Контрольная работа 1

#### Variant I

#### Articles

#### 1. Insert the article where necessary:

1. This ...pencil is broken. Give me that...pencil, please.
2. I can see three...boys. ...boys are playing.
3. I have...bicycle. ...bicycle is black. My...friend has no...bicycle.
4. Mrs. Brown's husband is...writer.
5. What...lovely dress!
6. I am not working...next week.
7. ...sun is yellow.
8. On...Saturday she usually goes to the cinema.
9. What do you do after...breakfast? After...breakfast I go to...school.
10. I am...oldest and my...sister is...youngest. She plays...violin really well.

#### 2. Use the articles: «a», « an», « the», «-» where it is necessary:

1. Yesterday I saw...new film, but...film wasn't very interesting.
2. My daughter will go to...school...next year.
3. I don't like...sun.



4. Pass me...butter, please.
5. What...wonderful flowers!
6. My... sister is...engineer.
7. He was...richest man.
8. She likes to play...tennis.
9. There is...bank near here.
10. I have two...sisters. My...sisters are...students.

**3. Geographical and other proper names. Supply the articles if they are necessary:**

A) *the*      B) –

1. \_\_\_Andes
2. \_\_\_Artic Ocean
3. \_\_\_Caucasus
4. \_\_\_Hudson Bay
5. \_\_\_Sahara
6. \_\_\_Asia
7. \_\_\_Everest
8. \_\_\_English Channel
9. \_\_\_Cambridge University
10. \_\_\_Kremlin

**4. Insert the article where necessary:**

1. ...Volga...is...longest river in...Europe.
2. History and Literature were...my favourite subjects at...school.
3. ...Rostov is situated on...Don.
4. ...Urals are not very high.
5. ...USA is...largest country in...America.
6. ...Crimea is washed by...Black Sea.

7. ...Paris is...capital of...France.
8. On...our trip to...Spain, we crossed...Atlantic Ocean.
9. Mr. Shackleton led his men to...Elephant Island.
10. Bill attended...Princeton University.

### *The Plural Form of the Nouns*

#### **5. Write down the following nouns in plural:**

1. a party –
2. a foot –
3. a book –
4. a fox –
5. a class –
6. a mountain –
7. a life –
8. a deer –
9. a man –
10. a lady –

### *The Possessive Case*

#### **6. Use the Possessive Case of the nouns. Translate the word combinations into Russian:** *Example: The poems of Lermontov - Lermontov's poems*

1. The toy of their children.
2. The questions of my son.
3. The wife of my brother.
4. The table of our teacher.
5. The voice of this girl.

**7. Complete the passages using the words. Translate from English into Russian.**

|                |                  |                            |                          |                |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <b>music</b>   | <b>favourite</b> | <b>listen to<br/>music</b> | <b>information</b>       | <b>news</b>    |
| <b>collect</b> | <b>singers</b>   | <b>programmes</b>          | <b>compact<br/>discs</b> | <b>museums</b> |

Rich people often ..... paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to ..... , libraries. As for me, I like to ..... . Therefore I collect ..... . I like different music ..... . I collect discs of my favourite groups and ..... . I carefully study the printed ..... . I try to find everything about my ..... singers. I also like to watch music ... on TV. I want to keep up with the ..... in the world of music.

**Variant II**

**Articles**

**1. Insert the article where necessary:**

1. My brothers are ...students.
2. I have...lot of English books.
3. What...brilliant idea!
4. I have...spoon in my...plate, but I have no...soup in it.
5. Mr. Smith is ... artist, Mrs Smith is ... poetess.
6. She has two ... children. Her children are at...school.
7. I can see...sun in...sky.
8. She has...ball. ...ball is ... big.
9. What is...largest city in...world?
10. Usually I get up at...7 o'clock in...morning.

**2. Use the articles: «a», « an», « the», «-» where it is necessary:**

1. I went to...Smirnovs but they were not at...home.
2. I got...letter from my...friend yesterday. ...letter was interesting.

3. In...summer...sky is blue and...sun shines brightly.
4. ...Winter begins in...December.
5. There is...telephone in the room.
6. He gave me...toy. It was... very old toy.
7. It is ... most interesting movie of all times.
8. One of...students missed the class.
9. On...Saturday and on...Sunday he does not go to...work.
10. He never eats...meat, he always eats...vegetables,...cereals,...seeds,...fruit and nuts. He is...vegetarian.
11. I often play...chess with my grandmother.

**3. Geographical and other proper names. Supply the articles if they are necessary:**

A) *the*      B) –

1. \_\_\_Maldives
2. \_\_\_Hawaiian Isles
3. \_\_\_Christmas
4. \_\_\_Eiffel Tower
5. \_\_\_Oxford University
6. \_\_\_Corsica
7. \_\_\_Kalahari Desert
8. \_\_\_Arctic Ocean
9. \_\_\_Egypt
10. \_\_\_America

**4. Insert the article where necessary:**

1. ...Amazon is...longest river in...world.
2. ...Everest is...highest mountain.
3. ...Earth moves round...Sun.

4. What is the biggest island in...Greece.
5. Where is...Sahara Desert.
6. ...Warsaw is...capital of Poland.
7. It is warm in...Crimea and... Caucasus.
8. ...most important is...Hudson River which empties into...Atlantic Ocean.
9. My...friends have travelled a lot. This...year they are going to fly to...Canary Islands.
10. ...Europe and...America are separated by...Atlantic Ocean.

### *The Plural Form of the Nouns*

#### **5. Write down the following nouns in plural:**

1. a wife –
2. a child –
3. a toy –
4. a chief –
5. an ox –
6. a tooth –
7. a watch –
8. a country –
9. an eye –
10. a swine –

### *The Possessive Case*

#### **6. Use the Possessive Case of the nouns. Translate the word combinations into Russian: Example: The poems of Lermontov - Lermontov's poems**

1. The children of my brother are at home.
2. The room of the boys is large.
3. The ball of the dog.
4. The songs of the children.

5. The umbrella of my grandmother.

**7. Complete the passages using the words. Translate from English into Russian.**

|                           |                                    |                               |                    |                         |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>performances</b>       | <b>a sense of excitement</b>       | <b>environment programmes</b> | <b>pursuits</b>    | <b>sorts of leisure</b> |
| <b>active way of life</b> | <b>participate in competitions</b> | <b>hobbies</b>                | <b>occupations</b> | <b>pastime</b>          |

Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities, entertainments and ..... practised by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, ..... , sporting events on TV to attending them. There exist quite different ..... activities which give thousands of people ..... and expectation. There are various ..... that people choose to pass their free time. Today people spend hours watching different informative, educational or ..... . Other popular ..... are surfing the Internet, playing computer games, listening to the radio, reading books, painting and so on. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an ..... . Sometimes they ..... or contests and have a very good ..... .

**2.2.2 Задание для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта (практическое)**

Объект оценивания:

У1. по теме «Я и моя семья. Семейные отношения. Колледж, в котором я учусь. Мой рабочий день»

З 1. по теме «Я и моя семья. Семейные отношения. Колледж, в котором я учусь. Мой рабочий день»

З 2. по теме «Порядок слов в английском предложении. Артикль. Множественное число существительных»

**Variant 1**

**I**

**Phonetics**

**Tongue Twisters**

**Read the tongue twisters as quickly as you can.**

1. **Big black bear** : A big black bug bit the big black bear, but the big black bear bit the big black bug back!
2. **Can you can a can:** Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?

## II Vocabulary

### Translation of the sentences from the texts

**Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the vocabulary. Read these sentences.**

|  |
|--|
| 1. We are really good friends, not just acquaintances.   |
| 2. I have parents, an elder brother and grandparents. We all get on with each other very well.                 |
| 3. He is a plastic surgeon. He is considerate, hard-working and intelligent.                                   |
| 4. I like my home to be clean and tidy.  |
| 5. My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. |
| 6. Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have.   |
| 7. The classrooms are well-equipped.   |
| 8. There are lots of potted plants on the window sills, and we take good care of them.                         |

## III Grammar

### Word Order in English Sentence

**Put the words in the right order to make sentences**

|   |
|---|
| 1. the door/opened/I/slowly             |
| 2. a new phone/I/last week/got          |
| 3. finished/Paul/quickly/his work       |
| 4. Emily/very well/French/doesn't speak |
| 5. a lot of shopping/did/I/yesterday    |
| 6. London/do you know/well?             |
| 7. we/enjoyed/very much/the party       |
| 8. the problem/carefully/I/explained    |
| 9. we/at the airport/some friends/met   |
| 10. did you buy/in England/that jacket? |

## IV Word Order in English Sentence

## Translate the sentences from Russian into English

- |   |
|---|
| 1. Мне очень нравится эта книга.          |
| 2. Роберт ходит в спортзал каждый день.   |
| 3. Сегодня я обедала в ресторане.         |
| 4. Салли десять лет работала в банке.     |
| 5. Ты можешь завтра отвести детей в кино? |

### V

#### The Indefinite Article/Stable Expressions with “a/an”

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need “a/an” (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

- |   |
|---|
| 1. What a lovely dress!   |
| 2. She is doctor.   |
| 3. My father works as an engineer. He is a very good engineer indeed. |
| 4. Please give me cup of coffee with cream and sugar.                 |
| 5. Do you know how to use a computer?                                 |
| 6. We'll go for walk if the sun comes out.                            |
| 7. I'll have to buy umbrella as I've lost old one.                    |
| 8. My sister is a nurse.  |
| 9. What unexpected announcement!                                      |
| 10. Richter was a brilliant pianist.                                  |

### VI

#### The Definite Article/Stable Expressions with “the”

##### Names with and without “the”

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need “the” (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

- |  |
|--|
| 1. Everest was first climbed in 1953.            |
| 2. Milan is in north of Italy.                   |
| 3. Africa is much larger than Europe.            |
| 4. Last year I visited Mexico and United States. |
| 5. South of England is warmer than north.        |
| 6. Portugal is in western Europe.                |
| 7. France and Britain are separated by Channel.  |
| 8. Jim has travelled a lot in Middle East.       |
| 9. Chicago is on Lake Michigan.                  |



10. Next year we're going skiing in Swiss Alps.

## VII

### The Number of Nouns

#### Make the nouns plural:

|           |
|-----------|
| 1. tooth  |
| 2. foot   |
| 3. man    |
| 4. woman  |
| 5. child  |
| 6. rule   |
| 7. party  |
| 8. cups   |
| 9. fox    |
| 10. place |

### Variant 2

#### I

#### Phonetics

#### Tongue Twisters

#### Read the tongue twisters as quickly as you can.

1. **Green glass globes:** Green glass globes glow greenly.
2. **Copyright:** When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write.

#### II

#### Vocabulary

#### Translation of the sentences from the texts

#### Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the vocabulary. Read these sentences.

- |   |
|---|
| 1. We exchange emails, speak very often on the phone and Skype and even visit each other. |
| 2. She keeps the house and looks after us. Our mother is very kind but strict with us.    |
| 3. I have my duties about the house.  |
| 4. My family is rather large. It is very friendly and united.                             |

|  |
|--|
| 5. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes.                    |
| 6. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework.  |
| 7. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. |
| 8. On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and a library.      |

### III Grammar

#### Word Order in English Sentence

##### Put the words in the right order to make sentences

|  |
|--|
| 11. every day/do/the same thing/we         |
| 12. football/don't like/very much/I        |
| 13. to work/every day/walks/Lisa           |
| 14. at the hotel/I/early/arrived           |
| 15. goes/every year/to Italy/Julia         |
| 16. we/since 1998/here/have lived          |
| 17. in London/Sue/in 1990/was born         |
| 18. didn't go/yesterday/Paul/to work       |
| 19. to a wedding/last weekend/went/Helen   |
| 20. I/in bed/this morning/my breakfast/had |

#### IV Word Order in English Sentence

##### Translate the sentences from Russian into English

|   |
|---|
| 1. Вы весь вечер смотрели телевизор?        |
| 2. Лиза каждый день звонит своей маме.      |
| 3. Мы пригласили на вечеринку много народу. |
| 4. Я медленно открыла дверь.                |
| 5. Каждый день Лиза ходит на работу пешком. |

#### V The Indefinite Article/Stable Expressions with "a/an"

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need "a/an" (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

|  |
|--|
| 11. We went to a very nice restaurant.                                   |
| 12. Can you tell me if there's a bank near here?                         |
| 13. I wonder if you can help me. I have a problem.                       |
| 14. I don't go out on the weekdays as rule.                              |
| 15. I bought a lot of new books last weekend.                            |
| 16. It is pity you will not visit us tonight.                            |
| 17. I will go for walk as I've been studying for too long.               |
| 18. My mother has headache every evening. She needs to go to the doctor. |
| 19. You have a cold, I think. Doctor should have a look at you tomorrow. |
| 20. You should have rest now.  |

## VI

### The Definite Article/Stable Expressions with “the”

#### Names with and without “the”

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need “the” (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

|  |
|--|
| 11. UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.                               |
| 12. Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean.                               |
| 13. Africa's highest mountain is Kilimanjaro (5895 metres).                          |
| 14. River Volga flows into Caspian Sea.  |
| 15. The Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from France to the United States. |
| 16. We are flying to Venezuela next month.   |
| 17. In August 1975 three men robbed Royal Bank of Scotland.                          |
| 18. “President” is largest ship in the world.  |
| 19. The Great Sahara stretches from Red Sea to Atlantic.                             |
| 20. Which is longer: Volga or Neva?  |

## VII

### The Number of Nouns

#### **Make the nouns plural:**

|           |
|-----------|
| 11. class |
| 12. wolf  |
| 13. fish  |
| 14. half  |
| 15. boy   |
| 16. day   |
| 17. tree  |
| 18. baby  |

|         |
|---------|
| 19.play |
| 20.face |

### Variant 3

#### I

#### Phonetics

#### Tongue Twisters

**Read the tongue twisters as quickly as you can.**

**1. Spell New York:** Knife and a fork, bottle and a cork, that is the way you spell New York.

**2. Good cook :** How many cookies could a good cook cook If a good cook could cook cookies? A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who could cook cookies.

#### II

#### Vocabulary

#### Translation of the sentences from the texts

**Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the vocabulary. Read these sentences.**

|   |
|---|
| 1. I have three foreign friends. We are of the same age.  |
| 2. After breakfast I grab my school bag and rush for college.   |
| 3. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology. |
| 4. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: 5 or 10 minutes.   |
| 5. From my point of view our college is modern and well-designed.   |
| 6. It is a three-storey building with a sports ground behind it.  |
| 7. Mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around.   |
| 8. My grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist.   |

### III Grammar

#### Word Order in English Sentence

##### Put the words in the right order to make sentences

|   |
|---|
| 21.in September/Amy/to university/is going              |
| 22.I/a beautiful bird/this morning/in the garden/saw    |
| 23.many times/have been/my parents/to the United States |
| 24.my umbrella/I/last night/left/in the restaurant      |
| 25.to the cinema/tomorrow evening/are you going         |
| 26.the children/I/took/this morning/to school           |
| 27.brother/never/to me/my/speaks                        |
| 28.polite/always/Susan/is                               |
| 29.at 5 o'clock/I/work/usually/finish                   |
| 30.a new job/has just/Sarah/started                     |

### IV Word Order in English Sentence

##### Translate the sentences from Russian into English

|  |
|--|
| 1.Вы весь вечер смотрели телевизор?        |
| 2.Лиза каждый день звонит своей маме.      |
| 3.Мы пригласили на вечеринку много народу. |
| 4.Я медленно открыла дверь.                |
| 5.Каждый день Лиза ходит на работу пешком. |

### V The Indefinite Article/Stable Expressions with “a/an”

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need “a/an” (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 21.Come at quarter to 8.            |
| 22.We had good time in the country. |
| 23.She has got a lot of presents.   |
| 24.Let's go for a walk.             |
| 25.He is such a clever boy.         |
| 26.You'll see them after a while.   |
| 27.We are living in day.            |

|  |
|--|
| 28.This is dog.                          |
| 29.Don't speak to him in an angry voice. |
| 30.There is book on the table.           |

## VI

### The Definite Article/Stable Expressions with “the”

#### Names with and without “the”

**Some of these sentences are correct, but some need “the” (sometimes more than once). Correct the sentences where necessary.**

|  |
|--|
| 21.On our trip to Spain, we crossed the Atlantic Ocean.        |
| 22.Mr.Shackleton led his men to Elephant Island.               |
| 23.Bill attended Princeton University.                         |
| 24.Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch of Great Britain.         |
| 25.There are seven students from Japan in our group.           |
| 26.Did you see the Eiffel Tower when you were in Paris?        |
| 27.Have you ever been to Sakhalin?                             |
| 28.Can you show me Maldives on the map?                        |
| 29.Washington is the capital of United States of America.      |
| 30.United Kingdom includes Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |

## VII

### The Number of Nouns

#### **Make the nouns plural:**

|             |
|-------------|
| 21.address  |
| 22.list     |
| 23.pitch    |
| 24.goose    |
| 25.city     |
| 26.match    |
| 27.computer |
| 28.watch    |
| 29.time     |
| 30.mistake  |

## 2 семестр

### 2.3 Задание для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы (практическое)

Объект оценивания:

У1. по теме «Экологические проблемы. Влияние человека на окружающую среду»

З 1. по теме «Экологические проблемы. Влияние человека на окружающую среду»

З 2. по теме «Времена английского глагола в действительном залоге»

#### Контрольная работа 2

#### Variant 1

#### **1. Put the verb into the correct form (Present, Past or Future Simple):**

1. As a rule, my working day (begin) at half past seven.
2. I always (listen) to the latest news in the morning.
3. Who (know) this girl?
4. In some days the delegation (leave) for Moscow.
5. Yesterday the captain (not return) to the ship.

#### **2. Find and correct the mistakes:**

1. The delegation will arrived tomorrow.
2. What books do your son to like to read?
3. She goes to school at the age of seven.
4. Did you often visit your grandparents?
5. The students works at the lab every day.

#### **3. Put the verb into the Past and Future Simple. Correct the time indicator:**

Example: My son **plays** chess well.

My son **played** chess well.

My son **will play** chess well.

1. Does Mary teach English?
2. They attend interesting lectures on Maths.
3. Our classes begin at nine o'clock.
4. Usually I help my mother about the house.
5. He likes detective stories.

#### **4. Write a question for each sentence:**

1. They will come at 7 o'clock.
2. Your daughter plays the piano well.
3. We took part in the international conference.

4. The Browns will go to the seaside in summer.

5. My brothers study at the university.

**5. Translate the following sentences into Russian:**

1. The travelers continued their way by sea.

2. He told his children some interesting tales.

3. Who will answer my questions?

4. We usually spend our holidays at the seaside.

5. Where does his brother work?

**6. Complete the text with 10 correct words out of 17 given below:**

At present a thousand **1**... are almost **2**... because we hunt them or damage their **3**... . Here are some of the animals in **4**... . The World Wildlife Fund is fighting to **5**... them. The French **6**... , Pierre David, was the first European to see a **7**... **8**... in China in 1869. Today the giant panda is one of the **9**... species in the world. There are perhaps only **10**... of them left. It likes to live in bamboo forests, but these are slowly disappearing.

---

---

- types
- appear
- space
- danger
- save
- extinct
- priest
- giant
- dog
- small
- panda
- rarest
- environment
- 300
- species
- safety
- 500



## Variant 2

### **1. Put the verb into the correct form (Present, Past or Future Simple):**

1. Father often (go) to work by bus.
2. I (meet) your children in the park the day before yesterday.
3. All our partners (sign) this contract some days ago.
4. It (take) me ten minutes to get to my work.
5. The Petrovs (move) to the countryside next year.

### **2. Find and correct the mistakes:**

1. Who know them?
2. Some years ago our family will moved to the Crimea.
3. Sometimes we listens to music.
4. Where do his brother work?
5. I tooks this dictionary in our library.

### **3. Put the verb into the Past and Future Simple. Correct the time indicator:**

Example: My son **plays** chess well.

My son **played** chess well.

My son **will play** chess well.

1. They often make mistakes in their papers.
2. Her elder sisters lives abroad.
3. They don't miss our seminars on History.
4. Your children ask many questions.
5. Do you like this music?

### **4. Write a question for each sentence:**

1. Ann works at our school.
2. My children will soon go to the seaside.
3. I regularly do my morning exercises.
4. They knew the man well.
5. We translated this text last lesson.

### **5. Translate the following sentences into Russian:**

1. The Nobel Prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.
2. Knowledge speaks but wisdom listens.
3. Happiness means different things to different people.

4. This exhibition will run in Moscow at the end of April.

5. Mother always brings me luck.

**6. Complete the text with 12 correct words out of 20 given below:**

The story of the **1...** has been another great wildlife **2...** . Some of these are the **3...** animals that have ever lived. A **4...** whale can weigh **5...** 125 tonnes. Whale are **6 ...** , not **7...** and they are highly **8...** . They send **9...** to each other over very long **10...** with **11...** sounds. Whales are now in great danger because **12...** have killed too many of them.

- whale
- people
- white
- over
- tragedy
- mammals
- hunters
- smallest
- ways
- largest
- high-pitched
- letters
- fish
- messages
- low-pitched
- distances
- intelligent
- up
- blue
- stupid

**Variant 3**

**1.Put the verb into the correct form (Present, Past or Future Simple):**

6. She seldom (watch) TV.

7. Sometimes we (walk) in our park.

8. I (invite) all my friends to the birthday party next year.

9. As a rule, my brother (get up) at seven o'clock.

10.They (get) the telegram some days ago.

## **2. Find and correct the mistakes:**

6. Mary does not call me yesterday.
7. Our grandfather know many interesting things.
8. Last month our family goes to the to seaside.
9. Our teacher will plays chess quite well.
10. The Ivanovs lives now in a new house.

## **3. Put the verb into the Past and Future Simple. Correct the time indicator:**

Example: My son **plays** chess well.

My son **played** chess well.

My son **will play** chess well.

6. As a rule, Helen goes shopping twice a week.
7. The students usually play football at the nearest stadium.
8. We listen to the latest news every morning.
9. Ann often meets with her friends.
10. Now the Petrovs live in the countryside.

## **4. Write a question for each sentence:**

1. Yesterday the delegation left for Moscow.
2. You will visit this museum next week.
3. The Browns live in a small house.
4. I often met them in the park.
5. Russia borders on many states.

## **5. Translate the following sentences into Russian:**

1. This film made a great impression on me.
2. Our engineers began this experiment some days ago.
3. Most of us combine work with studies.
4. The USA borders on Canada and Mexico.
5. We shall wait for you in the park.

## **6. Complete the text with 12 correct words out of 15 given below:**

Fortunately the Chinese **1...** now **2...** the panda, so it should **3...** . The World Wildlife Fund uses the panda as its **4...** .

Modern **5...** and machines have made it easy to **6...** these animals, and they are often **7...** in a very **8...** and cruel way. Some countries have agreed to **9...** the whale, but others have not and still **10...** too many.

- protect
- kill
- ship
- government
- symbol
- hunt
- survive
- killed
- nice
- painful
- country
- protects
- ships
- cars
- emblem

#### Variant 4

#### **1. Put the verb into the correct form (Present, Past or Future Simple):**

11. In 2003 our family (live) in the Crimea.
12. Mother (not like) travelling by car.
13. I (see) your sister last evening.
14. It often (rain) in Britain.
15. We (tell) you the news tomorrow.

#### **2. Find and correct the mistakes:**

11. Our father will found a way out of this situation.
12. When will we to goes to St. Petersburg?
13. Your daughter speak English well.
14. Do she visit your parents last week?
15. Our manager did knows several foreign languages.

#### **3. Put the verb into the Past and Future Simple. Correct the time indicator:**

Example: My son **plays** chess well.

My son **played** chess well.

My son **will play** chess well.

11. My father works as an engineer.
12. I seldom write to my old friends.
13. You know the rule very well.

14. On Sunday he always goes to the cinema.
15. They watch TV every day.

**4. Write a question for each sentence:**

1. The tourists will continue their way by bus.
2. Spring comes after winter.
3. The Earth rotates round the Sun.
4. Most of our relatives will go to the wedding party.
5. They often participate in our seminars.

**5. Translate the following sentences into Russian:**

1. The students wrote their tests well.
2. Children will not go to the cinema with you.
3. Shall we do this exercise at home or here?
4. Where do these boys study?
5. I made a lot of mistakes in my paper.

**6. Complete the text with 11 correct words out of 16 given below:**

The **1**... panda can live for **2**... to 20 years, and a big **3**... can weigh 150 kilograms. A new-born panda weighs only 125 grams and **4**... less than 15 centimetres. The **5**... panda is 800 **6**... heavier than the baby at **7**... and the baby is 3-4 **8**... old before it can crawl. It is **9**... at birth without dark **10**... and the **11**... black eyes.

- 
- 
- markings
  - small
  - up
  - giant
  - over
  - birth
  - black
  - female
  - life
  - times
  - measures
  - years
  - male
  - pinkish-white
  - months

➤ familiar

## **2.4 Задание для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта (практическое)**

Объект оценивания:

У1. по теме «Участие в отраслевых выставках. Виды отраслевых выставок. Защита окружающей среды»

З1. по теме «Участие в отраслевых выставках. Виды отраслевых выставок. Защита окружающей среды»

З2. по теме «Степени сравнения прилагательных. Числительные. Времена английского глагола в действительном залоге»

### **Variant 1**

#### **Part I**

#### **Reading**

**Read the text following the rules of reading. Translate the text into Russian in oral form.**

### **Description of Fairs, Expositions and Exhibitions.**

#### **Historical Development**

When you consider the roots of trade shows and exhibitions in general, you start thinking about how long people have been selling things to one another. When hunter-gatherers in former times met other wandering tribes they displayed goods for change to gain the goodwill of the respective group. It's a fundamental principle of business survival that has prevailed throughout history and around the globe. Historically, trade shows likely started with people simply displaying their goods in public places. They talked with potential buyers about what they had to offer. Then, they negotiated a purchase price or barter until a mutual agreement was met. When you investigate the history of trade shows and exhibitions you come across the term —bazaar. The Britannica describes BAZAAR (Pers. bazar, market) as follows: —a permanent market or street of shops, or a group of short narrow streets of stalls under one roof. The word has spread westward into Arabic, Turkish and, in special senses, into European languages, and eastward it has invaded India, where it has been generally adopted. In

southern India and Ceylon bazaar means a single shop or stall. The word seems to have reached southern Europe early (probably through Turkish), for F. Balducci Pegolotti in his mercantile handbook (c. 1340) gives "bazarra" as a Genoese word for market-place. The Malayan peoples have adopted the word as pazar. The meaning of the word has been much extended in English, where it is now equivalent to any sale, for charitable or mere commercial purposes, of mixed goods and fancy work. It is even believed that exhibitions or trade fairs began almost 600 years before the birth of Christ. While no precise record is available, the 'Book of Ezekiel' (in the Bible) written in 588 BC, contains many references to merchants trading in a "multitude of the kinds of riches with silver, iron, tin and lead". Ezekiel also talks about the city of Tyre which was an important center of trade and commerce.

## Part II

### Grammar

#### Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

##### **1. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative (-er or more) or superlative (-est or most) form:**

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
3. This man is (tall) than that one.
4. Asia is (large) than Australia.
5. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
6. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
7. January is the (cold) month of the year.

##### **2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне более трудную задачу.
2. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие.
3. 22 июня — самый длинный день.
4. В июле дни короче.
5. В декабре дни самые короткие.

6. «Четверка» — хорошая отметка, но «пятерка» лучше.

7. «Пятерка» — самая лучшая отметка.

## Numerals

### 1. Read the numerals (cardinal and ordinal):

134, 75, 98, 32, 54, 165, 45, 689, 194, 1328, 751.

### 2. Read the dates:

1972, 1778, 1825, 2001, 1986, 2017.

11.06.2018; 04.05.1997; 29.04.1982.

## Tenses

### PRESENT SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to play*.

| Affirmative          | Negative                              | Interrogative                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ s) | Subj. + <b>don't / doesn't</b> + verb | <b>Do / Does</b> + subject + verb |
| I play               | I don't play                          | Do I play ?                       |
| You _____            | You _____ play                        | _____ you _____ ?                 |
| He _____             | _____ _____                           | Does _____ play ?                 |
| She plays            | She doesn't play                      | _____ _____ play ?                |
| It _____             | It _____ play                         | _____ _____ _____ ?               |
| We play              | _____ don't play                      | Do we _____ ?                     |
| You _____            | _____ _____                           | Do _____ play ?                   |
| They _____           | _____ _____ play                      | _____ they play ?                 |

### Short answers

| Affirmative      | Negative        |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Yes, I do.       | No, I don't.    |
| _____ you _____. | No, you _____.  |
| Yes, he does.    | No, he doesn't. |
| _____ _____.     | _____ _____.    |



\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_. No, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ don't.  
 Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ do. No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_

## PAST SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to play/see*.

| Affirmative             | Negative                     | Interrogative              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ed)/V2 | Subj. + <b>didn't</b> + verb | <b>Did</b> + subject +verb |
| I played/saw            | I didn't play/see            | Did I play/see ?           |
| You _____               | You _____ play/see           | _____ you _____ ?          |
| He _____                | _____ _____                  | Did _____ play/see ?       |
| She played/saw          | She didn't play/see          | _____ _____ play/see ?     |
| It _____                | It _____ play/see            | _____ _____ _____ ?        |
| We played/saw           | _____ didn't play/see        | Did we _____ ?             |
| You _____               | _____ _____                  | Did _____ play/see ?       |
| They _____              | _____ _____ play/see         | _____ they play/see ?      |

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |         |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |         |
| Yes,          | I     | did.   | No,      | I     | didn't. |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | he    | did.   | No,      | he    | didn't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____.  |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | didn't. |
| Yes,          | _____ | did.   | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |

## FUTURE SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to play*.

| Affirmative         | Negative                    | Interrogative               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subject + will+verb | Subj. + <b>won't</b> + verb | <b>Will</b> + subject +verb |
| I will play         | I won't play                | Will I play ?               |
| You _____           | You _____ play              | _____ you _____ ?           |
| He _____            | _____ _____                 | Will _____ play ?           |
| She will play       | She won't play              | _____ _____ play ?          |
| It _____            | It _____ play               | _____ _____ _____ ?         |
| We will play        | _____ won't play            | Will we _____ ?             |
| You _____           | _____ _____                 | Will _____ play ?           |
| They _____          | _____ _____ play            | _____ they play ?           |

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |        |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |        |
| Yes,          | I     | will.  | No,      | I     | won't. |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____. |
| Yes,          | he    | will.  | No,      | he    | won't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____. |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____. |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | won't. |
| Yes,          | _____ | will.  | No,      | you   | _____. |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____. |

### Test

**Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms:**

1. Our Academy ... highly skilled specialists.

a) train; b) trains; c) shall train.

2. In some years Ann ... in our company.

- a) work; b) works; c) will work.
3. His children ... school last year.  
a) leave; b) leaves; c) left.
4. Who ... this film yesterday?  
a) see; b) saw; c) seen.
5. My daughter ... Maths better than Physics.  
a) knows; b) know; c) shall know.
6. Next term the students ... many new subjects.  
a) learn; b) learned; c) will learn.
7. Both of you ... the last test well.  
a) write; b) wrote; c) will write.
8. The train ... in Moscow on time.  
a) arrive; b) arrived; c) shall arrive.
9. Peter ... from the University next year.  
a) graduate; b) graduated; c) will graduate.
10. This machine ... in the automatic mode.  
a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
11. Not long ago our family ... to a new flat.  
a) moves; b) moved; c) will move.
12. I ... this letter tomorrow.  
a) answer; b) answered; c) shall answer.
13. Our secretary ... two foreign languages.  
a) speak; b) speaks; c) shall speak.
14. At present our plant ... new combines.  
a) produce; b) produces; c) produced.
15. Neither of them ... English well.  
a) know; b) knew; c) shall know.
16. Ann ... as an advertising manager.  
a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
17. We ... visit you next Sunday.  
a) visit; b) visited; c) shall visit.
18. As rule, my sons ... to school on foot.

a) go; b) goes; c) shall go.

19. Where does the Volga ... to?

a) flow; b) flows; c) flowed.

20. The day before yesterday our team ... home.

a) return; b) returned; c) will return.

### Rules

Use the following table and formulate the rules:

| Past Simple                           | Present Simple                            | Future Simple                       |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Yesterday, 6 days ago, last year      | Usually, often, seldom, always, sometimes | Tomorrow, in 2 days, next year      |
| V <sub>2</sub> / V <sub>ed</sub>      | V / V <sub>s</sub>                        | Will V                              |
| did (V)                               | do /does (V)                              |                                     |
| He went to the cinema yesterday.      | He often goes to the cinema.              | He will go to the cinema tomorrow.  |
| He didn't go to the cinema yesterday. | He doesn't often go to the cinema.        | He won't go to the cinema tomorrow. |
| Did he go to the cinema yesterday?    | Does he often go to the cinema?           | Will he go to the cinema tomorrow?  |

Transform the given sentence into the Past and Future Simple tenses.

Use the necessary adverbs:

**Model:** *Present Simple:* I **go** to college.

*Past Simple:* I **went** to college last year.

*Future Simple:* I **will** go to college next year.

### Vocabulary

#### Translate the following words and word-combinations into Russian

- the result of scientific-technical progress
- to perform any operations
- in the shape of an electronic man
- intelligent machines
- significantly changed our life to the better.
- to explore other planets or to explore deep underwater
- humanoid robots
- to book a hotel room
- travel agency
- to rent a car(Am)
- baggage
- suitcase
- boarding
- boarding pass
- currency
- to purchase
- itinerary – [ai'tinərəri]
- customs officer
- overseas
- environment
- air pollution
- water pollution
- pollutant
- overcrowding/overpopulation
- natural resources
- harmful
- inhabitant
- green-house gas
- breath [breθ]
- secondary
- exhaust [ig'zɔ:st]
- disease [di'zi:z]
- headache
- global warming
- damage ['dæmɪdʒ]
- brain

## Variant 2

### Part I

#### Reading

**Read the text following the rules of reading. Translate the text into Russian in oral form.**

#### **The 21st century: Globalisation of the exhibition industry**

The framework conditions for today's development of the exhibition industry are established by the end of the last century. The breakdown of the communist system and the resulting transformation of the former centrally planned markets to market oriented economic systems prepare the ground for intensified trade and increased exchange of information. The formation of economically cooperating regions e.g. EU, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, NAFTA und CUFTA positively influences the exchange of goods, services and ideas. The liberalization of the Chinese market supports this development. As a result of these changes the exhibition industry started to adapt: New and large exhibition sites are built or are under construction in China, Korea, Singapore and the Near East. The fast-developing nations in these regions place their expectations of economic growth and prosperity on the exhibition industry. Some Asian organizers start to place their own exhibitions in Europe or are cooperating with worldwide acting exhibition organizers. In Eastern Europe numerous exhibition organizers expand their trade show programme. European exhibition organizers meet these challenges in different ways:

- domestic trade show concepts are exported to the growth markets
- they follow a branding concept to hedge their market positions

Example: Three German trade show organizers cooperate in a joint venture with a Chinese organization. They have invested in facilities in Shanghai. Other organizers cooperate with local partners to export their shows and to benefit from exhibitors and visitors brought to their sites in return. The future will show which of these ways will be the most successful.

### Part II

#### Grammar

#### Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

**1. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative (-er or more) or superlative (-est or most) form:**

1. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?

2. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
3. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
4. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
5. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
6. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
7. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

## **2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое, но мое платье красивее.
2. Моя учительница немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек.
3. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень скучный человек.
4. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал.
5. Тот телевизионный фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний.
6. Какая самая смешная телевизионная программа?
7. Это были самые счастливые дни в ее жизни.

## **Numerals**

### **1. Read the numerals (cardinal and ordinal):**

649, 84, 62, 678, 512, 345, 75, 649, 455, 201, 1640.

### **2. Read the dates:**

1945, 1147, 1918, 2002, 1999, 2018.

11.06.2018; 15.07.1956; 30.01.2002.

## **Tenses**

### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to study*.

| Affirmative          | Negative                              | Interrogative                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ s) | Subj. + <b>don't / doesn't</b> + verb | <b>Do / Does</b> + subject + verb |
| I     study          | I             don't         study     | Do     I             study     ?  |

|             |                   |                     |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| You _____   | You _____ study   | _____ you _____ ?   |
| He _____    | _____ _____       | Does _____ study ?  |
| She studies | She doesn't study | _____ _____ study ? |
| It _____    | It _____ study    | _____ _____ _____ ? |
| We study    | _____ don't study | Do we _____ ?       |
| You _____   | _____ _____       | Do _____ study ?    |
| They _____  | _____ _____ study | _____ they study ?  |

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |          |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |          |
| Yes,          | I     | do.    | No,      | I     | don't.   |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____.   |
| Yes,          | he    | does.  | No,      | he    | doesn't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.   |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____.   |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | don't.   |
| Yes,          | _____ | do.    | No,      | you   | _____.   |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.   |

## PAST SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to study/go*.

| Affirmative             | Negative                     | Interrogative                      |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ed)/V2 | Subj. + <b>didn't</b> + verb | <b>Did</b> + subject + <b>verb</b> |
| I studied/went          | I didn't study/go            | Did I study/go ?                   |
| You _____               | You _____ study/go           | _____ you _____ ?                  |
| He _____                | _____ _____                  | Did _____ study/go ?               |
| She studied/went        | She didn't study/go          | _____ _____ study/go ?             |
| It _____                | It _____ study/go            | _____ _____ _____ ?                |
| We studied/went         | _____ didn't study/go        | Did we _____ ?                     |



You \_\_\_\_\_ Did \_\_\_\_\_ study/go ?  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ study/go \_\_\_\_\_ they study/go ?

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |         |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |         |
| Yes,          | I     | did.   | No,      | I     | didn't. |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | he    | did.   | No,      | he    | didn't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____.  |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | didn't. |
| Yes,          | _____ | did.   | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |

## FUTURE SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to study*.

| Affirmative         | Negative                    | Interrogative               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subject + will+verb | Subj. + <b>won't</b> + verb | <b>Will</b> + subject +verb |
| I will study        | I won't study               | Will I study ?              |
| You _____           | You _____ study             | _____ you _____ ?           |
| He _____            | _____ _____                 | Will _____ study ?          |
| She will study      | She won't study             | _____ _____ study ?         |
| It _____            | It _____ study              | _____ _____ _____ ?         |
| We will study       | _____ won't study           | Will we _____ ?             |
| You _____           | _____ _____                 | Will _____ study ?          |
| They _____          | _____ _____ study           | _____ they study ?          |

| Short answers |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Affirmative   | Negative |

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Yes, I will.     | No, I won't.       |
| _____ you _____. | No, you _____.     |
| Yes, he will.    | No, he won't.      |
| _____ _____.     | _____ _____.       |
| _____ it _____.  | No, it _____.      |
| Yes, we _____.   | _____ _____ won't. |
| Yes, _____ will. | No, you _____.     |
| Yes, they _____. | _____ _____.       |

### Test

#### **Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms:**

1. Our Academy ... highly skilled specialists.  
a) train; b) trains; c) shall train.
2. In some years Ann ... in our company.  
a) work; b) works; c) will work.
3. His children ... school last year.  
a) leave; b) leaves; c) left.
4. Who ... this film yesterday?  
a) see; b) saw; c) seen.
5. My daughter ... Maths better than Physics.  
a) knows; b) know; c) shall know.
6. Next term the students ... many new subjects.  
a) learn; b) learned; c) will learn.
7. Both of you ... the last test well.  
a) write; b) wrote; c) will write.
8. The train ... in Moscow on time.  
a) arrive; b) arrived; c) shall arrive.
9. Peter ... from the University next year.  
a) graduate; b) graduated; c) will graduate.
10. This machine ... in the automatic mode.  
a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
11. Not long ago our family ... to a new flat.

- a) moves; b) moved; c) will move.
12. I ... this letter tomorrow.
- a) answer; b) answered; c) shall answer.
13. Our secretary ... two foreign languages.
- a) speak; b) speaks; c) shall speak.
14. At present our plant ... new combines.
- a) produce; b) produces; c) produced.
15. Neither of them ... English well.
- a) know; b) knew; c) shall know.
16. Ann ... as an advertising manager.
- a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
17. We ... visit you next Sunday.
- a) visit; b) visited; c) shall visit.
18. As rule, my sons ... to school on foot.
- a) go; b) goes; c) shall go.
19. Where does the Volga ... to?
- a) flow; b) flows; c) flowed.
20. The day before yesterday our team ... home.
- a) return; b) returned; c) will return.

## Rules

Use the following table and formulate the rules:

| Past Simple                           | Present Simple                            | Future Simple                       |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Yesterday, 6 days ago, last year      | Usually, often, seldom, always, sometimes | Tomorrow, in 2 days, next year      |
| V <sub>2</sub> / V <sub>ed</sub>      | V / V <sub>s</sub>                        | Will V                              |
| did (V)                               | do /does (V)                              |                                     |
| He went to the cinema yesterday.      | He often goes to the cinema.              | He will go to the cinema tomorrow.  |
| He didn't go to the cinema yesterday. | He doesn't often go to the cinema.        | He won't go to the cinema tomorrow. |
| Did he go to the cinema yesterday?    | Does he often go to the cinema?           | Will he go to the cinema tomorrow?  |

Transform the given sentence into the Past and Future Simple tenses.

Use the necessary adverbs:

**Model:** *Present Simple:* I **go** to college.

*Past Simple:* I **went** to college last year.

*Future Simple:* I **will** go to college next year.

**He asks me a difficult question.**

## Vocabulary

### Translate the following words and word-combinations into Russian

- the era of robots is approaching
- hazardous work
- they are capable of doing many things.
- household appliances
- speaking of
- creatures
- to provide help with a repetitive, boring work
- future of scientific progress
- artificial Intelligence
- to reserve
- to hire [ˈhaɪə(r)] a car – (Br)
- luggage – [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ]
- check-in baggage
- boarding time
- boarding gate
- permission
- package tour
- outing
- to make declaration
- pollution [pəˈluːʃ(ə)n]
- soil pollution
- noise pollution
- to breathe [briːð]
- primary
- emission [iˈmiʃ(ə)n]
- waste output
- vehicle [ˈviːɪk(ə)l]
- bronchitis [brɒŋˈkæɪtɪs]
- acid rain
- underground water
- decrease
- to respond

## Variant 3

### Part I

#### Reading

**Read the text following the rules of reading. Translate the text into Russian in oral form.**

#### Expositions and exhibitions

They have always been combined with the display of goods and products.<sup>7</sup> Exhibitions differ from fairs in four major ways:

- **One-time events**

First, exhibitions are usually one-time events. They do not enjoy a recurring life cycle. However, while fairs run for a short period of time, many exhibitions run for months, some for a year or longer. The first representatives of this category were the World Expos (see chap. World Expos).

- **Permanent facility**

Second, exhibitions are housed in permanent facilities built specifically for them. Starting in the 18th century, the practice of building a facility for the express purpose of housing an exhibition was the precursor of the exposition/convention centre industry.

- **Highly organized events**

Third, although fairs are held regularly, they are not highly organized events. Over time, religious and later civic leaders did take control of the grounds where fairs are held (usually public lands). Exhibitions, on the other hand, are highly organized events. They were initially created by government departments or committees for the purpose of promoting trade.

- **Stimulation of future sales**

Finally, exhibitions differ from fairs in the very way in which business is conducted. Goods are bought and sold at fairs. At exhibitions, commercial activity or selling the displayed goods is not usually involved. However, inherent in displaying goods is the hope of stimulating future sales. Today this is how most exhibitions still operate.

### Part II

#### Grammar

#### Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

**1. Use the adjectives given in brackets in the comparative (-er or more) or superlative (-est or most) form:**

1. Is the word “newspaper” (long) than the word “book”?
2. Spanish is (easy) than German.
3. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
4. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
5. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
6. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
7. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?

## **2. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Эта библиотека больше, чем наша.
2. Он – самый популярный писатель в нашем городе.
3. Зима – самый холодный сезон в году.
4. Какой самый короткий месяц в году?
5. Эта комната гораздо удобней, чем та.
6. Время – лучший доктор.
7. Погода сегодня хуже, чем была вчера.

## **Numerals**

### **1. Read the numerals (cardinal and ordinal):**

976, 55, 13, 782, 79, 445, 57, 946, 555, 404, 2460.

### **2. Read the dates:**

1996, 1663, 1819, 2005, 1941, 2019.

11.06.2018; 28.07.1879; 31.03.2000.

## **Tenses**

### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to speak*.

| <b>Affirmative</b>   |
|----------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ s) |

I speak

| <b>Negative</b>                |
|--------------------------------|
| Subj. + don't / doesn't + verb |

I don't speak

| <b>Interrogative</b>       |
|----------------------------|
| Do / Does + subject + verb |

Do I speak ?

|            |                   |                     |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| You _____  | You _____ speak   | _____ you _____ ?   |
| He _____   | _____ _____       | Does _____ speak ?  |
| She speaks | She doesn't speak | _____ _____ speak ? |
| It _____   | It _____ speak    | _____ _____ _____ ? |
| We speak   | _____ don't speak | Do we _____ ?       |
| You _____  | _____ _____       | Do _____ speak ?    |
| They _____ | _____ _____ speak | _____ they speak ?  |

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |          |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |          |
| Yes,          | I     | do.    | No,      | I     | don't.   |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____.   |
| Yes,          | he    | does.  | No,      | he    | doesn't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.   |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____.   |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | don't.   |
| Yes,          | _____ | do.    | No,      | you   | _____.   |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.   |

## PAST SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to speak/watch*.

| Affirmative             | Negative                     | Interrogative               |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subject + verb (+ed)/V2 | Subj. + <b>didn't</b> + verb | <b>Did</b> + subject + verb |
| I spoke/watched         | I didn't speak/watch         | Did I speak/watch ?         |
| You _____               | You _____ speak/watch        | _____ you _____ ?           |
| He _____                | _____ _____                  | Did _____ speak/watch ?     |
| She spoke/watched       | She didn't speak/watch       | _____ _____ speak/watch ?   |
| It _____                | It _____ speak/watch         | _____ _____ _____ ?         |
| We spoke/watched        | _____ didn't speak/watch     | Did we _____ ?              |



You \_\_\_\_\_ Did \_\_\_\_\_ speak/watch?  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ speak/watch \_\_\_\_\_ they speak/watch ?

| Short answers |       |        |          |       |         |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| Affirmative   |       |        | Negative |       |         |
| Yes,          | I     | did.   | No,      | I     | didn't. |
| _____         | you   | _____. | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | he    | did.   | No,      | he    | didn't. |
| _____         | _____ | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |
| _____         | it    | _____. | No,      | it    | _____.  |
| Yes,          | we    | _____. | _____    | _____ | didn't. |
| Yes,          | _____ | did.   | No,      | you   | _____.  |
| Yes,          | they  | _____. | _____    | _____ | _____.  |

## FUTURE SIMPLE

1) Complete the **conjugation** of the verb *to speak*.

| Affirmative         | Negative                    | Interrogative               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subject + will+verb | Subj. + <b>won't</b> + verb | <b>Will</b> + subject +verb |
| I will speak        | I won't speak               | Will I speak ?              |
| You _____           | You _____ speak             | _____ you _____ ?           |
| He _____            | _____ _____                 | Will _____ speak ?          |
| She will speak      | She won't speak             | _____ _____ speak ?         |
| It _____            | It _____ speak              | _____ _____ _____ ?         |
| We will speak       | _____ won't speak           | Will we _____ ?             |
| You _____           | _____ _____                 | Will _____ speak ?          |
| They _____          | _____ _____ speak           | _____ they speak ?          |

| Short answers |   |       |          |   |        |
|---------------|---|-------|----------|---|--------|
| Affirmative   |   |       | Negative |   |        |
| Yes,          | I | will. | No,      | I | won't. |

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ you _____.   | No, you _____.     |
| Yes, he will.      | No, he won't.      |
| _____ _____ _____. | _____ _____ _____. |
| _____ it _____.    | No, it _____.      |
| Yes, we _____.     | _____ _____ won't. |
| Yes, _____ will.   | No, you _____.     |
| Yes, they _____.   | _____ _____ _____. |

### Test

#### Use the verbs in the appropriate tense forms:

1. Our Academy ... highly skilled specialists.  
a) train; b) trains; c) shall train.
2. In some years Ann ... in our company.  
a) work; b) works; c) will work.
3. His children ... school last year.  
a) leave; b) leaves; c) left.
4. Who ... this film yesterday?  
a) see; b) saw; c) seen.
5. My daughter ... Maths better than Physics.  
a) knows; b) know; c) shall know.
6. Next term the students ... many new subjects.  
a) learn; b) learned; c) will learn.
7. Both of you ... the last test well.  
a) write; b) wrote; c) will write.
8. The train ... in Moscow on time.  
a) arrive; b) arrived; c) shall arrive.
9. Peter ... from the University next year.  
a) graduate; b) graduated; c) will graduate.
10. This machine ... in the automatic mode.  
a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
11. Not long ago our family ... to a new flat.  
a) moves; b) moved; c) will move.

12. I ... this letter tomorrow.  
a) answer; b) answered; c) shall answer.
13. Our secretary ... two foreign languages.  
a) speak; b) speaks; c) shall speak.
14. At present our plant ... new combines.  
a) produce; b) produces; c) produced.
15. Neither of them ... English well.  
a) know; b) knew; c) shall know.
16. Ann ... as an advertising manager.  
a) work; b) works; c) shall work.
17. We ... visit you next Sunday.  
a) visit; b) visited; c) shall visit.
18. As rule, my sons ... to school on foot.  
a) go; b) goes; c) shall go.
19. Where does the Volga ... to?  
a) flow; b) flows; c) flowed.
20. The day before yesterday our team ... home.  
a) return; b) returned; c) will return.

### Rules

**Use the following table and formulate the rules:**

| Past Simple   | Present Simple  | Future Simple   |
|---|---|---|
| Yesterday, 6 days ago, last year  | Usually, often, seldom, always, sometimes   | Tomorrow, in 2 days, next year  |
| $V_2 / V_{ed}$  | $V / V_s$   | <i>Will V</i>   |
| <b>did (V)</b>  | <b>do /does (V)</b>   |   |
| He went to the cinema yesterday.<br>He didn't go to the cinema yesterday.<br>Did he go to the cinema yesterday? | He often goes to the cinema.<br>He doesn't often go to the cinema.<br>Does he often go to the cinema? | He will go to the cinema tomorrow.<br>He won't go to the cinema tomorrow.<br>Will he go to the cinema tomorrow? |

**Transform the given sentence into the Past and Future Simple tenses.**

**Use the necessary adverbs:**

**Model:** *Present Simple:* I **go** to college.

*Past Simple:* I **went** to college last year.

*Future Simple:* I **will** go to college next year.

**The students work at the lab every day.**

**Vocabulary**

**Translate the following words and word-combinations into Russian**

- the result of scientific-technical progress
- cooking meals, answer the phone, pick up objects, and even deal with radioactive substances.
- a dishwasher
- a washing machine
- a clothes dryer
- a vacuum-cleaner
- intelligent machines
- Robots can be exploited.
- future of scientific progress
- humanoid robots
- Artificial Intelligence
- advanced generations
- to rent
- destination
- carry-on baggage
- boarding platform
- to declare
- customs
- bathing suit
- sunscreen
- Water pollution
- salient ['seiliənt]
- noise
- industrial noise
- green-house gas
- primary
- secondary

- exhaust [ig'zɔ:st]
- emission [i'mi(ə)n]
- asthma ['æsmə]
- headache
- global warming
- acid rain
- decrease
- scientist
- military

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место выполнения задания: кабинет иностранного языка
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 45 минут
3. Форма выполнения задания: устно-письменная

### 3. Пакет экзаменатора

#### 3.1 УСЛОВИЯ

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Количество вариантов: 2

Время выполнения каждого задания: 45 мин

Оборудование:

- ноутбук с лицензионным программным обеспечением: MS WINDOWS 2013, MICROSOFT OFFICE;
- библиотечный фонд: учебники, пособия;
- схемы, таблицы; географические и физические карты; презентации на электронных носителях.

Литература для обучающегося:

Основные источники:

1. Г.Т. Безкоровайная, Н.И. Соколова, Е.А. Койранская. Planet of English/учебник для учреждений НПО и СПО. – 3 изд-е., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014. – 256с.: ил.
2. Е.Л. Занина Английский язык. Эссе: Темы и аргументы/ учебное пособие. – М.: АЙРИС-пресс, 2015.- 512 с. – Домашний репетитор. Подготовка к ЕГЭ
3. Тимофеев В.Г., Вильнер А.Б., и др. Учебник английского языка для 10 класса (базовый уровень) / под ред. В.Г. Тимофеева. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2014

### Дополнительные источники:

1. Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский. – М.: Эксмо, 2008
2. Томахин Р.Д. Лондон. Лингвострановедческий справочник. – М.: Просвещение, 2000.

## 3.2 КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ

Знания и умения оцениваются следующим образом:

### **Критерии оценки письменных ответов**

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

### **Критерии оценки устных развёрнутых ответов**

| <b>Оценки</b> | <b>Взаимодействие с собеседником</b>                                | <b>Лексический запас</b>   | <b>Грамматическая правильность речи</b>                            | <b>Фонетическое оформление речи</b>                            |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| «5»           | Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется | Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. | Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают | Владеет основными произносительными и интонационным и навыками |

|     |  |   |  |   |
|-----|--|---|--|---|
|     | речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.   | Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям.   | коммуникации.  | устной речи и техникой чтения.  |
| «4» | Коммуникация затруднена, речь обучающегося имеет продолжительные паузы.  | Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов. | Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.        | В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационным и навыками устной речи. Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи. |
| «3» | Коммуникация существенно затруднена, обучающийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.  | Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы.    | Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.          | В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.  |
| «2» | Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста. | Слабый лексический запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании.   | Допускает большое количество грамматических ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных | Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные  |

|  |  |  |  |                                |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
|  |  |  | глагольных<br>форм и<br>употреблении<br>нужных времен. | е ошибки на<br>правила чтения. |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|